"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today; tomorrow fair, slightly colder; north to variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,972. ... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

GERMANS OPEN DRIVE AGAINST BRITISH ON 50-MILE FRONT; MASSED FORCES GAIN GROUND AFTER TERRIFIC SHELLING, BUT HAIG REPORTS THAT THEY WON LITTLE AT HEAVY COST

BOLSHEVIKI NOW WANT OFFICERS TO RETURN TO ARMY

General Staff Extends Welcome to Them, Regardless of Their Political Views.

RIGID DISCIPLINE PLANNED

Trotzky Says He Will Be Minister of War if War On Germany Is Declared.

TROOPS EAGER TO FIGHT

Transcaucasian Assembly Spurns Peace Treaty and Urges Resistance —Germans Occupy Kherson.

MOSCOW, March 19, (Associated Press.)—The uneasiness caused by the seizure of Odessa and the gaining by the Central Powers of control of the Black Sea has intensified the panic in North Russia and has strengthened the now general belief that in a short time the Germans will advance on Moscow and Petrograd.

The Transcaucasian Constituent Assembly, meeting at Tiflis, has refused to ratify the peace treaty with Germany and has urged an immediate war on Germany.

The German explanation that they are not fighting Russia when they assist independent Ukraine to defeat Bolshevist forces is hooted by the Russian press generally, which contends that Germany's peace treaty with Ukarine is only a flimsy pretext to dismember Russia.

Leon Trotzky has arrived in Moscow from Petrograd and announces he will remain here to assume the duties of Minister of War if there is a war, but otherwise he will decline the post.

The commander of the Moscow defenses today reviewed four regiments of volunteers who declared unequivocally for war.

Many experienced army officers have now joined the Bolshevist General Staff, which welcomes them regardless of their politics. Indications point to the adoption of rigid discipline among the new forces and the restoration of trained officers to their commands. The Bolshevist leaders insist that the new organizations must be purely voluntary.

PETROGRAD, March 20, (Associated Press.)—Krementchug, Minamenka, and Romodan, in Southern Russia, are being evacuated by Government forces. A Russian commission has left here for Pskov to investigate reports of attacks on German troops. Russian troops in this sector have retired ten versts following the presentation of a German ultimatum.

The Soviet Council of the Republic of the Don has levied a contribution of 5,000,000 rubles on local capitalists.

In consequence of the disorganization of transport, an aerial postal service between Petrograd, Moscow, and the Crimea, and between Petrograd and Sweden is planned for the near future.

BERLIN, March 21, (via London.)—Kherson, in the Ukraine, (92 miles northeast of Odessa, near the mouth of the Dnieper,) has been captured by the Teutonic forces, today's Army Headquarters report announces. It reads:

Eastern War Theatre: Infantry General Kosch's troops captured the commercial town and harbor of Kherson, Ukrania.

NEW DEMANDS MADE ON RUMANIA BY FOE

Must Give Up All War Munitions —Austria Slices Off More Territory.

MOSCOW, March 19 (Associated Press).—Germany has increased her demand upon Rumania and now asks that Rumania surrender to the Central Powers all of her own war munitions as well as those left in Rumania by allied troops.

All the Entente Ministers remain in Jassy, but will leave if Rumania surrenders the war munitions to Germany.

PARIS, March 21.—The conditions of peace imposed upon Rumania by Austria are more onerous than those of Germany as regards annexation of territory. According to a Vienna dispatch received here today by way of Basle, Austria demands that Rumania surrender all her territory west of a line extending from a point east of Red Tower Pass to a point on the Danube near Ghiramar. The Rumanian territory involved amounts to approximately 3,000 square miles and takes in the mountain passes known as Vulcan, Oriental and Iron Gate, which thus become Austrian.

In the region of Predeal, at the mountain pass through which runs the railroad from Kronstadt to Bucharest, Austria exacts a strip of country eighty miles long and ten miles wide. From

Continued on Page Three.

Mikado Will Call Crown Council To Decide Intervention Question

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, March 21.—Several Ministers have been approached, but none was willing to make a statement for publication in regard to intervention in Siberia. However, it is apparent that, if America makes the request, the Premier is willing to send troops to Siberia.

Japan has been negotiating with the Allies in regard to intervention. The Nichinichi reports that Japan has received the joint reply of Great Britain, France, and Italy, which unconditionally asks Japan to send an expedition. Only America dissents, it says, through the British Ambassador, that the sending of troops to Siberia before an actual imminent German menace would be regarded by the Russians as hostile action, so America does not agree with the Allies. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent interviewed United States Ambassador Roland S. Morris, who said:

"I cannot say that the report that America is not in accord is true or untrue."

Members of the Supreme Committee of Investigation of Foreign Affairs entertain divergent opinions. The Cabinet Ministers also are divided on the intervention question. Apparently Japanese hesitation is due to the American attitude.

As is customary when great national or international questions arise, the Elder Statesmen are returning to Tokio from the Winter resorts. Prince Yamagata arrived Wednesday afternoon. The Mikado is returning next Monday from the Hayayama Winter palace. Marquis Matsukata will arrive the same day. Marquis Saionji also is expected in a few days. They will meet either Tuesday or Thursday of next week. Then a Crown Council, at which the intervention question will be decided, will be called.

It is reported that Prince Yamagata, who formerly was opposed to intervention, has changed his opinion, in view of the fact that 1,500 German prisoners in Siberia are being secretly organized by German officers, who will be able to seize the stores of American and Japanese ammunition at Vladivostok. The Government party does not favor intervention, which may lead to a collapse of the Cabinet. The nonpartisan newspapers generally are favorable to intervention.

PEKING, March 19, (Associated Press.)—The Japanese Ambassador and Chinese Minister to Russia, accompanied by a number of Americans, Japanese and Chinese, have arrived in Manchuria from Petrograd. They were conducted to the Chinese frontier by Red Guards.

HARBIN, March 21, (Associated Press.)—It is reported that Chinese troops on the Manchurian frontier are robbing Russians and fraternizing with the Bolsheviki. It is alleged by observers that Western Siberia is already economically under German control. Omsk banks, shops, newspapers and public utilities are under German influence. German prisoners serve on Soviets and municipal committees and are able to travel about freely. They are holding reunions and regaining the confidence of the people.

There has been a marked rise in the value of the ruble in prospect of Japanese intervention. Banks are compelled to purchase rubles in Japan, where they have been "cornered."

Appeal to Estimate Board Today To Save Park From Spoliation

Opponents of Proposed Trenches to be Heard in Protest—Art Society Denounces the Proposal—Hint That Bankers Favor Withdrawal of the Plan.

Another stage of the fight to prevent the digging of a trench system in Central Park as a method to obtain publicity for the next Liberty Loan will occur today, when the Board of Estimate will take up the report of the Committee on City Plan and Public Improvements, which recommended the Central Park site for the trenches, upon demand of the publicity department of the Liberty Loan Committee. The form in which the matter will be brought before the board is a hearing on communications from citizens, the complainants in this case being the Municipal Art Society of New York and Edwin B. Pettet, a broker, both protesting against the use of Central Park for this purpose.

Mr. Pettet wrote to Mayor Hylan last week protesting against the use of Central Park for the proposed trench system, and the Municipal Art Society was one of those protesting at the hearing held on Tuesday by the Committee on City Plan and Public Improvements. Albert S. Bard, Secretary of the society, probably will appear before the Board of Estimate and Aportionment today. Other civic societies that will be represented are the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, which has taken an active part in this and previous fights to preserve Central Park; the Parks and Playgrounds Association, and the Broadway Association, which yesterday passed resolutions disapproving of the proposed use of the Park for this purpose.

Hear Bankers Oppose Emerson.

It was reported last night that a number of very prominent bankers who have taken a most active part in the work of pushing the first and second Liberty Loans, and who will be leaders in the raising of all future war loans by the Government, had requested Guy Emerson, Publicity Director of the Liberty Loan Committee, yesterday, to withdraw the proposal for the construction of the trench system in Central Park and to place it somewhere else. Among the men who had made this suggestion, it was said, were some who had originally favored the Central Park plan but had become convinced by the widespread opposition that it was inadvisable.

When this report was called to Mr. Emerson's attention last night he said: "No such suggestion has been made to me and I have not heard anything about it at all. So far as I know, the plans will be carried out as proposed."

It is uncertain, as yet, just when the organizers of the plan propose to dig the trench system. It was said at the offices of the publicity department of the Liberty Loan Committee yesterday that plans were under way to provide for the digging of the trenches, but that it had not been established yet just who was to dig them.

That Central Park was not the first choice of the Publicity Department of the Liberty Loan Committee was learned yesterday. About two months ago one of the agents of this organization applied to Park Commissioner Hennessy of the Bronx for permission to dig trenches in Van Cortlandt Park, and, with the Mayor's approval, the Commissioner assented upon condition that means should be provided for the restoration of the park after the trench exhibition was over. Since then Mr. Emerson has switched to Central Park, and intimated at the hearing of the Committee on City Plan and Public Improvement last Tuesday that unless Central Park were adopted the trench system would not be constructed at all.

Four Years to Restore Park.

What the damage to the Park might mean may be appreciated from the statements made yesterday by men familiar with every feature of park conditions that if the trench system is dug in the North Meadow, near Ninety-seventh Street on the Fifth Avenue side, as seems to be the present intention, it will be four years before that part of the park will again be available for the use of the people.

The North Meadow comprises some thirty acres, bounded on the south by the Ninety-seventh Street transverse road, on the east by the East Drive, on the west by the West Drive, and on the north by the crossroad from McGown's Pass to the West Drive, opposite 102d Street.

In 1911-12, after two years of unrestricted use under the policy then prevailing, the meadow was found to be in bad condition. In the Fall of 1911 the Park Department excluded the public from the meadow and had the lawn plowed up and reseeded. In the Spring it was plowed and harrowed and a green fertilizer crop plowed in, and was allowed to lie fallow till the Fall of 1912. The reseeding did not turn out well, and the work had to be done over again. In the Fall of 1913 the meadow was permanently reseeded. It was kept out of use during 1914, 1915, and the Summer of 1916 in order that the sod might become tough enough to stand use, and it was opened again to the public in the Fall of 1916.

The restored meadow, consequently, has been in use about a year and a half. If it is dug up now for trenches, the thousands of children and young folk from the east side and other parts of town who find in it their principal playground, will be deprived of its use, not only during the period in which it will be used for the trenches, but also for a period of about four years more, which will be required for its restoration.

This computation takes into account only the damage done to the meadow and the lawns themselves. The harm that may be done to trees and shrubbery will take much longer to repair; indeed, as an official of one of the civic societies interested in the preservation of the park has said: "Trees and shrubs that may be destroyed now will never be seen again in our time, for it will take years to restore any of the forestry or shrubbery of the park."

Legal Steps Discussed.

Dr. George Frederick Kunz, President of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, yesterday continued his conferences with Henry F. Gregory, counsel of the society, and Colonel Henry W. Sackett, its First Vice President, regarding possible legal steps to be taken to restrain the Publicity Department of the Liberty Loan Committee and the city officials from permitting the invasion of the park. Should the Board of Estimate decide contrary to the view finally adopted by the Committee on City Plan and Public Improvement it is believed that the matter can be settled at once by the adoption of one of the other sites suggested—most probably Van Cortlandt Park or the site of the proposed new

Continued on Page Eight.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE
6th Big Month—Biggest Success in N. Y.
Every Eve. 8—Matinee Tomorrow at 2.—Advt.

AIM AT CAMBRAI SALIENT

Concentrated Assaults Made to Pinch British Out of Their Front.

INTENSE STRUGGLE ENSUES

The Battle Spreads North and South and Is Still Continuing with Great Fury.

SHELL STORM OVER LINES

Wide Area Back of the British Front Is Swept by the German Missiles.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 21, (Associated Press.)—The Germans this forenoon launched a heavy attack against the British lines over a wide front in and near the Cambrai sector, and the assault bears all the earmarks of being the beginning of the enemy's much-heralded grand offensive.

The attack was preceded by a heavy bombardment from guns of all calibres, and the duel between the opposing heavy batteries has been rocking the countryside for hours. The front under fire extended from a short distance below the Scarpe River to the British right flank, (from east of Arras to the region of La Fere.)

At the same hour the Germans began a display of artillery activity in the Messines sector. At 4 o'clock they began a bombardment with gas shells along the Fleurbaix-Armentières sector.

The Germans employed gas shells freely, and a constant stream of high velocity shells has been breaking with frightful concussion far back of the British lines.

Terrific Assaults Begun.

Five hours after the heavy shelling began the enemy forces hurled themselves on the British front line trenches north of Lagnicourt and Louveral, the latter place lying due west of Boursies, (southwest of Cambrai.)

At the same time other German forces advanced behind a smoke barrage along the ridge running northward from Gouzeaucourt. The attack in this region was by no means unexpected by the British, and they had made great preparations to meet the onslaught.

Hard fighting then extended from the point north of Lagnicourt southward to Gauche Wood, just below Gouzeaucourt.

The two vast forces were locked in a bitter struggle over this wide front for hours. The bombardment was of a most terrific nature, and finally the infantry drove forward against numerous points in the Cambrai sector.

At last reports sanguinary fighting was in progress as far south as the region of Hargicourt and as far north as Bullecourt.

The early stages of the battle would seem to indicate that the Germans were trying to drive a wedge on both sides of the Cambrai salient and pinch it off. A keen struggle has been proceeding in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and Lagnicourt and south of the salient near Hargicourt and Roussoy.

British Forces Were Ready.

The British forces had been looking for this attack today. Not only have prisoners declared that yesterday or today would mark the beginning of the offensive on this front, but there were abundant signs of an enemy smash against this sector, which was the scene of the last great battle in the British theatre.

That the Germans were as thoroughly prepared as possible was well known, and, as a consequence, the British had taken extensive steps to meet the blow.

It is too early to predict the outcome of the first few hours of the struggle, in which vast forces and every conceivable engine was probably employed. On general principles, however, it may be stated that the great concentration of attacking forces will propably result in the defensive line being pushed back in places. This would merely be history repeating itself.

It is certain, however, that at no period has the British war machine been in such fine condition. Never before has there been higher morale or optimism among the British troops. The general impression on the front is in agreement with that of the Germans—that this is the decisive contest of the war. But on the British side there is no doubt that the decision will eventually be in the Allies' favor.

Germany Staking Everything.

Germany is staking everything on this play, and if the great attack fails to break clear through, it is believed that the Germans will be finished, for they have nothing further to offer, except a gradually weakening defense.

The bombardment today was one of the most intense seen along this front. As had been generally expected, the Germans depended on short, heavy artillery work to carry their troops forward. Large quantities of gas were used at various places, and extraordinarily high-velocity shells have been whining across the back areas since daybreak. The Germans had made a great concentration of guns for this attack, and every one of them was brought into play at the outset.

It is reported that one German tank was seen in action, but this is not verified, although it would cause no surprise if true.

The sky was heavily overcast all day, rendering aerial observation difficult.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.
The Greenbrier, European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages
Nothing more appetizing and delightful for a winter's breakfast. Try a 2-lb. pkge.—Advt.

AMSTERDAM HEARS GERMAN PEACE REPORT

Also That if Negotiation Failed the Offensive Would Start on March 27.

LONDON, March 21. — Semi-official negotiations are on foot between Germany and the Entente, in which Germany is displaying a strong inclination for peace, the Catholic newspaper Nieuwsblad van Hetzeuden says it has learned, the Central News correspondent at Amsterdam reports. This Amsterdam newspaper is quoted as adding that its information is that, if no basis for official negotiations was reached by March 27, the German offensive in the west would be begun.

According to reports from Petrograd, dated Wednesday, a rumor is current at Moscow that Germany has offered important concessions to the Allies, conditioned upon the recognition of the Brest-Litovsk treaty of peace.

WASHINGTON STILL DOUBTFUL ON DRIVE

American Officers Wait for Full Scope of German Move to Develop.

WASHINGTON, March 21. — Even word from London that the drive launched today by the Germans on the west front is on a larger scale than any undertaken there since the war began has failed to convince American military observers that the long-heralded German grand offensive is at hand. They are waiting for the full scope of the enemy action against both the British and French fronts to be made clear, and still believe that the logic of the situation points away from a German offensive in the west at this time.

There was a distinct feeling tonight that the tumult of the German guns might cloak some other purpose than to commit the issue of the war to desperate onslaughts against the all but impregnable allied lines in the west. Supreme confidence in the power of those lines to resist the shock characterized the expressions of all officials here.

Some high army officers, heretofore confident that the German position on all fronts made a defensive attitude in the west almost mandatory, hailed with eagerness the possibility that a great thrust at Paris or the Channel ports had been actually set in motion. They believed that only some internal pressure which would not brook wise counsel could force the German General Staff to risk such a venture. These officers held that a German assault on the west now would bring the ultimate triumph of the allied cause closer, because of their confidence that the resisting power of the allied armies is unshakeable.

Believes German Defeat Certain.

"If this is in fact a German drive," said a general officer, "I will look upon it as the most hopeful sign in the war thus far. Defeat of the movement is certain.

"But I cannot believe that it is a real drive. Every requirement of reason would direct the Germans to press their exploitation of Russia's resources and Russia's man-power to the limit while they held the west front locked against our efforts."

Reports from Holland that a peace offer had been made semi-officially to the Entente by Germany caught immediate attention. There was nothing at the State Department to confirm this report, but some observers saw the possibility that the menace of German guns had been turned loose to play a thundering prelude to such an offer for the effect upon the French and British people.

Others saw possible significance in the fact that the German onslaught comes closely on the heels of the acquisition of Dutch shipping by the United States and the Allies. It was noted that the War College statement of this week had predicted that no German offensive in the west was to be expected unless forced by the general strategic situation. There was speculation as to whether the incident of the Dutch ships might not have created a motive for the drive.

The purpose might be, it was said, to overawe European neutrals, or it might be that realization that the submarine campaign had failed to block the movement of American troops to France led to resort to a desperate effort to reach the channel ports.

Early Offensive an Innovation.

From a purely military viewpoint, the launching of an offensive this early in the year is an innovation in the war. Experience indicates that the ground is yet too soft from the Winter rains for the extensive troop and transport movements necessitated in pressing home a great thrust. The Spring appears to be early in Europe, however, and the German experts have certainly gauged every factor before undertaking extensive operations.

It may well be that prolonged bombardment, covering many days of constant gunfire, will follow the initial rush in the Cambrai Sector, paving the way for greater efforts by the infantry later.

The situation at Cambrai has menaced the security of the German lines ever

Continued on Page Two.

Victory Must Not and Will Not Fail Us, Says Kaiser; Clear the Way to Peace, Hindenburg Urges

AMSTERDAM, March 21.—"The prize of victory must not and will not fail us—no soft peace, but one which corresponds with Germany's interests," was Emperor William's message to the Schleswig-Holstein Provincial Council, according to a Kiel dispatch. The telegram was sent in reply to a congratulatory message.

"We are at the decisive moment of the war, and one of the greatest moments in German history," said the Emperor in a telegram to the Rhenish Provincial Council, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg has telegraphed to the Posen Provincial Council as follows:

"God willing, we will also overcome the enemy in the west and clear the way to a general peace."

ALL ENGLAND CALM UNDER BIG DRIVE

Bonar Law Warns Against Alarm, Assuring People That Great Battle Was Expected.

WITHDRAWAL IS TACTICAL

Government's Spokesman Declares the Versailles Council Anticipated All Details.

LONDON, March 21.—The German attack against the British lines today was on a larger scale than any made thus far during the war on any part of the western front, Andrew Bonar Law, spokesman of the Government, told the House of Commons today.

"Our outpost troops," he said, "have been withdrawn on one part of the line which was very lightly held. This was nothing more than was expected, and was in accordance with instructions. There was nothing in the nature of a surprise about the attack."

Bonar Law reminded the House that he had given warning a week ago that if such an attack occurred the attacking party would gain a certain amount of ground, and the Government's information so far, he said, did not lead to the belief that anything beyond that had happened.

"I am sure that with the knowledge beforehand of what has happened in similar attacks on either side," continued Bonar Law, "the House and country will not be unnecessarily alarmed by information of that kind. Our staff and the Versailles Council naturally have been considering what might happen in the event of an attack. And I may tell the House that this attack has been launched on every part of our line we were informed would be attacked if an attack were undertaken at all.

"I may say that only three days ago we received information at the Cabinet from headquarters in France that they had definitely arrived at the conclusion that an attack would be launched immediately, and as they were prepared to meet it the country need have no cause for anxiety."

Although a battle is being fought which is likely to develop into the greatest struggle of modern history, and perhaps settle the result of the war, the English people preserve the same quiet calm they have worn for the past four years. There are no signs of unusual excitement or nervousness in London, no crowds outside the newspaper offices or elsewhere.

The statement made by Andrew Bonar Law in the House of Commons was circulated in the hotels and other public places. That is the last news the majority of the people will have of the great struggle before they see the morning papers, but Mr. Bonar Law's words have carried much assurance.

The Germans had talked so freely about their great offensive that many people thought they were making a feint to conceal some other policy; some looked for a campaign against Saloniki, instead of a big attack in France. Reports have been circulated that the Germans have built a large number of tanks and super-tanks, but the British, who first launched this weapon, are not likely to be stopped by these, nor is it conceivable that they will be behind in numbers of tanks or improvements.

FOE ALSO POUNDS PETAIN'S LINES

Heavy Bombardment of French Positions Near Rheims and in Champagne.

SHOCK TROOPS DEFEATED

Hand-to-Hand Fighting on Verdun Front—Germans Driven Out of Captured Trenches.

PARIS, March 21.—An intense and sustained bombardment has taken place on the sectors north and southeast of Rheims as well as on the Champagne front, according to today's War Office bulletin.

Between Caurières Wood and Bezonvaux, on the Verdun front, the Germans were driven back in violent hand-to-hand fighting.

In Lorraine the Germans suffered defeat in the region of Nomeny, it is stated.

The bulletin reads:

North of the Ailette the French successfully raided the German lines in the region of Fouconville and brought back ten prisoners.

Late at night an intense and sustained bombardment was carried out north and southeast of Rheims, and also at various points in Champagne. In the last-named region the Germans made several fruitless efforts, particularly in the sector of Hurlus, in the region of Souain and near the St. Souplet road.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the French positions were bombarded with great violence late in the day. This was followed by a strong attack between Caurières Wood and Bezonvaux. After hand-to-hand fighting the French troops drove back the enemy at such points as he had penetrated our line. Prisoners remained in our hands.

In Lorraine the Germans suffered a complete defeat. In the region of Nomeny enemy detachments attacked at 1:30 o'clock, after spirited artillery preparation. They were repulsed by the French fire, suffering serious losses without attaining any result.

The French made a successful raid near Armaucourt and took prisoners.

The War Office statement tonight reads:

A raid on Bouconville (northwest of Toul) enabled us to bring back prisoners.

In Champagne several German attempts failed.

On the right bank of the Meuse a heavy German attack in the Caurières Wood was repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting. The French took prisoners.

In Lorraine a German attack was repulsed by the French fire with heavy losses. A French raid at Armancourt was successful.

Last night's report tells of the repulse of a strong attack against French positions in the Woevre. The bulletin reads:

There was intermittent artillery fighting between the Ailette and the Aisne, and in the Champagne. The artillery struggle proved rather violent on the right bank of the Meuse, (Verdun front,) and in the forest of Parroy.

In the Woevre, in the region of

Continued on Page Two.

Four German Warships Sunk Off Dunkirk; Ostend Bombarded by British Monitors

LONDON, March 21.—Two enemy destroyers and two enemy torpedo boats were sunk off Dunkirk early this morning by a force of five British and French destroyers, the Admiralty announces. One British destroyer was damaged. Ostend was bombarded by British monitors today. Mine sweepers in Heligoland Bight were attacked by seaplanes.

Following is the Admiralty report of the engagement off Dunkirk:

Vice Admiral Douer reports that an action occurred off Dunkirk between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning. Two British and three French destroyers were engaged with a force of German destroyers which had previously bombarded Dunkirk for ten minutes. Two enemy destroyers and two enemy torpedo boats are believed to have been sunk. Survivors have been picked up from two enemy torpedo boats.

No allied vessels were sunk. One British destroyer was damaged, but reached harbor. The British casualties were slight. There were no French casualties.

Subsequently this announcement regarding the attacks on Ostend and off Heligoland was issued:

Ostend was bombarded this afternoon by British monitors with successful results. Prior to the bombardment four enemy aircraft were destroyed by our naval air squadron. Enemy aircraft attacked the British machines while spotting for the bombardment, with the result that another enemy machine was destroyed.

British seaplanes engaged in reconnoissance in Heligoland Bight; attacked enemy mmesweepers with machine gun fire. There were no casualties on the British side. All our machines returned safely.

WOUNDED BACK IN LONDON

Ambulances Ready to Receive Victims of the Big Battle.

HAIG TELLS OF THE DAY

Foe Attacks "With Vigor and Determination" and Penetrates Parts of the Front.

DOVER HEARS THE FIRING

Houses There Shaken by German Fire Along the Cambrai Front—Flashes Seen.

First of the Wounded Arrive in London

LONDON, Friday, March 22.—Long lines of ambulances began forming at the Charing Cross Railway Station early this morning to receive wounded men from Channel port trains.

Scenes not unlike those during the battle of the Somme were enacted, the line of ambulances stretching away from the station for four city blocks.

Only small groups of night workers and railroad employes greeted the first arrivals from the front.

LONDON, March 21.—Field Marshal Haig's report from British headquarters in France tonight describes the German offensive today as comprising an intense bombardment by the artillery and a powerful infantry attack on a front of over fifty miles.

Some British positions were penetrated, but the German losses are declared to have been exceptionally heavy. On no part of the long front of the attack did the Germans attain their objective, it is stated.

The report reads:

At about 8 o'clock this morning, after an intense bombardment of both high explosive and gas shells on our forward positions and back areas, a powerful infantry attack was launched by the enemy on a front of over fifty miles, extending from the River Oise in the neighborhood of La Fère to the Sensée River, about Croiselles.

A hostile artillery demonstration has taken place on a wide front north of La Bassée Canal and in the Ypres sector.

The attack, which for some time past was known to be in course of preparation, has been pressed with great vigor and determination throughout the day.

In the course of the fighting the enemy broke through our outpost positions and succeeded in penetrating into our battle positions in certain parts of the front.

The attacks were delivered in large masses, and have been extremely costly to the hostile troops engaged, whose losses have been exceptionally heavy.

Severe fighting continues along the whole front. Large numbers of hostile reinforcing troops have been observed during the day, moving forward behind the enemy's lines.

Several enemy divisions, which had been especially trained for this great attack, have already been identified, including units of the Guards.

Captured maps, depicting the enemy's intentions, show that on no part of the long front of the attack has he attained his objective.

The afternoon statement of the War Office, telling of the beginning of the bombardment, says:

A heavy bombardment was opened by the enemy shortly before dawn this morning against our whole front from the neighborhood of Vendeuil, south of St. Quentin, to the River Scarpe.

A successful raid was carried out by us last night in the neighborhood of St. Quentin. Thirteen prisoners and three machine guns were brought back by our troops. Prisoners also were taken by us in patrol encounters southeast of Messines and in another successful raid carried out by us south of Houthulst Forest.

A raid undertaken by the enemy in the neighborhood of Armentières was repulsed.

A Rumor of German Tanks.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters states that with heavy masses of troops, supported by a great weight of artillery, the Germans appear to have penetrated the British front line at "certain points between the Scarpe and Vendeuil." He adds:

"Our counter measures have not yet developed, therefore it is difficult to define the position. Apparently the enemy's purpose has been to launch converging attacks upon the two flanks of the Flesquieres salient, in the hope of cutting it off.

"There are unconfirmed rumors that the enemy has employed tanks."

The artillery in action on the western front could be distinctly heard at Dover and other towns on the east coast of England. Doors and windows of the

houses at Dover, for instance, were continuously shaken by the heavy concussions.

The firing, which was the heaviest that has been heard in that district from such a distance, began at 8 o'clock this morning and lasted at brief intervals until 7 A. M.

At Ramsgate, besides the sound of the cannonading, bright flashes were seen at sea, while the vibration of the explosions shook the windows and dislodged tiles from the roofs.

Penetrated Lines, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, March 21, (via London.)—"Between Cambrai and La Fere," says the report from German Headquarters tonight, "we penetrated into portions of the English positions."

The day report says:

On broad sectors of the western front the artillery battle again broke out this morning in full force.

Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—Between Dixmude and La Bassee the reconnoitering activity continued lively yesterday. The weather clearing in the evening, the artillery duel increased in intensity. On the remainder of the front the fighting activity revived only temporarily.

VIENNA, March 21, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Austro-Hungarian artillery has taken part in the fight against the English and French on the western front, today's War Office statement announces.

SCENE OF THE OFFENSIVE.

Main Blow Is Directed Against Salient Southwest of Cambrai.

The German attack on a fifty-mile front, from the River Scarpe to below St. Quintin, is practically an offensive from the Hindenburg line—that system of defenses prepared by the Germans early last year in anticipation of their retreat to shorten their front and eliminate salients.

Apparently it is against the salient southwest of Cambrai which was left after the British and German engagements in the early Winter that the German infantry directed their main assaults after the general bombardment.

The first infantry fighting reported has taken place along a curved line, extending from Lagnicourt to Gauche Wood, just south of Gouzeaucourt. This is about sixteen miles in length.

It would seem that the Germans launched their first assault along a ridge of land running from Gauche Wood, about three miles northeast, to the southern end of the village of Gonnelieu. From here the fighting extended at this particular point around the front of the point about four miles northwest of Moeuvres, the northern limit of General Byng's great attack of November last. The German army group engaged in the attack is that of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. The army locally concerned is the Second Army, with headquarters at Le Cateau. A few weeks ago prisoners taken in raiding parties along the salient attacked were identified as belonging to the 117th Division, the 22d Reserve Corps, 1st Bavarian Reserve Division, 38th Landwehr Division, 111th Division, 52d Division, and 6th Active Corps.

The area affected by the German assault embraces most of the territory, outside of Flanders, over which the British have been fighting, sometimes alone and sometimes with the French, for the past two years. It takes in the entire field of the battle of the Somme, fought in 1916, and a great part of the area evacuated by the Germans the following Spring.

The German retreat began on March 17 on a sixty-mile front between Bapaume and the Oise. By the 19th it had expanded to a 100-mile front and extended from the Arras-Cambrai highway south to Soissons. In three days the Germans evacuated an area of 1,300 square miles.

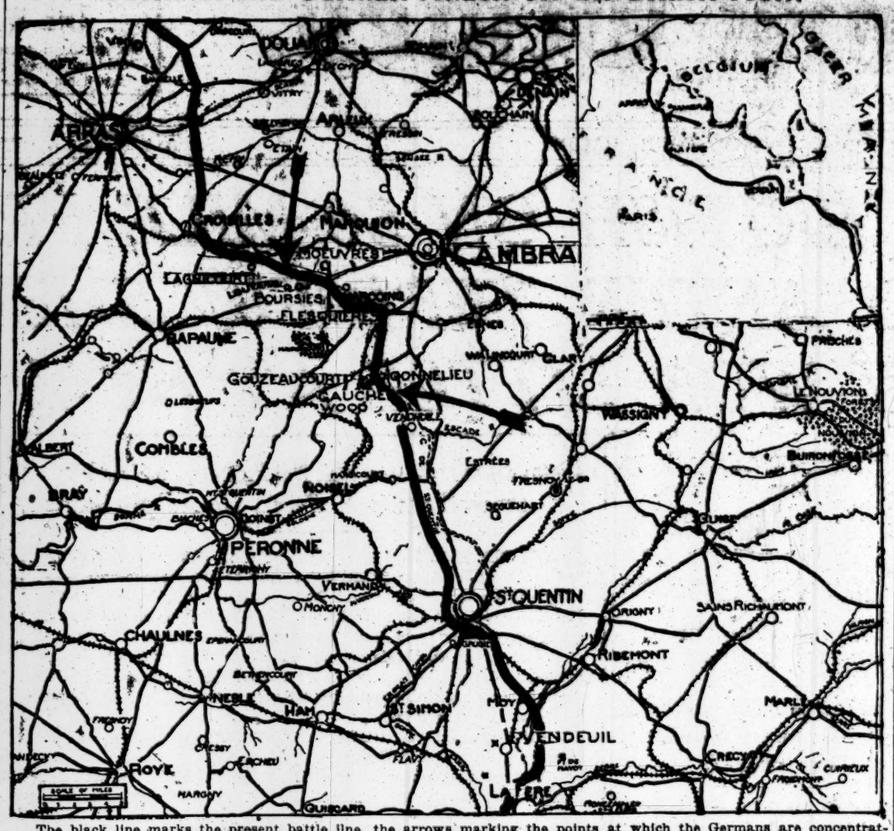
The taking of Vimy Ridge by the British on April 9 opened the way to the succeeding Arras offensive and the envelopment of the coal region of Lens and penetrated the Scarpe and the Arras-Cambrai highway still further.

The danger point to the Allies on the front, from Arras to St. Quentin, was at Cambrai, on account of the large number of men which the Germans could concentrate there. On Nov. 20, without artillery preparation, but with tanks breaking through the wire entanglements and other obstructions, the British Army, under General Byng, broke through on a fifteen-mile front southwest of Cambrai and advanced five miles, or to within two and a half miles of the city.

Ten days later the Germans in a counterattack won back most of the lost ground, but left the British holding a salient which was susceptible of attack on the northeast and the southwest from its flanks, which practically rested on the Hindenburg line. It is this salient which the Germans penetrated yesterday.

The operations within the last twenty-four hours mark the first formidable German assault on the western front since the Verdun offensive of February-August, 1916, in which the German Crown Prince constantly employed from thirty to thirty-three divisions, or between 600,000 and 660,000 men, periodically replenished, so that his total casualities are said to have exceeded the maximum number of men employed at any one period. His operations along the Aisne and in Champagne from April to August particularly, to recover the Chemin des Dames are sometimes designated as an offensive, but it was rather a broken series of attacks alternating with French counterattacks, one of the latter, on Nov. 2, carrying the Germans far out of reach of the coveted highway.

Scene of the German Attack on the British Front



The black line marks the present battle line, the arrows marking the points at which the Germans are concentrating their greatest weight in the hope of nipping off the British salient at this point.
The insert map shows the relative location of the new battle area on the Franco-Belgian front.

BAKER CONCLUDES VISIT TO WAR ZONE

Covers Many Miles by Automobile, Visiting Our Troops Wherever Billeted.

GETS A GLIMPSE OF VERDUN

Reviews Brigade of Veterans in the Rain — Visits Joan's Birthplace.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 20, (Associated Press.)—Secretary of War Baker today concluded his visit of inspection to the American military zones in France with a trip which took him from the Verdun sector to Great Headquarters, and included a review of one brigade of the First Division, which he addressed as representative of the whole army. The Secretary also visited the birthplace of Joan of Arc and made an incidental inspection of troops here and there over the route which he traversed. Tonight the Secretary departed to fulfill other purposes of his visit to France.

The brigade of the First Division was reviewed from a stage on a high plateau, commanding a wide panorama of one of the most beautiful parts of France. It is reached by a winding road from the valley below. A twenty-hour rain had made it inaccessible by motor, so the Secretary and his party made the ascent on foot, slipping and sliding on the grassy mud.

Just as they arrived at the stand, General Pershing and his personal staff came across the field and dismounted. The party then joined the waiting division and brigade Generals and their staffs.

A cold March wind and occasional squalls of rain made the scene impressive as the brigade, in full marching equipment, swept by at company front, each saluting like clockwork, while bands played music which swelled and softened in the gusty wind. Secretary Baker lifted his hat to each regimental flag as it was lowered in salute and occasionally spoke to General Pershing, who stood beside him.

This brigade, from the first division which landed in France, was composed of men seasoned in training under Summer and Winter skies and inured to mud and cold under all conditions of campaigning. They were the first in the trenches and the first to suffer casualties. Under the weight of full field equipment, from trench tools to extra tools, steel helmeted, tanned and fit, the soldiers stepped swingingly through the sticky mud that was almost too much for the mules who drew the one-pounders and the wheeled kitchens.

It was the first time that an entire brigade which had been in action had been reviewed and the Secretary complimented the General commanding and the Colonels of the units. When the review was concluded the brigade and commissioned officers assembled in a semi-circle and were presented in a body to the Secretary by General Pershing in a brief address in which he complimented their record of fitness and efficiency.

Secretary Baker, with bared head in the cold wind, told the officers that they were typical American soldiers and said they were "the point of the wedge of the army which the whole American people is driving into the ranks of their adversary." The officers then formed in line and each shook hands with the Secretary as his name was announced. The Secretary acknowledged each greeting and when some acquaintance approached he added a personal word or two.

General Pershing showed gratification at the splendid condition and appearance of the brigade, and remarked:

"These men have been there and know what it is. You can tell that by the way they throw out their chests as they swing by."

When the review was over the brigade disbanded into units and marched back to the camps. Secretary Baker, General Pershing and his staff, and the other Generals trudged down the hill through the mud to the waiting motor cars.

Secretary Baker's day was a full one, as he covered several hundred kilometers in his automobile. Early in the morning he drove into the Verdun region to where Fort de Douaumont was visible. He saw the activities behind the French lines, and a long artillery wagon train and marching troops.

On the way the Secretary stopped wherever American troops were billeted, the organizations turning out for inspection. The soldiers were questioned regarding details of food, billets, and equipment, and the Secretary often went into the billets to get a personal impression.

The only complaint registered was about a scant food ration, which was found to be due to the temporary change in the stations of the units affected. Once the Secretary's party met a traveling kitchen. The Secretary left his automobile and had a taste of the soup and food. His comment was: "Very good."

During the day Secretary Baker visited a French divisional commander who complimented the American troops, saying that he had called the attention of his men to the snappy way the Americans unloaded and assembled their artillery.

The visit to Domremy, the home of Joan of Arc, was the concluding incident of the day, Secretary Baker and General Pershing driving to the little village. They inspected the church where the French heroine was baptized.

On Tuesday, finding himself in the vicinity of a certain unit, the Secretary sent for a fellow Ohioan, Carlisle Babcock of Cleveland, a private in the Marine Corps and son of a personal friend. After a brief talk, the two were photographed together.

Page to Entertain Baker in London.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 20, (Delayed.)—Newton D. Baker, the American Secretary of War, will be the guest of Ambassador Page during his brief stay in London.

Pershing's Casualties Now Total 2,005; Six Killed, 11 Missing on Latest List

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The casualties among the American expeditionary forces, as announced by the War Department today, reached a total of 2,005, with the addition of forty-three new names contained in General Pershing's latest list, which reports six men killed in action and eleven missing.

SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported March 21.	Total.
Killed in action	157	6	163
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Killed by accident	147	2	149
Died of diseases	691	9	700
Lost at sea	237	0	237
Suicide	11	0	11
Unknown cause	14	0	14
Died of wounds	39	0	39
Executed	1	0	1
Civilians	7	0	7
Gassed	6	0	6
Total deaths	1,311	17	1,328
Wounded	616	15	631
Captured	21	0	21
Missing	14	11	25
Grand total	1,962	43	2,005

CASUALTIES REPORTED MARCH 21.

The casualties reported today are:

Killed in Action—6.

DOBIEZ, STANLEY, private.
FULKERSON, ERNEST B., private.
HOGG, ROBERT H., private.
McKAY, WILLIAM J., private.
MORRILL, LLOYD L., private.
SHEPARD, WILLIAM B., private.

Died of Accident—2.

HAYES, WILLIE J., private.
WADE, BURETT W., private.

Died of Disease—9.

EKLUND, GEORGE E., Corporal, pneumonia.
ANDERSON, SIDNEY J., private, meningitis.
BRINER, FAY, private, appendicitis.
DUBRY, WILLIAM M., private, pneumonia.
FARNUM, PAUL J., private, pneumonia.
McARTHUR, ERWIN A., private, meningitis.
McCARTHY, DANIEL E., private, embolism.
MORAN, JOSEPH, private, pneumonia.
SULLIVAN, FRANCIS, private, agina ludovici.

Missing in Action—11.

SHEEHAN, JOHN A., Sergeant.
BIRNEY, HARRY E., private.
CURTISS, EUGENE F., private.
KENNEDY, ALBERT M., private.
LEITHAUSER, GROVER C., private.
MARVIN, WILLIAM F., private.
MORAN, JAMES, private.
O'CONNOR, DENNIS F., private.
O'CONNOR, WILLIAM F., private.
REID, JOSEPH, private.
SCHULTZ, CARL, private.

Wounded Severely—2.

ARCHEY, ORLA O., private, first class.
TIBBETTS, ALBERT R., private.

Wounded Slightly—13.

DYVAD, CARL C., Corporal.
SMELTZER, ALEX, Corporal.
BOWLER, JOHN, private.
DERRIG, STEPHEN, private.
DOUGHERTY, JAMES, private.
GREGG, ROBERT W., private.
JOHNSON, VERNON, private.
KING, FREDERICK P., private.
MEHALEK, MICHAEL, private.
OGLE, ROY MONTGOMERY, private.
NAVIN, STEPHEN J., private.
SWEANARD, (Weanhard?), EUGENE J., private.
THOMAS, ATTICUS H., private.

NEW YORKERS IN RAID ON ENEMY'S LINES

New Jersey Men Also in Force Which with French Enters Foe's Trenches at Luneville.

SHOOT FLEEING GERMANS

One, Who Makes a Fight, Is Killed —Others Found Slain by Our Shellfire.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 21, (Associated Press.)—American troops in the sector east of Luneville participated last night in a raid on German tranches, penetrating the enemy line for some distance. Hand-to-hand fighting ensued.

The raiders returned to the American lines after about forty minutes.

The raid was carried out in conjunction with French troops, after a brief but intense barrage. The Germans retaliated with a heavy fire of gas and high explosive shells on the American batteries.

The raid was aided by the darkness as well as a misty haze which rolled in over the hills facing the American lines.

From an observation station high in a treetop, the correspondent watched the artillery preparation. It began soon after dusk, orange bursts of flame where the American guns were firing showing in the wood round about. From the hillsides across the valley the German guns retaliated.

For more than half an hour the brilliant flash of the guns was like a jumping electric spark here and there. Soon the reports of the explosions became a deafening roar which rolled in from everywhere as the guns far and near came into action. This was the time for the barrage. From the spot where the shells fell a constant red glow showed through the darkness. At the same time the German guns increased their fire.

As the barrage lifted the roar lessened and the Americans and French went over the top. The noise of the German guns sounded like some one beating a big bass drum.

Soon most of the firing ceased and almost immediately the staccato rattle of machine guns and automatic rifles began. Occasionally rifle fire broke in and then all was fairly quiet for nearly half an hour except for occasional bursts of rifle fire and short bursts of automatic rifles.

The first members of the raiding party to return to the American lines were the stretcher bearers. When all the raiders had returned, dull explosions sounded from within the enemy lines, and occasionally there were bursts of flames, showing where dugouts were blown up.

One German, who had placed himself between the first and second lines with an automatic rifle, was discovered by an American soldier, who challenged him. The German turned to draw a revolver. The American, whose home is in New York, promptly killed him and went on into the enemy lines.

Most of the infantrymen who participated in the raid were from New York, but there were some from New Jersey. Some of the engineers who accompanied the party as pioneers were from California.

FOE ALSO POUNDS PETAIN'S LINES

Continued from Page One.

Brule Wood, the Germans today made a strong attack on our positions. After a spirited engagement our troops ejected enemy detachments which had succeeded in gaining a footing in some of our advanced positions.

According to fuller information which is now at hand the attack which the enemy made in the region of Souain early this morning was carried out by two battalions of shock troops, which suffered heavy losses and met with a complete check.

Bad weather yesterday impeded aerial operation. Information now at hand shows that the six German airplanes and one captive balloon reported as having been damaged on the preceding day were in reality destroyed by our pilots.

Our bombarding squadrons yesterday and the day before, operating as freely by day as by night, threw down 13,000 kilograms, (28,600 pounds,) of projectiles on military establishments, aviation grounds and railway stations in the enemy zone. Several explosions and two fires were observed in buildings bombarded.

BERLIN, March 21, (via London.)—Bavarian troops overran the first enemy line southwest of Ornes, on the Verdun front, yesterday, and advanced as far as the Brule Ravine, capturing 240 men, according to the Army Headquarters announcement today. The bulletin has this to say of operations on the French front:

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—On the southern bank of the Oise, north of Rheims, and in the Champagne the artillery fire frequently increased.

Army Group of General von Gallwitz—The artillery duel before Verdun assumed great violence in the evening. Bavarian companies made a surprise attack southwest of Ornes and overran the first enemy lines. They pressed forward as far as the Brule Ravine and captured one battalion staff and more than 240 French prisoners, including 20 officers.

West of Apremont, Rhenish and Lower Saxon Landwehr penetrated French trenches and brought back 78 prisoners.

Army Group of Grand Duke Albrecht—On the east bank of the Moselle and near Nomeny we carried out successful operations. The destructive fire of the French artillery at Parroy Wood continues.

WASHINGTON STILL DOUBTFUL ON DRIVE

Continued from Page One.

since the surprise assault by the Allies last year gave them strategic advantages there. It was thought here early today that the German were seeking to restore their old lines in preparation for the possibility of more extensive operations later. As reports indicated a movement of wider scope, this view was abandoned.

One thought occurred to all officers here. If this is indeed the great German offensive, the Supreme Military Council at Versailles has had ample time and notice to perfect plans to meet it.

It has been officially indicated already that the general reserve, composed of surplus trops of all the allied armies, and probably including a very heavy proportion of big guns, has been placed under the authority of the Versailles Council. The plans of that body have contemplated an assault on any part of the line in France, and a co-ordinated scheme for massing men and guns at any certain point is believed to have been worked out. This means that even were the standard three-line defense on the British front forced back by the Germans, additional armies would be available immediately to block their further progress.

CALL TO SOCIALISTS TO BACK GOVERNMENT

Jewish League of America Issues Summons for National Conference to be Held Here.

A call for Socialists to back the national war aims was issued yesterday by the Jewish Socialist League of America. The appeal was made in the form of a summons for a national conference of loyal Socialists to be held in Beethoven Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, April 14. Pointing to the fate of Russia, the league asks Socialists and radicals to join in upholding the Allies in the war against Germany. Now is the time, the league declares, when all parties and all beliefs should be united with a common purpose in the defense of the world against an autocracy that has trampled on the Russian revolution.

The call is signed by William Edlin, President of the league, and these members of the Executive Committee: Benjamin Saphir, Henry L. Slobodin, Morris Finn, Leon Savage, Benjamin Isaacovitz, Samuel Menaker, N. Zvirin, H. Caesar, Joseph Chykin, Morris Kass, and Dr. Nathan Syrkin.

"The terrible calamity that has befallen Russia imposes a new duty upon us," the call asserts. "This duty means that we must all forget the differences of opinion that have existed in the Socialists ranks of America concerning the war, and that we must with united effort take an active part in the great and sacred work of safeguarding our liberties and of helping to secure liberty for our brethren across the ocean.

"At this time when all small nationalities of the world are calling to us for help and putting all their hopes on the chivalry and generosity of our great and powerful Republic, we Jewish Socialists and workingmen cannot remain indifferent and stand aside. Now, when our own children are fighting in the trenches beside the Belgians, the English, and the French, shedding their blood in their struggle against the most brutal military power that ever infested the world, it is time that we unite and employ the best means to combat the enemy and help those who are safeguarding our liberties.

"Brothers, there is much that can be done both for Russia and for America. It were a crime to be indifferent now, to hold aloof from the struggle. Your country, your people, your class is calling you. Your highest ideals call for action now. The whole world is on fire, and we cannot put out the flame by shutting our eyes and ignoring the conflagration. We must help, and we can help if we will only unite and realize that now is the time to forget old prejudices."

Asked to take a test vote on their loyalty to the Government and aims of the nation in the war, United Cement Masons' Union 1 of Greater New York, Local 70 of the Operative Plasterers' International Union, at its last regular meeting voted unanimously to affiliate with the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

AMERICAN OFFICERS EFFICIENT AT FRONT

Young Reservists Resourceful in Emergency and Display Much Initiative.

WORKING 16 HOURS DAILY

Learning More and More Every Day How to Carry On and Get Results in Campaign Against Huns.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 26.—The young reserve officers in the American Army have proved themselves to be resourceful in emergency and have shown initiative in many cases at the front and on the march. Our battery of artillery, which has done very effective work at the American front, is under the command of a reserve Major. These officers, many of whom have held important places in America in banks and industrial corporations, are full of enthusiasm, and work cheerfully fourteen or sixteen hours a day because they feel that all must put their shoulder to the wheel if Germany is to be beaten.

There is a feeling among the reserve officers that the army in France is handicapped somewhat by the red tape methods of the regular army of the United States, which, as practical business men, they consider are not adapted to this war, and should be cut. Reserve officers find it difficult to settle themselves down under the strict formal military regulations which govern their personal liberty. Numbers of them are quartered within thirty or forty miles of a city, where there is a good hotel with bathrooms, but they cannot go there without special leave from their Colonel. The officers do not complain of these restrictions, because they realize that the army is on active service and is in France to win the war.

Some of the red tape at General Headquarters has already been cut, and further modifications will be made, it is said, as soon as they are practicable. Regular army officers trained at West Point and who have seen service and risen to senior rank, realize after a few weeks in France that regulations which were all right for army posts in America are not suitable to meet present war conditions in France.

This is especially applicable to the Quartermaster's Department, where the officer in charge of a depot finds he has to give out contracts for millions of dollars instead of a few thousand, as was customary in army posts at home.

During the two weeks I have spent in the country northwest of Toul I have traveled 1,200 miles in automobiles and seen American soldiers under all conditions. At firing posts, in the trenches, on sentry duty, in deserted, ruined villages at midnight, tramping along muddy roads in leaky boots, the young soldiers are cheerful and carry on steadily with a grim determination that they have to go through it all to end the war.

The American doughboy, as he is popularly termed, has not yet got hardened to the rough-and-ready life in the war zone of Europe. He swings along the road at a good pace carrying his pack, looking healthy and strong, but he has not got fully into the singing habit.

Three days ago I witnessed an inspection and drill of 9,000 American soldiers out on the plain before a French General which included two regiments of Marines that had been recalled from police duty in neighboring towns.

The men went through the manoeuvres in a soldierlike manner, which earned the hearty approval of the French Army commander. It was raining hard and in many places the mud was ankle deep. The American Brigadier General who was in command had to stamp up and down in the muddy road to keep himself warm, and was proud of the manner in which the officers and men under his command acquitted themselves.

The American army is all right, and the officers and men are learning more every day how to carry on and get results in their campaign to beat the Germans. "Send us the men and plenty of supplies and equipment of all kinds and the army in France will do the rest," the senior officers said. From all I have seen here the American army may be relied on to keep its word and live up to its old traditions. Both the artillery at the front and the infantry in the trenches are doing good work, according to the commanding officers, and promise before long to make the German Generals who said that America did not count much in the war change their opinions.

As the warm weather comes on the roads and swamps will dry up and transportation facilities will be improved, which will aid the progress of operations considerably.

The men are taking great interest in the new army newspaper The Stars and Stripes, which is published every Friday, and promises to be a success. The editors have asked the soldiers to contribute stories, and many of them are developing ability. Some of them are trying to forget the horrors of war by writing poetry. I enclose a copy of an effusion on Aviation written for The Star and Stripes by a soldier at the front.

This piece, which was written by Ralph J. Hutchinson, is as follows:

"The bird-man gay ascends each day
to hand Dame Chance a trouncing; with
carol gay he wends his way from cloud
to cloud a-bouncing; it must be great
to aviate, 'mid storm-clouds gayly
whisking, to loop the loop with joyous
whoop, one's epidermis risking; without a care he skims the air and flitteth
like a swallow; he climbs on high toward the sky, 'mid fleecy clouds to wallow; he madly skips and throws backflips amid the gusty breezes, in heat
or cold the bird-man bold each chance
for glory seizes. What though he
breaks his neck or takes a fall from
heights appalling? He risks his bun
to strafe the Hun nor fears his motor's
stalling. His crank-shaft breaks, a
dive he takes; it causes him no worry;
he volplanes down with angry frown
nor gets into a flurry; by spiral dives
he often tries to fool some vexing Herman; his cuticle of grit is full, he smiteth oft the German. Machine-gun fire
and danger dire he meets and never
shivers; he gayly laughs and photographs a few more forts and rivers. He
skimmeth through the ether blue nor
heedeth countless dangers; he hath no
qualm, his nerve is calm, for fear and
he are strangers. No care is his, he is
a whiz, he flirteth with disaster; with
quiet air he risks his hair to prove he's
Fritz's master. In heat or cold the
bird-man bold each chance for glory
seizes, he madly skips and throws
back-flips amid the gusty breezes!"

SIX MORE AMERICANS TO GET WAR CROSS

Cited by French for Exceptional Courage in Action on the Luneville Sector.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 21, (Associated Press.)—The French War Cross will be conferred on additional American soldiers who are in training with the French group in the Luneville sector. The citations, which carry with them the cross, are as follows:

"Corporal Mullins, engineers, having volunteered for a raid on March 9, left the departure trench with great zeal and led his squad into the German trenches, scorning danger.

"Corporal Bruce Lavery, Ohio infantry, leader of a group charged with cleaning up enemy dugouts, one of the first men in the lines, although the first time there, accomplished his mission with great coolness.

"Sergeant Pauling, engineers, showed great personal bravery and courage on March 9, when he volunteered for a raid and entered enemy trenches among the first.

"Sergeant Ethridge Justice, Ohio infantry, excellent noncommissioned officer; when the whole team of one of the 37-millimeter guns was disabled he continued to fire it, at the same time keeping command of the other guns.

"Private Charles Cain, Ohio infantry, wounded March 9, but continued to load his piece until his strength was exhausted.

"Private Jerry Brown, infantry, Columbus, Ohio, pistol in hand, during a raid on March 9 boldly advanced at the head of a group of moppers-up and distinguished himself by his zeal and scorn of danger."

Health of Troops Generally Good.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The army health report for the last week, made public today, shows that the health of the troops generally is good. A higher sick and death rate prevailed in National Army than in National Guard camps. This was due, the report says, to the recent arrival at the camps of large numbers of drafted men. Total deaths for the week in all camps was 180, against 156 the week before.

GREAT WAR CREDIT BEFORE REICHSTAG

Roedern Asks 15,000,000,000 Marks—Says Conflict Has Cost Both Sides 550,000,000,000.

AMSTERDAM, March 20.—A war credit of 15,000,000,000 marks was brought before the Reichstag today for first reading.

Count von Rödern, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, said that Germany's monthly war costs had increased from 2,000,000,000 marks in the Winter of 1915-16 to 3,750,000,000 in the last five months, owing to the increased supply of necessaries of war. The Secretary gave the total cost of the war as 550,000,000,000 marks, of which he said the Entente had expended 370,000,000,000.

Germany's military successes, said the Count, had silenced the guns in the east, and the full power of the nation was now directed against the west. Germany's enemies there did not desire to hear anything about peace, he asserted, adding that she could not be vanquished by the catchwords of Clemenceau and Bonar Law. He continued:

"It is easy for President Wilson to thunder against so-called militarism. From the east and west his country is protected by oceans. His country is the strongest on the American continent and has no dangerous neighbors, as have the Central Powers, which are in the heart of Europe, surrounded by formidable military powers."

The credit passed both first and second readings without debate.

MAURA TO FORM CABINET.

Alfonso Asks Former Premier to Head New Ministry.

MADRID, March 21.—Antonio Maura, former Premier and Conservative leader, has been instructed by King Alfonso to form a new Cabinet.

The resignation of the Cabinet of the Marquis de Alhucemas was presented on March 9. Yielding to the King the Cabinet agreed to continue in office. A dispatch from Bilbao Tuesday said that the de Alhucemas Cabinet again had resigned.

ITALIANS TAKE PRISONERS.

Make Successful Raids at Two Points—Aircraft Bagged.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Italian War Office daily statement, received at the Italian Embassy here today, says:

Northeast of the Corno Pre Signori one of our advance guards was attacked by a group of the enemy. The attack was repulsed.

On the Ornic our patrols succeeded in capturing several prisoners.

On the Capo Sile some groups of our soldiers inflicted losses on the enemy in opposite positions, and captured prisoners and material.

The artillery, both of our own and the enemy's, has been rather active in the region of Prezzo, in the Val Lagarina, and on the westward of Val Frenzela.

On the remaining front there were only moderate actions.

On the evening of March 19 enemy airplanes and seaplanes were brought down by the fire of our artillery at Campo di Tietra and on the Cortellazzo shore.

UNREST IN AUSTRIAN FORCES

Warship Surrenders to Italians—Slavs in Army Menacing.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Unrest in the Austro-Hungarian army and navy is discussed in a dispatch from Switzerland, received here today through official French channels. The message says:

"At the end of February Emperor Charles, in an order widely commented on today in Austro-Hungarian circles, appointed as an aid an Admiral who would no longer be responsible to the parliamentary delegations. A paper in Budapest assures us that this measure is due to events recently occurring in the fleet. One recalls, in truth, that not long ago an Austro-Hungarian warship surrendered to the Italians. Since that time difficulties of a very serious nature have occurred in all the Adriatic ports.

"It is, besides, characteristic to note that the present commander of the fleet, who is a Jugoslav, has just been replaced by a Magyar.

"The disturbance seems also to have affected the military forces in the interior. For this reason martial law has been proclaimed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where the Slavs have refused to fire upon the manifestants. This severe measure has just been extended to three districts of Croatia, bordering upon Dalmatia. Finally, the soldiers have had all holidays cut off."

ANSWERS MITCHEL CHARGE.

Airplane Goggles Not Made by Germans, Manufacturer Asserts.

The recent statement by ex-Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, who is now a Major in the Aviation Corps, that the goggles that he used for flying were manufactured by a German firm in such a way that they caused the aviator to miscalculate distance, was challenged yesterday by Elias Beugeleisen of the firm of Strauss & Beugeleisen, 438 Broadway, which made the glasses. Mr. Beugeleisen said that he and Mr. Strauss were born in America and that they did not employ any citizen of an enemy country in the manufacture of the goggles.

"Furthermore," Mr. Beugeleisen said, "every pair of airplane goggles that we make is thoroughly examined by our own expert, who is a Scotchman, and by a Government Inspector. We have not only made 60,000 pairs of goggles for the American Army, but have manufactured 275,000 gas masks for the American troops in France, and the masks are now in use by the regiments over there. Mr. Mitchell is absolutely mistaken when he says that the goggles could have caused him to misjudge distance. The lense of the goggles would have to be so imperfect that the wearer would immediately notice the defect, and, moreover, the lense would have to be individually fitted to each person, according to his eyes, to create a misjudgment of distance."

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 21.—Major John C. P. Bartholf, commander of the Rockwell Field Aviation School at North Island, near here, posted an order today that all goggles made by a certain Eastern firm with a German name should be turned in to the officers or destroyed at once. The glasses have been in use at North Island, Kelley Field, Texas, and at other training schools for aviators.

The bulletin posted by Major Bartholf's order said that Dr. A. L. Day, head of the Laboratory of the Carnegie Institute at Washington, had made a thorough investigation of the goggles and declared that they reduced the power of vision more than 18 per cent. Dr. Day reported his findings to the Chief Signal Officer at Washington, and that officer had warnings sent immediately to all American aviation schools and camps.

Trouble with the goggles had been reported at North Island by Major John Purroy Mitchel, former Mayor of New York, who is now in training there, and by other students of the Rockwell Field School. They reported that in many cases they had misjudged their altitude to a serious extent when making landings.

THREE FRENCH SHIPS SUNK.

Losses During the Week Ended March 16 Are Reported.

WASHINGTON, March 21. — Submarines or mines sank only three French merchantmen during the week ended March 16, one over 1,600 tons and two smaller craft. The weekly report received here tonight records one vessel of over 1,600 tons, which was sunk in the previous week but not included in last week's announcement.

The dispatch says that 975 merchant ships of all nationalities above 100 tons entered French ports and 920 sailed during the week. This does not include fishing boats and local craft.

NONFIGHTERS AS OFFICERS.

Senator Thomas Asserts There Are 62,000 of Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Senator Thomas of Colorado today introduced a resolution in the Senate asking the War Department to "inform the Senate how many noncombatants of draft age have been given commissions since the beginning of the war."

Senator Thomas, a member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, in a brief statement explaining his purpose, said that he had been informed that 62,000 commissions had been given men who never expected to get to the firing line.

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CHANCE FOR ALLIES TO RALLY RUSSIA

Combined Intervention, It Is Said, Would Dispel Distrust Aroused by Japanese Plan.

SWIFT ACTION NECESSARY

Strong Elements Other Than the Bolsheviki Would Be Attracted to Combat German Menace.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 18.—The Germans will be here in two or three days' time. We do not know what will be the manner of their coming. We might as well be in Central Africa, for all we know of the plans and doings of the outside world. It is reported, however, that a German Control Commission will sit here. What the functions and powers of this commission will be, what will be its relation to the internal administration, remains to be seen. Judging by the fact that the chief Bolshevist leaders and their institutions have left Petrograd and that the Soviet power in the city has shrunk to very provincial dimensions, the Germans will find here a fairly broad field of action.

One has the impression of a city deserted and passive, waiting for powerful guests. The Germans may or may not come with a military escort, or they may be relying on the preparations already made for their reception. At any rate, their presence in the city cannot fail to produce a marked change in the internal situation.

German Domination the Problem.

Now for the Allies. German domination in Russia is for the moment the most important factor in the military situation. More particularly through their command of the Baltic and Black Seas the Germans have gained immense material advantage. Russia for the time being is passive. Her physical collapse is most amazingly complete. The only Government in the country is a peculiar tyranny whose hold is precarious, which has displayed no constructive ability whatever, and which has only succeeded in throwing into the melting pot all the political achievements and civilization of the Russian Empire. This Government promises new and higher forms of civilization. So far we see no signs of them. We see only the wreckage of old Russia. Agriculture, commerce, and industry are paralyzed. The chief sources of material supplies are in alien hands.

It may be that in the historical perspective this wild destruction may prove to have been a necessary phase in the evolution of the new Russia from the old. But that is not the immediate point. The point is that unexpectedly great opportunities are brought within reach of Germany with whom we are at war, and if these opportunities remain permanently in Germany's hands the war will end in our defeat and the defeat of the principles for which we are fighting, whatever material successes we may gain elsewhere. Less than ever can we afford to ignore Russia. Now, in some way or other we must check the German advance in Russia for Russia's sake, for our own sake, and for the sake of the peace of the world.

As I said, we here know nothing of what the outside world is thinking or planning. We can only estimate the situation from the standpoint of internal conditions in Russia. Here is a great country paralyzed and deprived of its normal organs of action by a series of wild experiments made in the impossible conditions of the world war. Reduced to this state it has come under the domination of its worst enemy. But Russia exists, will live, and must live. It has displayed great weaknesses. It has fallen into pitiable demoralization. But it has unique elements of strength and great power of resilience. It is in the interests of humanity, in the interests of all nations who are combined against Germany, that Russia should revive. Allied assistance to Russia is an imperative necessity in the present stage of the war, and allied assistance should be given in such form as to stimulate the national energies of Russia.

Reasons for Objections to Japan.

When allied intervention was suggested in the form of a Japanese occupation of Siberia it aroused grave misgivings, simply because of the past relations between Russia and Japan. The sense of Japan as an ally has not superseded the memories of past rivalry and conflict. The proposed Japanese expedition as a purely military act bore too great an outward resemblance to the German aggression from the West and encouraged the impression that Russia was to be made the prey of international imperialism. For the Russians the Japanese are aliens with whom there is no mental and emotional contact, such as subsists between the Russians and Western Allies and America. Subsequent explanation and reassurance in the speeches of Western statesmen did not avail to allay misgiving; but this does not imply that the Russians in principle resent allied intervention at the present moment. On the contrary, in certain forms they would welcome it. All intelligent Russians realize that without foreign help the nation cannot rise to its feet. So long as allied intervention does not mean allied domination, permanent occupation, and final humiliation it will find a joyful response in Russia.

There is still a great capacity for resistance in Russia, but it must be organized. The Bolsheviki talk of organizing resistance to the Germans, and even Lenine now looks for the growth of "a healthy national feeling" among the peasantry. Personally, I am skeptical as to the Bolsheviki capacity for military organization. They will certainly have to abandon many of their present methods if they wish to organize an effective army. Still, the fact remains that the logic of their present position compels them, in so far as they are real revolutionaries, to oppose some kind of resistance to German aggression. If the Bolsheviki continue to be a serious factor in Russian internal politics and if they make a military effort, then co-operation between them and the Allies might be possible on the basis of mutual interest, though obviously no love would be lost between our Government and theirs.

Other Elements Would Rally.

Apart, however, from the Bolsheviki, there are many strong currents of opinion that would at once rally to allied intervention if it came in a broad, decisive, and disinterested form, as the combined action of all the Allies with the very clear and active participation of England and America. Russia is capable of being made an arena on which, with steadily growing Russian support, the Allies may actively oppose Germany, and one advantage of the situation is that the German successes, imposing as they are, entail heavy obligations. The task of digesting huge acquisitions and of reorganizing conquered territory will demand of Germany energies that she can ill spare at the present moment. The result of the Brest-Litovsk peace may very easily impair the integrity of her military effort.

The Russian situation opens up fresh opportunities not only to Russia, but to the Allies as well. Swift action is necessary to enable us to take advantage of these manifold opportunities, and it is certain that if this action takes the form of a combined effort of all the Allies, and not of isolated Japanese intervention, it will meet with the hearty support of all patriotic Russians. But it must be undertaken in the name of the liberation of Russia.

TAKE TOWNS FROM TURKS.

British in Palestine Make New Advance, Repel Counterattack.

LONDON, March 21.—The British have made another advance in Palestine, capturing three towns, it is announced officially. A counterattack by the Turks was repulsed. The statement follows:

We occupied Beit Rima and Kefrtut, both east-southeast of Deir Ballett, unopposed. We drove off a counter-attack at Deir Ballett and secured Elowsallabeh and the high ground to the westward.

Airmen dropped 470 bombs on establishments in the vicinity of Eikutrani station. Direct hits were observed on the objectives.

PARIS MORALE FIRM IN FACE OF RUMORS

Propagandists Circulate Tales of Impending Revolution to Shake Spirit of People.

UNAWED BY AIR RAIDS

Capital Displays Pride in Its New Role of "War Zone City."—Reprisal Debate Checked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 21.—A striking change is evident in the appearance of Paris to any one who, like THE TIMES correspondent, has returned to the city after a four days' absence. In every quarter, in every street, one sees crisscrosses of stout paper gummed to the window-panes of stores and apartments to lessen the risk of breakage by concussion. The expectation of further air raids plus the effects of last Friday's explosion—windows were broken even on the left bank of the Seine in parts of the city furthest from the scene of the disaster—have led Parisians to take the same precautions that are to be noted in every town or village within the sound of the guns at the front.

In the smart quarters of the city the proprietors of business houses have devoted characteristic French taste to the window protection. Instead of the regular arrangement of small squares that are universal behind the firing line, there are five or seven pointed stars, massive latticework designs, reminiscent of a Japanese screen, and even elaborate, hieroglyphic symbols. Paris takes this opportunity of showing her pride in her new situation of "a war-zone city."

Although some alarm was caused by Friday's explosion, it was rather due to the fact that most of the people were startled by the idea of an unannounced air raid—which they all at first considered it to be—rather than by the actual danger involved. Paris is getting used to air raids. It may be said now that any attempt on the part of the enemy to intimidate the population already is a failure. But the Germans have not renounced their campaign against civilian morale. On Saturday extraordinary rumors of the imminence of a new and more terrible explosion floated through Paris from unknown and untraceable sources. "Defeatism" has given way to a new method. It is being whispered mysteriously that there is danger of a revolution—a revolution by whom or on what grounds is left wholly to the imagination. More than one nervous family has left the city in consequence of this rumor, but the great mass of the population remains unmoved.

"It is a terrible existence," says the old lady at the newspaper kiosk, "but our boys have stood worse at the front. There is no reason for us to complain."

Once more the Germans are making terror in psychology, but the morale of Paris is not rooted in courage alone, which might be weakened, but in pride, which is strengthened by each new aggression.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 19.—The attempt of Deputy Mayeras to interpellate the Government on air raids and reprisals was frustrated in the Chamber of Deputies today by Premier Clemenceau. A better form of procedure, the Premier said, would be to allow Deputy Mayeras to explain before the Army Committee, which had the subject before it. The interpellation was then adjourned by a vote of 386 to 126.

Deputy Mayeras said that Premier Clemenceau, on seeing the body of a girl of 17 years taken from a house which had been struck by a bomb, remarked: "That is the work of an assassin. You who did it are assassins, but I shall not be an assassin."

The Premier confirmed the Deputy's statement by a motion of his head.

M. Mayeras demanded that if the Government intended to make reprisals it let its decision be known. Such a policy, he said, would not be French. He urged the Government to say what measures it intended to take for the protection of the people of Paris.

RETORTS TO ENVOY WHO ACCUSED BERLIN

Payer Says That Lichnowsky Was Misled in Judging Events That Brought War.

AMSTERDAM, March 20.—Prince Lichnowsky, German Ambassador to Great Britain at the outbreak of the war, did not clearly understand the course of events after the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Friedrich von Payer, the Vice Chancellor, told the Reichstag in a discussion of the revelations made by the Prince, in which he criticised Germany's foreign policy. The Prince has resigned his rank and expressed regret.

"The memorandum of Prince Lichnowsky," said the Vice Chancellor, "is permeated by a striking veneration for foreign diplomats, especially British, and by an equally striking irritation against almost all German statesmen. The result was that the Prince was regarded frequently by Germany's most zealous enemies as their best friend because they were personally on good terms with him.

"The fact, as he admits, that he attached at first no great importance to the assassination of the Austrian Heir Apparent, and was displeased with the situation, judged otherwise in Berlin, makes plain that the Prince had no clear judgment of the events that followed and their import."

Turning to the attempt of the Prince to put the blame for the war on Germany, the Vice Chancellor said:

"The German Government did not reject all of Great Britain's mediation proposals. Foreign Secretary Grey's last mediation proposal was very urgently supported in Vienna by Berlin."

Prince Lichnowsky, he added, had declared that the memorandum written in August, 1916, was prepared without documentary material, and was intended for the family archives.

Under Secretary von Stumm of the Foreign Office, discussing the memorandum, said:

"Prince Lichnowsky's strong optimism with reference to German and British relations frequently failed to coincide with the views of the German Foreign Office. When his hopes of an Anglo-German understanding were destroyed by the war, the Prince returned to Germany greatly excited, and did not restrain his criticism of the German policy. His excitement increased when the German press attacked him. These circumstances must be considered in gauging the value of the Prince's memorandum."

WANT LABOR'S AID HERE.

Interallied Socialists in Harmony with Wilson, Says Huysmans.

LONDON, March 20.—The first step in carrying out the plans for an international working class policy, Camille Huysmans, Secretary of the Socialist Internationale, announced today, would be to give a clear statement on interallied policy to American workers and to show them that the policy was essentially in harmony with that of President Wilson. In the meantime the interallied Socialist memorandum on war aims will be forwarded to German, Austrian, and Bulgarian Socialists through Socialist parties in neutral countries.

M. Huysmans considers it likely that the Socialist organizations in enemy countries will agree upon a common policy or will make separate statements on the lines of the interallied memorandum. If these show certain agreements, the proposal for a general Socialist Congress will be put into operation. All parties would be represented and the interallied Socialists favor Switzerland as a meeting place.

Referring to an article in the Berlin Vorwärts, the organ of the German Majority Socialists, on the interallied memorandum, M. Huysmans said that it only implied that the German Socialists felt themselves to be more helpless in the face of their Government than the British, and French Socialists felt before theirs. The Socialists in Great Britain and France, he added, believed that they were able to fight for their ideas, but the German Socialist majority showed a spirit of greater resignation and had shown it for more than a year.

M. Huysmans said that the important question was not to know whether the German Government was ready to make concessions, but whether, after the decision of the Socialist International Conference, the German Socialist majority would make common cause with the other Socialists in an effort to remove the cause of the present conflict, which had poisoned political life in Europe for many years.

Prince de Tonnay-Charente Missing.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 20.—Second Lieutenant Prince de Tonnay-Charente, one of the most promising young French aviators, is missing. He has brought down seven German machines.

NET SHIPPING LOSS IS 2,632,297 TONS

British Announce Figure for Allies and Neutrals Since the War Began.

TONNAGE SUNK IS 11,827,572

Destruction, Building, and Seizures Tabulated—Hurley to Speak on the Outlook.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Publication today of the long withheld secret official British Admiralty figures, showing exactly the total of submarine losses up to Jan. 1, and that despite anti-submarine measures the undersea boats are destroying ships twice as fast as the world's shipyards are building them, promises to be the forerunner of further official pronouncements which will bring home to America more strikingly than ever before the need of the "bridge of ships to France."

In announcing in the House of Commons yesterday that hereafter figures on losses and building would be made public at regular intervals, Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, indicated that it would still be unwise to publish the totals for the war. However, these totals are now given to the public, simultaneously in this country and in Great Britain. They were furnished here by the British Embassy.

The figures show that from both enemy action and marine risk on Jan. 1, 1918, allied and neutral shipping had lost since the war began 11,827,572 gross tons, while shipyards outside of the Central Powers were turning out 6,606,275 tons.

In spite of the tremendous total of losses, they do not approach the claims of the Germans, and with 2,589,000 tons of enemy ships added to the allied accretion of the war period, the net loss to world shipping exclusive of that of Germany and her allies is only 2,632,297.

The maximum of losses was reached in the second quarter of 1917 after the unrestricted submarine warfare which drew the United States into the struggle was launched. In that quarter 2,236,934 gross tons of ships went down. Since that time the total has been reduced until in the fourth quarter of 1917 it was 1,272,843.

In the meantime the shipbuilding output has steadily curved upward. In the last quarter of 1917 it was 932,023 tons, and at that time the enormously increased facilities of the United States had not begun to get into action.

The figures given by the Admiralty follow:

Loss by Enemy Action and Marine Risk.

(In gross tons.)

Quarter.	United Kingdom.	Foreign.	Total.
1914.			
Aug. and Sept.	314,000	85,947	399,947
Fourth	154,728	126,688	281,416
1915.			
First	215,905	104,542	320,447
Second	223,076	136,743	380,419
Third	356,659	172,822	529,481
Fourth	307,139	187,234	494,373
1916.			
First	325,237	198,058	524,195
Second	270,690	251,599	522,289
Third	294,358	307,681	602,039
Fourth	617,868	541,780	1,159,648
1917.			
First	911,840	707,533	1,619,373
Second	1,361,870	875,064	2,236,934
Third	862,938	541,535	1,404,473
Fourth	782,889	489,954	1,272,843
Total	7,079,492	4,748,080	11,827,572

Mercantile Shipbuilding Output.

(In gross tons.)

Quarter.	United Kingdom.	Foreign.	Total.
1914.			
Aug. 4 to end of year	675,610	337,310	1,012,920
1915.			
First	266,376	.....	.....
Second	146,870	.....	.....
Third	145,070	.....	.....
Fourth	92,712	*531,081	†1,202,000
1916.			
First	95,586	.....	.....
Second	107,693	.....	.....
Third	124,961	.....	.....
Fourth	213,332	*1,146,448	†1,688,000
1917.			
First	246,239	282,200	528,439
Second	249,331	377,100	626,440
Third	248,282	368,150	616,433
Fourth	419,621	512,402	932,023
Total	3,031,555	3,574,720	6,606,275

*Foreign total for year. †Grand total for year.

A third table shows 2,589,000 gross tons of enemy vessels captured and brought into service. Of this total more than a million tons was taken at the outbreak of the war.

Hurley to Tell of Progress.

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board in a speech which he is to deliver in New York Tuesday will give some facts which, taken in connection with recent declarations by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, and the official figures published here, will show the present ship construction sitnation as clearly as the British have shown the rate of destruction.

Officials here regard the new British policy as a frank laying of all the cards on the table so that the public may know exactly what it has to face and may place the blame for any failure in the shipping program. There was no pessimistic utterance which might be interpreted as an expectation that the U-boat campaign would not be defeated.

Labor troubles in England, according to confidential advices, have caused serious delays in production. While the vast majority of American workmen have rallied to the support of the fighting forces, their English fellows abroad have admittedly lessened their efforts as their pay increased. The result was a bare 58,000 tons of shipping produced in England in January and 100,000 tons in February, both totals being far short of the figures necessary if the program of 1,800,000 tons this year is to be carried out.

America has only begun to build ships. Mr. Hurley's speech in New York will be one of the most important revelations of war progress made by any branch of the Government, as it is understood that he proposes to tell the country exactly what is being done and how the United States has built more steel shipways than all the English yards put together. The wooden yards also are adding substantially to the merchant marine.

Text of Admiralty Memorandum.

Following is the text of British Admiralty memorandum:

"Hitherto the Board of Admiralty have been averse to any publication other than that contained in the weekly return of losses, although it has frequently been pressed upon them that the whole tonnage facts should be made public. So long as such publication would encourage the enemy and would stimulate his energies in a dangerous direction, they have not been able to concur in the proposal.

"The figures today will not stimulate the enemy, and the Admiralty recognize that the policy of silence, necessary as they believe it to have been from a naval point of view, has had this serious defect, that it fails sufficiently to impress upon the people of the country the vital necessity of individual and united effort on their part to make good the losses caused by enemy submarines.

"In the Spring of 1917 the full menace of the submarine campaign was first disclosed. Since that date we have steadily increased our knowledge and our material resources for this novel warfare.

"Three statements are attached showing for the United Kingdom and for the world.

"1. Losses by enemy action and marine risk.

"2. Mercantile shipbuilding output.

"3. Enemy vessels captured and brought into service.

"The situation should be viewed from the standpoint of the world's tonnage, as in these problems the mercantile navies of the whole world, excluding the enemy, may be regarded as one. It will be noticed that the diagrams record facts, and that nothing has been included in the nature of an estimate.

"It would not be correct to assume that the losses by submarine will continue to decrease or that the production of merchant vessels will continue to increase at the same rate of progress as is shown in the last few quarters, although a rapid and continuous increase in the output of merchant tonnage will inevitably follow the united efforts of all engaged in merchant shipbuilding in the country.

Confidence in Naval Measures.

"On the subject of losses the Admiralty disclaim any desire to prophesy about so uncertain a thing as war in its submarine phase. The results of the last year have shown the ability of our seamen to get upon terms with the submarine menace and gradually to gain the upper hand. This result has been achieved in spite of an imperfect knowledge of a new and barbarous method of warfare and of a scarcity of suitable material.

"Our material resources for this warfare are already improved, and are being rapidly augmented, while science is placing at our disposal means of offense and defense of which we have been in need. Subject to this technical advice and to a warning that undue optimism is fatal, the Admiralty consider that the facts with regard to tonnage losses speak for themselves.

"With regard to the other factor, the production of merchant tonnage, any estimate for the future must depend wholly on the determination of employers and men in the shipyards and marine engineering establishments. The production, however, of merchant ships in the United Kingdom during January, 1918, even making the most generous allowance for weather conditions, fell so far below that of each month in the preceding quarter that if improvement is not speedily made, the point where production balances losses will be postponed to a dangerous extent and even when that point is reached we shall still have to make good the losses of the past during the critical period that confronts us.

"We must rely in the main on our own shipyards and on ourselves. Our partners in the war are making every effort to increase their production of ships, but a considerable time must elapse before the desired output is secured. To produce in the United Kingdom 1,800,000 tons in 1918 and to reach an ultimate production at the rate of 3,000,000 per annum is well within the present and prospective capacity of our shipyards and marine engineering shops, but the ranks of the skilled men must be enlarged without delay by the introduction of men and women at present unskilled.

"The introduction of these newcomers, up-grading, and interchangeability of work, are essential and must be pressed in with the good-will of employers and foremen; and further the Board of Admiralty wish to make it perfectly clear that these results cannot be obtained unless maximum output is continuously given in every shipyard and marine engine shop by every one concerned. If employers hesitate to play their part, if men anywhere lay down tools or go slow for any reason, they will do so in the full knowledge of the grievous extent to which they are prejudicing the vital interests of the community.

"It is to insure the vigorous co-operation of all concerned that the Admiralty have recommended the publication of the facts."

EXPLOSION KILLS FOUR ON DESTROYER MANLEY

Collision with British Warship Sets Off a Depth Bomb—2 New Yorkers Among Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Vice Admiral Sims notified the Navy Department today that Lieut. Commander Richard McCall Elliott, Jr., and three enlisted men were killed and eleven others wounded by the explosion of a depth-charge on the destroyer Manley when the vessel collided with a British warship on March 19. While the department is without further details, it is believed that the Manley reached port safely. The list of casualties as the result of the accident follows:

Killed.

ELLIOTT, R. McC., Lieutenant Commander, 981 Park Avenue, N. Y. C.
HALL, CECIL, seaman, 840 Bigley Avenue, Charlestown, W. Va.
COHEN, LEWIS, boatswain's mate, 13 Rutgers Place, N. Y. C.
MAZONI, CHARLES, water tender, 26 Merrick Street, West Springfield, Mass.

Seriously Injured.

LANDWEHR, E. C., electrician, 26 Spencer Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
PIERCE, CHARLES, engine man, Lake Crystal, Minn.
LAWSON, F. R., engine man, 121 Pleasant Street, Orange, Mass.
DECHENNE, C. F., fireman, 2,001 Virginia Street, Joplin, Mo.
RUSSEL, C. C., seaman, 1,428 South Hunter Street, Stockton, Cal.
GALLMANN, R. S., seaman, Troth, S. C.
CECIL, A. W., fireman, 827 North Twenty-first Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Slightly Injured.

CHRISTIE, R. H., yeoman, 25 North Street, Calais, Me.
MERCKER, J. D., fireman, Varnado, La.
PEFFERS, E. H., seaman, 48 Lawrence Street, New Haven, Conn.
GUMM, J. F., fireman, 5,031 Thirty-sixth Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.

Lieut. Commander Elliott, who was the executive officer of the Manley, is the husband of Mrs. Joan Elliott of 981 Park Avenue, New York City. He was born in Philadelphia on April 12, 1888, and entered the naval service as a midshipman in 1905. He was appointed an Ensign in 1911, promoted to be Lieutenant in 1917, and temporarily appointed a Lieutenant Commander from Feb. 1 last, while serving on the Manley.

In the Spring of 1915 he distinguished himself for bravery when a forward boiler blew up on the Alwyn off Cape Hatteras. Lieutenant Elliott was then serving as torpedo officer on the Alwyn, and did fine work in the rescue of men at night during a heavy sea, entering the boiler room and assisting in bringing out the injured. He later served on the destroyer McDougal and at the torpedo factory at Newport.

Lieut. Commander Elliott was highly regarded, both personally and for his ability as a naval officer, particularly in gunnery. He was said to be the best gun pointer on the battleship Michigan, a vessel that made a notable success in target practice.

The Manley was commanded by Commander Robert L. Berry, who for several years was in command of the Presidential yacht Mayflower, and who is a great favorite with the White House family. When the Manley came to Washington last Autumn to get her ordnance outfit preparatory to proceeding to the war zone she was visited at the local navy yard by President and Mrs. Wilson and Secretary and Mrs. Daniels.

The report to the Navy Department did not mention Commander Berry, so the Navy Department is satisfied that he is uninjured. Vice Admiral Sims gave no details in his cable message. He indicated that the destroyer was not badly damaged, and was proceeding to port, apparently able to navigate safely.

At the home of Lieut. Commander Richard McCall Elliott, at 981 Park Avenue, it was said yesterday that his wife was prostrated and under the care of a physician. Telegrams had been received from Washington, it was said, but their contents were considered confidential.

LONDON, March 21.—The United States destroyer Manley, on which an officer and some of the men were killed as a result of a collision, has arrived at a British port, according to an Associated Press dispatch received tonight.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, March 21.—Newport was deeply grieved today over the news that Lieut. Commander Elliott had been killed in European waters. Until last August he was attached to the Naval Torpedo Station here as experimental officer. He left here to go with the Manley.

NEW DEMANDS BY FOE MADE ON RUMANIA

Continued from Page One.

Ocna, in Moldavia, at the head of the remaining mountain pass through which a railroad runs, Austria has delineated for annexation a strip of territory running northward 140 miles, and 20 miles wide.

The Austrian Foreign Minister, Count Czernin, announced that the territory thus acquired would be made crownlands, with Turn-Severin as capital, the dispatch continues. He proposed that Rumania be compensated for her losses by granting territorial concessions in Bessarabia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Secretary Lansing today received a cablegram from Charles J. Vopicka, the American Minister at Jassy, Rumania, stating that General Mackensen, who commands the German forces operating along the Rumanian front, has imposed additional terms and conditions of peace upon the Rumanians.

Some of these conditions would require Rumania to send out of Rumania a number of Rumanians to whose continued presence the Germans object. Moreover, the Rumanians are being dictated to by General Mackensen as to who shall have positions under the new Rumanian Government. These added terms, as well as all the conditions of peace imposed by the Central Powers, were, Minister Vopicka reported, to be accepted by the Rumanians by noon of March 19, and if they failed to accept by that hour new conditions of harsher character were to be imposed.

COSSACKS AGAIN DEFEATED.

Bolshevist Troops, After Battle, Reoccupy Blagovieshtchenck.

MOSCOW, March 20, (Associated Press.)—Red Guards and revolutionary troops have recaptured Blagovieshtchensk after a battle with the Cossacks.

They have restored the Soviet authority as well as order in the town.

Recent dispatches said that the Siberian Bolsheviki had murdered a number of Japanese at Blagovieshtchensk, which lies 500 miles north of Harbin. The Bolshevist leaders, including the President of the local Soviet, later were arrested and imprisoned by Cossacks and volunteer militia. The Red Guards and sailors in the city were disarmed.

ARMENIANS TO FIGHT.

Colonies in Turkestan and Trans-Caspian Districts Mobilizing.

PETROGRAD, March 19, (Associated Press.)—Armenian colonies in Turkestan and the Trans-Caspian districts have declared a general mobilization.

AMSTERDAM, March 21.—Georg Ledebour, Social Democratic leader, speaking in the German Reichstag Tuesday, and referring to the cession of Caucasian districts to Turkey, is quoted by the Berlin Vorwärts as saying that as a majority of the people are Armenian and Georgian in these districts they are now faced with the prospect of extermination by the Turks, who already have exterminated 1,000,000 Christian Armenians in Turkish Armenia because of religious hatred.

"The German and Austrian Governments," continued Herr Ledebour, "cannot, therefore, permit Turkish troops now to enter these territories. Let them be united to a new Caucasian Federal State. It is a point of honor for the German Government to prevent fresh Armenian massacres. The resolution of July 19 (peace resolution) is made a scrap of paper by these treaties."

BERNE, Switzerland, March 16, (Delayed.)—Reports received here from fifteen points in Asiatic Turkey by William N. Chambers, representative of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, corroborate recent advices respecting new massacres on a large scale by the Turks.

"From reliable sources I understand that the situation in the districts being reoccupied by the Turks is terrible," said Mr. Chambers today. "On the pretext that Armenian bands are at work, the Turks are carrying out general and bloody reprisals. There is serious apprehension that similar atrocities are being begun in the Caucasus.

"The number of orphans for which the American Committee is caring is growing steadily. All the resources of the people deported by the Turks are exhausted. To discontinue our work now would mean death to multitudes. It is dollars to death, and America cannot afford to hesitate in this great humanitarian effort to save the remnant of the persecuted Christians in Turkey."

FRANCIS PLEDGES OUR AID.

Ambassador Urges Russians to Unite and Fight.

MOSCOW, March 19, (Associated Press.)—Russia will eventually become a German province and Russians will lose their liberty if they submit to the peace forced by the Central Powers, David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, declared in a statement to the Russian people, issued from the American Embassy at Vologda.

The Ambassador pledged American help to any Government in Russia that would resist the German penetration. He urged them to forget their political differences, and said that he would not leave Russia until compelled by force. The Ambassador's statement said:

"The friendship between Russia and the United States, which has existed for a century or more, should be augmented rather than impaired by Russia becoming a republic, and Americans are sincerely desirous that Russians be permitted to continue free and independent and not become subjects of Germany.

"I have not seen an authentic copy of the peace treaty, but I am sufficiently acquainted with its provisions to know that if the Russian people should submit to it Russia not only would be robbed of vast areas of her territory, but her people eventually would become subjects of Germany. Russia eventually would become virtually a German province, and her people would lose the liberties for which their ancestors struggled for generations.

"My Government still considers America an ally of the Russian people, who surely will not reject the proffered assistance we shall be prompt to render to any Government in Russia that will offer a sincere and organized resistance to the German invasion.

"If the Russian people will be brave and patriotic, will lay aside temporarily their political differences and be resolute, firm, and united, they will be able to drive the enemy from the borders, and procure, therefore, at the end of 1918 an enduring peace for themselves and the world."

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Although it was indicated at the State Department today that Ambassador Francis acted without any specific instructions from Washington in issuing his statement denouncing the German peace terms, his attitude has the fullest approval here. The Ambassador's assurance that the United States will support any Russian Government that resists the advance of the Germans expresses this Government's stand.

LAUDS PRESIDENT'S STAND.

London Paper Says It Is Duty of Allies to Back Russia.

LONDON, March 20.—Under the heading "The Washington Lead," The Daily News devotes an editorial of a column to praise of President Wilson for standing by the Russian revolution.

"It is the duty of the Allies to show the same tendency," says the newspaper. It contends that the Allies should be grateful to President Wilson for the sagacity he has shown regarding intervention by Japan, and denounces those who have called for such intervention. It continues:

"There are interests to be preserved which call for action by the Allies, but it must be action taken with the full consent of the Russian Goverment and with the single idea of protecting all that concerns the rights and future liberty of action of the Russian peoples. The lead which Mr. Wilson has given in this critical and delicate matter has been of incalculable service. He has kept his mind above considerations of momentary expediency and fixed on permanent ideals which should alone govern the action taken. Japan has respected this loyalty to principle."

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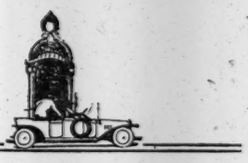

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NEARING IS INDICTED ON SEDITION CHARGE

Pacifist to be Prosecuted Under Espionage Act for Attacks on War Activities.

SOCIALIST SOCIETY ACCUSED

Body of Which Hillquit Was Treasurer Indicted for Circulating Nearing's Writings.

Scott Nearing, formerly a professor in the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was dismissed by the Board of Trustees, and who since the beginning of the war in Europe has been one of the most prominent "peace at any price" agitators in the United States, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury yesterday under the Espionage act. He is charged with writing and distributing through the mails a series of articles under the title, "The Great Madness," in which he denounced the Liberty Loan, the selective draft law, defended Senator La Follette and other Senators who were referred to by President Wilson as "willful," and made other utterances which the Government alleges tend to create mutiny, disloyalty, and insubordination among the armed forces of the United States.

Another indictment was returned at the same time which charges the American Socialist Society, which circulated Nearing's articles, with sending non-mailable matter through the mails, the matter being, "The Great Madness." This organization is described as a New York State corporation, and the indictment charges that Nearing delivered his seditious writings to this society for printing, distribution, and sale through its agency, which is known as the Rand School of Social Science.

The minutes of the meeting of the organization, which are in possession of the Government, state that the President of the society is B. C. Gruenberg, said to be a public school teacher. I. M. Sackin, a lawyer, of 5 Beekman Street, is the Secretary, and Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor last Fall, is named as Treasurer. Hillquit is said to have resigned a few weeks ago. It was announced that he would appear as counsel for Nearing in all future proceedings. Other members of the society, as indicated by the minutes, are Max Schonberg, a teacher in the Evander Childs High School in the Bronx; A. L. Tractenberg, who was a Socialist candidate for Alderman in the last election; A. A. Heller, George Cohen, H. Lichtenberg, I. M. Rubinow, a man named Berenberg, another named Kobbe, and Miss Nertha H. Mailly, the Executive Secretary of the Rand School.

Severe Penalties.

In the event of his conviction Nearing may be sent to the Federal Penitentiary for twenty years, or fined $10,000, or both. In the case of the corporation, which is indicted, it may be fined $15,000 and its charter canceled.

The indictments returned yesterday mark the first move through the criminal branch of the Federal courts against these agitators. Nearing is the recognized spokesman for this group, and he has appeared in the last year in all parts of the country under the auspices of the People's Council of America.

The document which brought Nearing into the criminal courts is a book of forty-four pages. About 20,000 were printed and 18,000 distributed to all parts of the United States. The first of twelve chapters is headed: "Give the Poor Trusts a Chance." This chapter begins:

> The entrance of the United States into the world war on April 6, 1917, was the greatest victory that the American plutocracy has won over the American democracy since the declaration of war with Spain in 1898. The American plutocracy urged the war; shouted for it; demanded it; insisted upon it, and finally got it.
>
> The plutocracy welcomed the war, not because it was a war, but because it meant a chance to get a stronger grip on the United States. * * * The plutocrats were for the war from the beginning. They urged preparedness; they demanded national defense; they cried aloud for reprisals on Germany, because the whole thing "looked good" to them. Why? Because it gave them a chance to deliver a knockout blow to American democracy.

In the second chapter Nearing wrote under the heading, "The Defense of the United States," that the plutocracy of the nation "played upon the primitive emotions of fear and hate," and aided by the newspapers "spread terror over the land. The campaign," he continued, "was intense and dramatic. Japanese invasions, Mexican inroads, and a world conquest by Germany were featured in the daily press, in the magazines, on the movie screens, and in public addresses. Depredations, murder, and rapine were to be the lot of the American people unless they built battleships and organized armies."

Attacks the Red Cross.

In another chapter, which he entitled "The Patriots," Nearing referred to the great $100,000,000 Red Cross campaign. Among other things he wrote that "the brigands had turned saints and were conducting a campaign to raise $100,000,000 for the Red Cross," adding that the "malefactors of great wealth, the predatory business forces, the special privileged few, who had milked the American people for generations, became the prophets and the crusaders, the keepers of the ark of the covenant of American democracy."

In the chapter on "Armed Neutrality" Nearing denounces England for the blockade and speaks of the "feeble protests" against England and the "uproarious ones" against Germany. "American sentiment," he continues, "was being shaped deliberately in favor of the Allies from whom American bankers, manufacturers, and traders were making $1,000,000,000 a year of war profits. * * * The situation was critical. American business stood to lose billions. The President hurried to the rescue with his preposterous phrase, 'armed neutrality,' and asked Congress for permission to place guns and gunners on American merchantmen. * * * Senator La Follette, who made a thorough study of the question, opposed the bill on the ground that it must lead inevitably to war," after which Nearing goes on to quote from various of La Follette's utterances.

If the "American democracy wins its fight with the plutocracy," Nearing declared that future generations of school children would revere as "patriots and heroes" La Follette and the other "willful" opponents of President Wilson's war policies.

All through the document the argument is pro-German, as, for instance, in the chapter headed "The Second of April," in which Nearing declares that the President armed American ships without authority, and that he also acted without authority when he sent Bernstorff, the Ambassador-plotter, out of the country.

Referring to the declaration of war against Germany he said that "like the King-ridden countries of Europe the American people, without any say in the matter, were plunged into the conflict."

Denounces Liberty Loan.

Speaking of the Liberty Loan the document contains these comforting words for the enemies of the United States:

> Some day when all the facts are collected the story of the sale of the Liberty Loan will be told and it will be as hateful, as barbarous, and as brutal as any event since the war contracts of the Spanish-American war.
>
> The Liberty Loan was probably more effective than any other single weapon in the hands of the business world as a club with which to coerce the workers. Heretofore the employer had run his own business as he pleased. Now he was able to go further and tell his workers how they might spend their incomes. The plutocracy did not subscribe, themselves, in any large degree, but they did use every effort to cajole the common people of the United States into subscribing. The business interests of the United States stood together and worked together more solidly on the Liberty Loan than on any other measure within the memory of the present generation. It was a business proposition and a business crowd put it over.
>
> The Liberty Loan was a signal victory for the plutocracy and an equally signal defeat for the democracy. It did more to bulwark the position of the plutocratic despots of the United States than it will ever do for liberty in Europe. The Liberty Loan saddled the immediate payment for the war upon millions of unwilling common people and yoked up the next generation to a war debt over which they had no control.

The Selective Draf Law is referred to in part as follows:

> Experience had shown that great armies and navies could not be raised by the volunteer system in a democracy. If the plutocracy was to put over its plan for a great army and navy behind its aggressive economic campaign into Mexico, Central America, and South America, it must have conscription in order to provide the men for the military and naval forces. * * * The Conscription bill paves the way for a military system exactly like that which had been so savagely denounced in Germany. It gave the American plutocracy the beginnings of a big, cheap army. * * * America, after two months of war, had inaugurated what some one has called "the golden age of the drill sergeant" and fastened upon the United States the rudiments of European militarism in its most barbarous aspects.
>
> The fruits of the war madness were ripening. The plutocracy trembled with joy. The people shrank back surprised, terrified.

In another chapter, near the end of the book, Nearing says President Wilson "decided that the best way to make the world safe for democracy was to abandon America's traditional policy of isolation, to form an alliance with six democracies and seven monarchies." There follows a slurring reference to the President's description of the Allies as nations bound together in a "league of honor," after which he again goes to the defense of Germany, when he says:

> The American people, whose chief objection to Germany in 1914 was that she might try to impose her civilization upon the United States with the sword, are busy organizing, expending fabulous sums of money, training soldiers, constructing ships, with the avowed intention of attacking Germany in order to impose their civilization with the sword. There was some excuse for Germany. She was in the grip of despotisms. The American people, however, had boasted that they possessed a democracy, which is built upon the idea of universal brotherhood—a democracy which they now propose to shoot into the Central Monarchies.

Nearing's Defense.

In conclusion Nearing wrote that "the people are learning" and that "it is only a question of time before they discover their real enemies in New York and Washington, and then the victory of the American plutocracy will be turned into a sweeping victory for the common people of the United States."

Nearing surrendered to the authorities shortly after the indictment was returned. He came into Judge Julius M. Mayer's court flanked on one side by Morris Hillquit and on the other by a man named Lochner, who, it was said, is the L. P. Lochner who press-agented and subsequently managed the Ford peace expedition to Europe in December, 1915. Judge Mayer fixed bail in $5,000, and paroled the prisoner in Mr. Hillquit's custody until tomorrow.

The People's Council of America issued the following statement on behalf of Nearing last night:

> I, an American citizen, have been indicted for exercising my constitutionally guaranteed rights of free speech and free press.
>
> I have made the record, and I am prepared to stand on it.
>
> In all that I have spoken and written, I have tried earnestly to state the truth as I see it. If this is a crime in the United States I am willing to pay the penalty of it, because I know that a jail sentence, imposed on such grounds, will do more to arouse an intelligent spirit of revolt in the American people than a thousand lectures and a library full of books.
>
> A number of us have been saying for some time that liberty was dead in the United States. The plutocrats are now engaged in proving the point for us beyond the possibility of a doubt.
>
> I count this a greater honor than a degree from any American university. It means that the plutocrats fear us because the people are listening to what we have to say.

Nearing will probably be arraigned for pleading on Monday.

NEARING APPLAUDED.

Tells Audience We Must Follow British Labor Party's Lead.

When Scott Nearing stepped upon the platform of the People's House, 7 East Fifteenth Street, last night to deliver a lecture on "Industrial Democracy," he was applauded by the audience. He made no reference in his lecture to his indictment.

Nearing praised the social and economic program of the British Labor Party. "They are on the job," he said, "and when the time comes they propose to strike. They propose that when the change comes they shall be on top directing affairs. Some of those who believe in democracy believe we ought to be ready here, so that when the system shows signs of going smash, and it shows such signs now, there will be some body of people ready to take a hold, for unless there is such a group the answer is chaos."

A labor solidarity unknown today in labor circles must be developed, Nearing asserted, if American labor desires to attain as great power as that held by their fellows in Great Britain.

ARGENTINE BLOW AT STRIKE

Ousts 3,000 Railroad Men—Naval Engineers to Run Trains.

BUENOS AIRES, March 21.—Three thousand employes of the State railroads, including 720 engineers and firemen, have been discharged because of their participation in the railroad strike which has now been running for nearly a month, according to a report to Pedro Torello, Minister of Public Works, by the Administrator of the State railroads.

The engine men will be replaced by naval engineers and stokers. This is the most radical step yet taken to end labor troubles.

MRS. REISINGER MET 'COUNT' HELD AS SPY

Tells De Woody She Knew Clairmont and Mme. Nix Only in a Social Way.

SURPRISED AT HIS ARREST

Declines to Make Any Statement After Her Interview—May Deport Three In a Few Days.

Mrs. Edmee Reisinger, widow of Hugo Reisinger, and daughter of the late Adolphus Busah of St. Louis, was questioned for more than an hour by Charles F. De Woody, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation, yesterday. Mrs. Reisinger was asked to tell all that she knew about "Count" Robert de Clairmont, one of the four persons arrested Monday as German spy suspects, and all of whom have been ordered deported to France by President Wilson. The fact that Mrs. Reisinger was one of de Clairmont's friends was disclosed by a photograph which the two had taken several months ago.

Mrs. Reisinger came to New York from Atlantic City at the invitation of Chief De Woody. She was accompanied to his office by a woman friend, whose name was not disclosed and who was present during the interview between the Chief and Mrs. Reisinger. In her talk with Chief De Woody Mrs. Reisinger said that it was true that she had known de Clairmont and also Mme. Nix, the friend of Count Bernstorff, who, like de Clairmont, is also waiting deportation by order of the President. Mrs. Reisinger said she had only met them in a social way, as did many other New Yorkers, and that no one was more surprised than she when she read that they were under arrest as spy suspects.

After the conference with Chief De Woody Mrs. Reisinger declined to make any statement, and referred all inquirers to her attorney, William F. McCombs. Mr. McCombs said that he had no statement to make. He has described Mrs. Reisinger's acquaintance with Clairmount as an "unfortunate incident."

Chief De Woody said that there was nothing to be given out regarding his conference with Mrs. Reisinger. He said she was very frank in her replies to his questions. He reiterated a previous statement that the Government called Mrs. Reisinger as it has many other prominent persons in order to find out any additional information that she might be able to give concerning the Frenchman, who is dangerously ill in his apartments in West Fifty-eighth Street.

It was reported yesterday that Mme. Storch, the Turkish woman who is said to be the head of a German spy organization in this country; the Baron de Beville, who is her intimate friend, and Mme. Nix, the German woman, all of whom are held on Ellis Island, will be deported within a few days. Clairmont will not be deported until his condition improves.

Edmond Rousselot, alias "Marquis di Castillot," who tried to obtain a loan of $50,000,000 from J. P. Morgan & Co. for King Alfonso of Spain, and who proclaimed himself as the personal representative in this country of the King, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Julius M. Mayer on indictments charging the forgery of an American naval pass, of obtaining $500 by false pretenses from W. E. D. Stokes, and being unlawfully in the possession of United States Government stationery. He pleaded guilty to the possession of the stationery, and will be arraigned to plead on the other indictments next Monday.

ROSE PASTOR STOKES HELD

Arrested in Springfield, Mo., While Making a Socialist Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 21.—Rose Pastor Stokes of New York was arrested here tonight by Chief of Police Rathbone when she persisted in delivering an address under the auspices of the Socialist Party. She was taken to police headquarters, where she was detained for an hour, being released on $100 bail for her appearance in court tomorrow to answer a charge of speaking in the street without a permit from the Chief of Police.

The arrest of Mrs. Stokes followed the adoption of a resolution today by the Young Men's Business Club condemning as unpatriotic and treasonable utterances credited to her in recent addresses in Kansas City and elsewhere.

Chief Rathbone notified the sponsors of the meeting that it must not be held. The owner of a theatre which had been rented for the purpose was instructed to keep the doors locked. Despite the warning, Mrs. Stokes appeared and began addressing a large street crowd from the steps of a viaduct near the closed theatre. She had scarcely begun when Chief Rathbone told her he would arrest her if she spoke.

"No one can deprive me of the right of free speech," she exclaimed to the audience.

"And no one can come here and spread poison, either," Chief Rathbone replied, escorting her down the steps to the police car.

ARMY LAW FOR MILWAUKEE.

Defense Head Also Seeks the Indictment of Mayor Hoan.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 21.—Wheeler B. Bloodgood, Chairman of the Milwaukee County Council of Defense, said today that he intended to ask for the indictment of Mayor Daniel Hoan, Socialist, who has just been renominated. Hoan's re-election as Mayor being practically assured, Bloodgood said he would seek to have Milwaukee placed under military law.

"We might better act now than wait," said Mr. Bloodgood. "The time for action has come. If the peace machinery of the Government is inadequate to deal with a situation like that in Milwaukee and in some other sections, there are enough of us to reinforce that machinery to wartime machinery.

"I assured Mayor Hoan in the presence of many witnesses that I would have him indicted, and I assured him that he would never again be Mayor of Milwaukee. I am seeking his indictment on the grounds of the Socialist platform itself, to which Hoan subscribed. It declares that the people did not want the war; that they do not want the war, and that it was forced on them by the ruling classes. The 'ruling classes' can mean only one thing in America—the President and Congress. That is sedition.

"I have two boys in France. President Wilson has assured them they shall not be attacked in the rear as they have been in Milwaukee. I and hundreds of others—'next of kin' of those boys in France—are organizing now to assure vigorous prosecution of the war, and I say solemnly that these men are of the quiet and determined character which will not stand for a Socialist Government in Milwaukee or the State of Wisconsin. We are prepared to act. We will, for instance, act if we do not get martial law or an indictment which will prevent Hoan from being sworn in again as Mayor."

PRISON TERM FOR PREACHER

Waldron, Vermont Pacifist, Sentenced to Serve Fifteen Years.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 21.—The Rev. Clarence H. Waldron, pacifist preacher, who was convicted by the Federal court here this week of disloyal utterances and of attempting to obstruct the operation of the draft, was sentenced today to a fifteen-year term in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta. A motion by counsel for a stay of execution was denied by Judge Howe, who, however, in imposing sentence announced that the motion might be presented later.

A group of Pentecostals, with which sect Waldron had been associated since his retirement from the Baptist Church at Windsor, occupied front seats in the courtroom when he was brought in for sentence. While waiting for the jury to report Tuesday night these friends of the accused spent their time in prayer. Waldron was accused of having spoken against the Liberty Loans and advising young men to resist the draft even to the point of facing a firing squad.

FOR SPY TRAP PUBLICITY.

Government May Abandon Policy of Hiding Plot Developments.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—To make the public a vital element in the Government's spy trap is being considered by Government officials, who advocate abandoning the present practice of suppressing information of the activities of enemy agents and the substitution of a policy of wide publicity.

The theory of the new departure is that publication of details of attempts to hamper war production would disclose clues to perpetrators not now available. Recently at a naval base a rock-filled dock blew up. The only material in sight was the rock itself. Investigation showed that a quantity of calcium carbide had been mixed with rock, to which it bore a strong resemblance. As this substance came in contact with water gas was engendered which eventually exploded. Wide publication of that incident, it was pointed out, might have attracted notice to persons purchasing calcium carbide.

GEN. WOOD RETURNS FROM VISIT TO FRONT

Arrives at Atlantic Port, Accompanied by Gen. Bell and French Officers.

WOUNDS ENTIRELY HEALED

Famous Fighter Says His Escape from Death Was Miraculous—Praises American Morale.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, March 21.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., commanding the Eighty-ninth Division of the national army at Camp Funston, Kan., who was wounded recently by the explosion of a French trench mortar on the French battle front, arrived today. On the same ship arrived Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., commander of the Seventy-seventh Division, now training for the overseas service at Camp Upton, N. Y. Both officers will go to Washington immediately to report the result of their observation to the War Department, and also, it is asserted, to go before a medical examining board, which will report as to their physical fitness to exercise battle command in France.

General Wood appeared in the best of health, and said that his physical condition had never been better. He has entirely recovered from the wounds which he received when inspecting the battle front, in which accident Colonel Charles E. Kilbourne, who is General Wood's Chief of Staff, nearly lost his sight. Several French officers who were with General Wood at the time were instantly killed, and General Wood said today that his own escape was nothing more nor less than a miracle. The medical treatment he received in the French military hospital to which he was transferred, he said, could not have been improved upon in any hospital in the world.

Was Guest of General Petain.

When asked if he had anything to say regarding the American troops in France, General Wood replied that he could not discuss that phase of his trip to the front. The morale of the Americans, as well as that of the British and French, he did say could not be better. General Wood was on two occasions the guest of General Pétain, the French Commander in Chief.

General Arthur Boucher of the French Army, who is 71 years of age, and is said to be on a mission for his Government, was a fellow-passenger of General Wood and General Bell, as was also Count Charles de Chambrun, a direct descendant of Lafayette, who is on his way to Washington, where he will serve as the counselor of the French Embassy. He is a brother of the Marquis de Chambrun, the former French Military attaché in Washington.

Last Wednesday night, when the liner was nearing port, General Boucher gave a dinner in honor of General Wood and General Bell. On that occasion he delivered a speech in which he told of the achievements of the French at the battle of the Marne and Verdun.

"At both of those places," he said, "the French soldier proved himself the equal of the much vaunted soldier of Germany. And now, with the aid of the splendid American Army, we shall surely win, and the victory that is to be ours will be that of liberty and the rights of mankind over Prussian oppression and autocracy."

General Wood and General Bell both made brief speeches at the dinner, in the course of which they praised the wonderful fighting qualities and the splendid morale of the French troops.

Praise for American Troops.

On his arrival here today, General Boucher said that he had been permitted to inspect many of the American training camps in France as well as a part of the sector now held by the Americans on the battle front. He asserted he had never seen finer men or men more eager to get into the thick of the fray and do their full part in vanquishing the German.

Another passenger was Lieutenant G. Jouine of the French Army, who wears four dull gold chevrons on his sleeve, each stripe representing a wound received in battle. Lieutenant Jouine is attached to the French "tank" unit, and said that report that the Germans had great numbers of these machines was untrue. He left the battlefront only a few weeks ago and up to that time he said he had never seen a single German "tank."

Another passenger on the vessel was Reynolds D. Brown of Philadelphia, a Young Men's Christian Association worker with the French Army. He returned to America, he said, to attempt to mobilize 900 men to supplement the 100 volunteers already engaged in Y. M. C. A. activities with the French forces, independent of the Y. M. C. A. men with the American troops.

Mr. Brown added that he had been informed personally by General Pétain of the French Army that no civilian Americans in France were doing finer work there than those co-operating with the French troops, and that the need for 900 more was urgent.

Easter Train Service to Atlantic City.
For complete train service to Atlantic City during Easter period, ask Ticket Agents Pennsylvania Railroad for Special Easter Time Table.—Advt.

INCOME and EXCESS TAX EXPERTS

Supervised by

H. ELY GOLDSMITH, C. P. A.
Certified Public Accountant

A. ALVIN FLEISCHER
Formerly U. S. Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue

our service insures pleasing results and often **SAVES IN ACTUAL CASH** many times its moderate cost.

There are **ONLY 7 MORE DAYS TO FILE RETURNS,** during which our offices will remain **open until 9 P. M.**

We invite consultation at your or our offices after telephone appointment.

ACCURATE AUDIT COMPANY
1265 B'dway. N. Y. Madison Sq. 3073-4913.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Announce for Today and Saturday

A Special Display and Sale of

"Hats Exquisite" at $10.85

—the most wonderful hats for $10.85 ever seen in this country!

¶ In stating that "Hats Exquisite" at $10.85 are the best ever seen at this price we are simply repeating what hundreds of New York women have voluntarily said in choosing their chapeau in our millinery salon. Represented in this special display are original conceptions by leadng designers and exact reproductions of most exquisite importations, including:

Dress Hats in Leghorn, Hair and Maline, Milan and Lisere Straws.

Tailored Hats trimmed with smart new wings and quills.

Chic Small Hats for every occasion, beautifully trimmed with the newest and smartest trimmings.

Saks Spring SUITS $23

¶ As usual our suits at this price have been tailored with but one thought in mind—to give to a man at $23 something that does not look like a popular-price suit. We made them to sell at twenty-three dollars, but we were also determined that they should be more individual, and have more real character to their lines than most men have before seen in suits at anything near this price. Now ready at $23:

Single-Breasted Suits—Fitted at the waist line. Tailored, not pressed into shape. Patch, flap or slash pockets.

Double-Breasters in two and three-button effects, with plenty of room for choice in pockets and lapels.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

ADAMS

Pure Chewing Gum

a Stick a day keeps Heartburn away

BLACK JACK

Cape-Pelerine of moleskin and ermine, $345.00

GIMBELS—"Furriers Since 1842"

Announce an Opening Display

of the

NEW FUR FASHIONS

For Spring and Summer Wear

ORIGNAL designs and smart reproductions of models made by the master furriers of America. Among the fashionable Furs now in vogue we are showing Hudson Bay Sables, Stone Marten, Fitch, Moleskin, Kolinsky, Mink, Squirrel, and various new shades of Fox; also the new shades of dyed foxes in great variety. All are offered at most moderate prices.

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Advertisements and subscriptions are received at the new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, for The New York Times and all other publications of The New York Times Company.

INVOICE PROPERTY ABOARD DUTCH SHIPS

Formal Transfer of Vessels Will Not Take Place Until This Work Is Completed.

NAVY MEN ARE IN CHARGE

Guns to be Mounted and American Crews Put Aboard as Soon as Receipts Are Given.

Hears Germany Threatens War Against Holland

LONDON, March 22.—Dispatches from The Hague report that a local news agency says Germany considers her relations with Holland altered by the attitude of the Dutch Government toward the Entente and the United States, and publishes a report that the abandonment by the Dutch Government of the remaining restrictive clauses in its shipping loan terms would be regarded by Germany as cause for war.

The forty Dutch steamships in this port were in charge of the United States yesterday. There was no formal flag raising, but the change in ownership was evidenced by the naval guards on each vessel. There still remains, however, the formality of taking inventories of everything on board the vessels before they can be said to have passed into complete Government possession. The taking of inventories began yesterday by clerks working under naval authority and in co-operation with the ship's officers.

The inventories must be made so that the United States may give strict accounting to the original owners when the vessels are returned. When this is done and the receipts are given to the ship commanders for the owners, the next step in placing the steamships in the merchant service of this country will be taken. This will consist probably in overhauling the vessels, mounting guns, and placing American officers and crews on board.

Acting under instructions from the Navy Department, 350 navy officers and bluejackets, with a detail from the Custom House, were placed on board the vessels. They will remain on board until the work of inventory is complete and the Dutch commanders have received the accounting. The customs men, it was said, were assigned to assist the navy in the work of adjusting the details of the transfer. The duties of the transfer are in charge of Commander W. H. McGrann of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

As a matter of courtesy, the Dutch commanders will not be disturbed for the present, and if they so desire they may remain on board the ships until the formal transfer is made. Then they will be allowed to enter this country or will be sent back to Holland.

The steamships will be in the custody of the Navy Department until requisition is made for them by the United States Shipping Board. Merchant officers and crews will then take the place of naval officers. The navy will be represented by gun crews on board each vessel. The work of preparing the ships for the service of the United States will proceed as rapidly as possible because of the great demand for shipping.

Byron H. Uhl, Acting Commissioner of Immigration, has arranged for the quartering of thirty of the Dutch steamship officers at the McAlpin Hotel pending the completion of the transfer of the ships. They will be the guests of the Government until their ships are formally taken over and arrangements are made to send them to Holland.

HOLLAND'S ATTITUDE FORCED SHIP SEIZURES

Lord Robert Cecil Declares the Allies Were Unable to Meet the Dutch Terms.

LONDON, March 21.—Lord Robert Cecil, the Minister of Blockade, announced in the House of Commons today that the only course for the Allies was to exercise their undoubted right and requisition all Dutch shipping in allied ports. The Allies considered the Dutch conditions—that the ships remain unarmed and that they should not carry war material—as impossible of acceptance, the Minister stated.

German warfare, Lord Robert said, was waged not only against enemy, but against world, shipping, including neutral countries, and it was therefore the view of Great Britain and her allies that it was a matter of deep regret that any Government should have appeared to assist those operations by failing to make the fullest use of its shipping. He declared that the British Government had been trying for months past to induce every power to make every use of its shipping. The Minister explained the course of the negotiations with Holland and the long delays incident thereto. He said that if an agreement had been put into effect early in January the Allies would have been able to arrange to utilize Dutch shipping on routes outside the danger zone. The long delay, however, prevented such an arrangement, and the position became entirely different. Moreover, experience had shown the Government that the Germans might, by extending the danger zone or by other means, render the modus vivendi nugatory, he said.

"Under these changed circumstances," he continued, "we felt compelled to inform the Dutch Government that we would no longer be able to make an agreement except one providing for the utilization of Dutch tonnage unconditionally, but at the same time we indicated that we did not desire Dutch interests to suffer, and hence that we were ready to replace after the war any Dutch ships that had been sunk."

The Minister considered that this was a very generous offer in the circumstances, but that the Dutch Government appeared unable to agree except conditionally—that the ships should be unarmed and should carry no troops or war material. Plainly, he added, in the present stage of the war a ship debarred from carrying war material was of little value to anybody, practically everything being war material. He thought, therefore, that the House would agree that it was impossible to accept the Dutch conditions, and in the circumstances the allied Governments felt that the only course open was to exercise their undoubted rights of requisition. He explained, however, that any power of exercising such right was bound to insure that no injury was inflicted on any private interest, and so far as the British Government was concerned he declared without qualification that it was desirous of exercising this right in the most careful and the least obnoxious manner and was prepared to make provisions to carry out that design.

The Minister then outlined the agreement the Government was ready to make with the owners of the ships, regarding insurance, the return of the vessels, or their replacement, and compensation for losses in the shortest possible period after the conclusion of peace. These agreements would provide for the repatriation of the crews, he said, and insure that they were treated with every possible courtesy.

With the consent of the United States and the other allies the Government had undertaken that 50,000 tons of wheat, or the equivalent of flour, should be placed at the disposal of Holland in a North American port at the earliest moment, and that another 50,000 tons should be placed at Holland's disposal in a South American port. He hoped that the Dutch Government would immediately send available tonnage to lift this grain. The allied Governments, he asserted, were anxious to meet Holland in every possible way.

DUTCH SHIPS TO RUSH CEREALS TO ALLIES

Seizure Encourages Hope of Meeting Food Shortage and Even Supplying a Reserve.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Government moved swiftly today to put the Dutch tonnage, which was commandeered under the authority of President Wilson, into immediate service. The ships will be renamed and, as rapidly as possible, supplied with crews. Those intended for service in the submarine zone will be supplied with guns and gun crews.

No reports were received in official circles today which indicated that there would be serious international complications as a result of the seizure of the ships. Press reports carried the threat of Germany to sink any vessels now in Dutch harbors, which the Netherlands Government might send here to get promised cargoes of foodstuffs, but there was a general tendency to believe that this threat would not be translated into action when the time came.

The effect which the seizure of the Dutch ships in territorial waters of the United States might have upon Belgian relief work was one of the developments which caused some concern here today. There has been nothing of an official or a definite nature to show whether Germany will permit supplies to reach the Belgians and French in the occupied territories. The United States Government, it was held, in offering to furnish supplies not only for Holland but for the Belgian refugees had taken a stand which could not be assailed, and if supplies were not permitted to go through, the blame would rest solely upon Germany.

It is understood that few, if any, of the Dutch ships will be used for the transportation of troops and that they will be devoted to carrying foods and munitions to France and in the coastwise and South American trade, in the latter case carrying nitrates and manganese ores. Some may be used to move wheat from Argentina to tide over the threatened shortage here and in Europe.

There was a report today that the Allies had asked that food shipments receive priority over munitions in order to meet the situation in Great Britain and France, and it is probable that a considerable part of the Dutch tonnage will be used for that purpose.

Strength was given to this theory by the figures which were obtained concerning exports of cereals from the United States for the months of January and February and the two weeks' period of March ending on the fifteenth.

The United States Government had hope to supply 270,000 tons of cereals a week as its part in the program of feeding the Allies and making it possible to increase the present rations. The minimum of all foodstuffs to maintain the present rations was fixed by the allied nations as approximately 800,000 tons a month, of which about 680,000 tons were to be cereals.

In the month of January the cereal exports of the United States for the Allied nations, as well as the neutrals—the latter received but small quantities, however—totaled but 651,334 tons, and in February 553,429 tons, thus making inroads on such reserves as were on hand. In the two weeks of March ending with the 15th, 414,092 tons of cereals were shipped, showing a decided increase which it was considered vital to maintain and, if possible, add to. The figures for the export or cereals by weeks are as follows:

	Tons.
January 1 to 10	220,015
January 11 to 17	127,967
January 18 to 24	143,772
January 25 to 31	159,680
Total	651,334
February 1 to 7	84,658
February 8 to 14	150,000
February 15 to 21	148,529
February 22 to 28	174,847
Total	553,429
March 1 to 8	212,154
March 8 to 15	201,938
Total	414,092

With some of the Dutch ships in this service it is believed that a decided improvement can be shown soon over even the figures for the first two weeks in March and that it may be possible to build up a safer reserve supply abroad.

The figures given are exclusive of meat shipments, concerning which no details have been obtainable. It is said, however, that the results shown have been more satisfactory this month and that with the added tonnage now available the outlook is much brighter.

Another phase of the situation on which emphasis has been laid is the determination of the United States to hold up its end of the bargain made with Switzerland for supplying that nation with necessary foodstuffs. This, it is believed, can be accomplished, and, in fact, all of the arrangements made with neutral nations met as a result of the acquisition of the Dutch ships. The Government at least will make every endeavor to show the neutral nations of Europe that it is putting forth its best efforts to meet all its agreements regardless of the attitude of Germany.

There was a distinct tendency today to feel more optimistic over the whole food situation in Europe, as related to the Allies, as a result of the requisitioning of the Dutch ships, and it was indicated that the Government would extend every effort to supplement these hopes with results.

TO BUILD 15,000-TON SHIPS.

Shipping Board at Work on Designs for Big Cargo Carriers.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Construction of ten ships of 15,000 tons each, to be the biggest cargo carriers in the American merchant marine, has been recommended by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, and work on the designs was begun today.

Secretary Redfield suggested recently that the board begin building larger ships, now that the construction of smaller ones is under way satisfactorily. Craft of the new design probably will be built in some of the old yards, which are equipped for building large vessels for the navy. They cannot be laid down for several months.

FAST WORK ON NEW SHIPS.

One Delaware River Yard to Launch Three in Eight Days.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—One shipyard on the Delaware River will launch three ships in eight days, which will add 16,050 tons to the shipping strength of the country. The smallest, a freighter of 3,200 tons, went into the water today. On Saturday a collier of 5,800 tons will be launched, and next Thursday the largest of the trio, an oil tanker of 7,250 tons, will slide off the ways.

All of these ships have been built in fast time. As soon as the freighter struck the water today a force of men began removing the timbers left behind to make for the keel of another ship, which was entirely laid before the day was over.

ON FREE PUBLIC EXHIBITION FROM TO-DAY

ETCHINGS & ENGRAVINGS

FROM THE ESTATE OF THE LATE

JOHN D. CRIMMINS

AND OTHER CONSIGNORS

¶ An unusual collection of prints of American Cities, American Portraits, Naval Prints, Sporting Prints, and two rare ship models made of bone, 1780.

TO BE SOLD TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY NIGHTS MARCH 26 AND 27 AT 8:15

Catalogues on request. Sales by Mr. Frederick A. Chapman.

The ANDERSON GALLERIES

PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET, NEW YORK

The hat pictured, of lustrous lisere straw, with lacquered ribbon and ostrich fancy, is but one of 200 new models.

Chapeaux La Marquise

REFLECT THE BRIGHTNESS OF THE SEASON

$8.50

Hats different from the commonplace, characteristically smart, individually becoming—hats dashingly tailored, gracefully picturesque, or impressively simple—hats that seem conscious of the nearness of Easter—all these are Chapeaux La Marquise, awaiting your choosing in a brilliant Spring array.

There are large hats and small hats, hats for dress, informal and tailored wear. Hats becoming to young women, matronly women, all women.

N. B.—The name "Chapeaux La Marquise" is registered in the U. S. Patent Office.

Second Floor, 34th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

POST TOASTIES

BEST OF CORN FOODS —says Bobby

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Friday and Saturday—An important

Sale of 150 Women's Tailored Serge Frocks at $18.50

Cleverly styled frocks for wear with the new furs, offered at this remarkable price because of a most extraordinary purchase from a leading dressmaker.

Braid-trimmed, Embroidered and Strictly tailored models

are included, the values throughout being so unusual as to merit your immediate attention.

Fourth Floor.

Announce for Friday and Saturday

Fashionable Spring Coats for Women at $25

These coats are in an exceptional variety of new and ultra fashionable Spring models. They have a beauty of line, and a quality of tailoring most uncommon in coats at this price. Tailored in Poplin, Burella, Gabardine, Wool Velour, Serge, Mixtures and Army Cloth. Half lined with Peau de Cygne. Sizes 34 to 48.

Women's Coats of Rare Beauty Special at $29.50

A collection of the most individual coats introduced for Spring, reflecting the genius of some of Europe's best-known designers. Models for every occasion—street, dress and touring wear. Fashioned of the season's most favored materials, lined throughout with Peau de Cygne. Sizes 34 to 50. Not excelled anywhere at such a price.

Women's Spring Coats at $19.50

Dressy and Sports models, tailored in Wool Velour, Gabardine, Serge, Wool Poplin, Covert, Tweeds and Army Cloth. Half lined with Peau de Cygne. Sizes 34 to 46. Very remarkable values!

For Friday and Saturday ONLY

Women's Rubberized Raincoats Special at $5.95

Made of Schappe Silk and Canton Cloth, in new convertible collar model with pockets and belt.

Springlike Blouses

in new and very interesting modes, will be offered in our blouse department to-day and Saturday at very modest prices.

$2 $5.50 $3.95 $8.50

At $5.50—New sleeveless blouses of handkerchief linen with hand-embroidered collar and hemstitched frill. Splendid for wear with the new Eton suits and dresses.

At $8.50

Dainty sleeveless coat blouse of Foulard with large White Polka Dots. Revere collar is of White Satin, and sports pockets are faced with White.

At $3.95

Very fashionable Georgette Blouses, copy of a much higher-priced model, outlined with hand-embroidery in tasteful two-tone effects.

At $2—Smart Colored Pin Check Organdy blouses, cluster tucked and finished with collar and cuffs of White Organdy.

Fashions in Spring Coiffures

call for a full headdress. Yours can be becoming and smart with the aid of our fine wavy switch. Shown in sizes 18 and 20 inches long. All shades except Grey.

$3.45 and $6.45

R. H. Macy's Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Robes That Add To the Comfort of Spring Motoring

Robes in an assortment of fabrics—warm enough to ward off the chill that travels on March winds—light enough for milder weather. A variety of robes that meet the requirements of cars of all kinds—at prices less than elsewhere.

Plaid Robes

Steamer rug style, of all wool, plaid patterns on both sides. Size 54 x 72 inches. $12.74

Green and Black Plush Robes

Well made robes of animal hair-plush, green on one side and black on the reverse side.

50 x 60 inches. $3.49
54 x 72 inches. $5.74
54 x 84 inches. $6.24

Wool and Mohair Robes

Your choice of four color combinations, maroon and tan, mustard and tan, blue and gray, black and mustard.

54 x 72 inches. $14.74
54 x 84 inches. $16.74

Cloth Robes

Of good quality tan and gray covert cloth. Size 54 x 72 inches. $6.94

Rubber Robes

Two qualities, each in a different size, the lower priced one being black with black and white check lining, the other with plain back is a softer grade.

54 x 72 inches. $1.96
54 x 84 inches. $2.24

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

The Greens Will Soon Be Ready—Will You?

Why wait until the other golfers start for the country club? Look over your equipment and replenish it now so you will be ready for an early foursome.

Slazenger Drivers and Brassies, $2.79
Irons, $2.59
Thistle Wood and Iron Clubs, $1.49
Burke Ivory - Faced Drivers, $4.96
Golf Bags: of Leather, $17.74 and $19.89
Of Canvas, $1.19 to $10.49

SPECIAL

Golf Balls, $4.49 Doz.

We still have some of the imported sinkers and floaters we secured at savings which we in turn offer to you. Good quality. Dozen lots only.

We also have a complete line of golf balls, gloves, tees, and other golfing accessories—all at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre

Where a Business Man May Lunch

A noonday lunch in our restaurant on the 8th Floor will prove a palatable and satisfying experience for the busy man. It is more than a neighborhood institution, for men travel here from downtown and uptown for our good foods and good service.

Macy's—Eighth Floor.

Gifts

"Gifts" and "Ovington's" are two words which ought to be as inseparably associated in your mind as "Merry" and "Christmas" or "Happy" and "New Year."

Think of a person, think of a gift, and then think of Ovington's.

We have thought of the particular gift for that very person. And we have it.

Ovington's

314 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Best & Co.

FURS
for Smart Spring Wear

The Fur Section is now displaying the newly conceived styles in Spring furs.

CAPES
COATEES
BOLEROS

Many are fashioned in Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), and there are a variety of captivating modes produced from moleskin, nutria, squirrel, in entirely new adaptations for Spring and Summer.

Third Floor.

DIAMOND "D" SPECIAL With Coaster Brake, Mud Guards, Tools, Complete. $23.98

BICYCLES
OPENING SALE
1918 MODELS

This is your opportunity to buy a high-class bicycle at a very low price.

Diamond D Double Bar Model
Complete with Coaster Brake, Mud Guards, Stand & Tools. $25.98

IVER JOHNSON BICYCLES
1918 Models, $22.50 to $55

I. DAVEGA, JR., INC.
125 West 125th Street
SAME NUMBER AS THE STREET
OPEN EVERY EVENING

For Hair and Skin Health Cuticura is Supreme

If you use Cuticura Soap for everyday toilet purposes, with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then as needed to soothe and heal the first signs of redness, roughness or scalp irritation you may have as clear a complexion and as good hair as it is possible to have.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

STOP LEAKS

in Furnaces, Pipes, Radiators, Boilers
WITH
SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 1
For HOUSEHOLD USE
At Hardware Stores 20c & 50c.
INSTRUCTION CIRCULAR FREE.
Smooth-On Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J.

The first-hand, authentic story of Belgium's invasion.
A JOURNAL FROM
OUR LEGATION IN BELGIUM
By Hugh Gibson, First Secy. of Legation
Net, $2.50
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

EXTENDS SEIZURE TO ALL PROPERTY

War Department Bill Making Any Private Holdings Subject to Requisition Introduced.

AIMS AT HOUSING PROBLEM

Meets with Objections at Capital, but Real Estate Men Here Applaud It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Senator Chamberlain introduced today at the request of the War Department a bill providing that the Government may requisition any property, personal, real, or mixed, of any citizen of the country for use in wartime. By Presidential proclamation this property may be taken over and used, the compensation to be fixed by competent authority.

Under the broad provisions of this measure nothing would be exempt from commandeering. Its purpose, Benedict Crowell, Acting Secretary of War, explained in a letter to Senator Chamberlain, is to facilitate the seizure of housing for war workers everywhere without the delay entailed in building houses or buying them and without giving profiteers a chance to gouge the Government.

But its provisions are so broad and drastic that it is almost certain that it will not pass unamended. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A Senator pointed out that, if he wished to, the President might by proclamation take over all the telegraph and telephone lines under the bill as drawn.

The bill empowering the President during the war to take over private property of any kind, personal or real estate, with compensation for the owner, whenever deemed necessary for the national security or conduct of the Government, was generally approved by real estate interests in this city yesterday. The majority of those interviewed on the subject had no criticism whatever to make, the consensus being that the President should have the right at the present time to take over real estate necessary for the proper conduct of the war, and that the people of the United States should stand firmly behind him in any attempt to do so.

The chief object of the proposed legislation is to enable the Government to get quick possession of real estate, office buildings, and other property needed in connection with the conduct of the war. In explaining the bill the Acting Secretary of War said it was very desirable to avoid delays of condemnation, to save money, and at the same time do justice to property owners. The bill provides that the President, by proclamation or through any executive agency, may designate property to be taken over. Such property is to be appraised, and, in case owners are not satisfied, payment of 75 per cent. of the appraised value is to be made, and the Federal District Court is to decide disputes as to the balance.

Lawrence McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board of New York, in discussing the bill yesterday, said: "If the municipality has the right to acquire property for public improvements, surely the President of the United States should have the same right under the present conditions. It is merely extending the right of eminent domain to the Government and all possible assistance should be given to it."

F. P. Weaver, a member of the firm of the Charles F. Noyes Company, who handles a large amount of property in the financial and business section of the city, said: "The President should have the right to take over real estate necessary for the proper conduct of the war, and the people of this country should stand behind him in any attempt to do so.

"The provisions of the bill, as I understand them, seem more or less satisfactory with one exception; when property is taken the owner should be paid in full within thirty days, according to the appraisals obtained, and the owner should have the right later on to review the purchase price before competent authorities. In addition, the owner should have the right to repurchase the property within ninety days after the Government is through with it at the price paid by the Government."

L. D. Woodworth, Secretary of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests of New York, said: "It is hardly proper to criticise this bill, which places private property subject to the use of the war power. However, it is a proper time to advise limiting such acts to the extent demanded by the emergency. If the Government has the use of the desired property and facilities, any exercise of the war power beyond that point will properly raise some question.

"We are far from a decision on various questions of public policy which have been urged upon the Government under the guise of war measures. Their advocates will delight in saddling upon the Government various plants and other properties which would tend to commit the Government to their use. It should not be overlooked that Federal ownership means exemption from taxation, even though the benefits of local government are not diminished by the fact of public ownership, but often are increased.

"The members of the Advisory Council would withhold no essential power from the Government, but see great danger in imposing upon individuals and communities the burden of paying for emergency measures which pertain to the general defense, and therefore should be borne by the country at large."

FERRIS DENIES CHARGES.

Ship Designer Says He Took No Improper Fees in Office.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Theodore E. Ferris, formerly chief ship designer for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, denied today before the Senate Commerce Committee that he accepted any compensation from outside interests while serving with the corporation, or had been guilty of any wrongdoing.

Mr. Ferris, who appeared before the committee at his own suggestion, resigned upon the request of Rear Admiral Bowles, assistant general manager of the corporation, after testimony had been given before the committee that he had accepted a fee from the Sloan Shipbuilding Corporation of Seattle.

"I have always in my profession," said Ferris, "enjoyed the reputation of absolute probity. Carelessness I may possibly have been guilty of—that is a matter of opinion—but I have not at any time been guilty of any wrong or improper act or purpose."

Ferris denied that he had had any connection with the Sloan corporation, but said he had done work for the Clinchfield Navigation Company. That, he said, was prior to his employment by the Government.

"It is absolutely untrue that I was to receive a commission or compensation of any sort in connection with any contract secured from the Government," he continued. "Such a thing was not only not thought of, but it did not occur to me that any one else would think of it."

In response to a question asked by Chairman Fletcher, Mr. Ferris said that he took no additional work after entering the Emergency Fleet Corporation's employment, retaining only work that had previously been undertaken by him. Asked if he did not realize that retention of his former clients after entering the Government service would put him in an "impossible position," he replied that in going with the fleet corporation he had a clear understanding that he was to serve only part of his time, and that he was to be permitted to retain his private practice. This agreement was made, he said, with Major Gen. Goethals, at that time general manager of the corporation.

GUN BURSTS ON RANGE.

Private Duewiger of Buffalo Injured During Wadsworth Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., March 21.—The fact that a 4.7 gun of Battery E, 106th Field Artillery, had burst on the second shot of this morning's practice at the artillery range, thirty miles northward, was disclosed shortly before midnight tonight by the filing of a meagre report at headquarters here. Although the crew was grouped around the gun when it burst, the only casualty was Private George Duewiger of Buffalo, N. Y., who was removed to the base hospital with a wound in the right leg. He will recover.

The 106th has been at the range for more than a week. This morning instruction in the laying down of a creeping barrage was scheduled, and Battery E was the first out on the range. At the first firing the battery's four guns functioned perfectly, but on the following discharge No. 4 gun burst. The cannon was blown from the protective shield out, and though several of the artillerymen sustained cuts and all suffered from shock, the Buffalo man was the only one needing surgical attention.

OFFICERS CAUGHT IN RAID.

Lieut. Wilson, Son of Secretary of Labor, Fined for Gambling.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—Lieutenant Joseph D. Wilson of the 154th Depot Brigade, Camp Meade, a son of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Lieutenant Alfred Thorp, Lieutenant Charles Plandreau of the same organization, three well-known Baltimoreans, a young woman and a negro, were arrested here early today in a gambling raid by the police on an apartment in the fashionable section of the city.

The three army officers were fined $10 and costs for playing craps, and the negro was held by the authorities on account of a quantity of whisky and beer found in the apartment. The woman was held on a vagrancy charge.

REVIEW FOR NEGRO TROOPS.

Governor Invited to be Present in Seventh Avenue Stand.

Through the initiative of the New York branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of which the Rev. F. A. Cullen is President, a reviewing stand is being erected in Seventh Avenue, between 137th and 138th Streets, from which the parade of the colored soldiers of the 367th Infantry tomorrow will be reviewed.

A telegram inviting Governor Whitman and State military officers to review the regiment from the Seventh Avenue stand was sent yesterday.

HOG ISLAND CHIEF IS OUT.

D. P. Robinson Resigns and Is Succeeded by Frederick Holbrook.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Announcement was made today that D. P. Robinson had resigned as President of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, which has the contract to build more than 100 ships at the Hog Island Shipyard.

He has been succeeded by Frederick Holbrook of Boston as chief executive of the organization.

Honor Uruguayans for Their Stand.

MONTEVIDEO, March 21.—Allied nationals resident here have presented gold medals and diplomas to President Viera, the Uruguayan Foreign Minister and the Presidents of the Senate and House of Deputies, approving the rupture with Germany.

DEFINES SERVICE FOR WAR OBJECTORS

Medical, Quartermaster, and Engineer Corps Open to Those Whose Creeds Bar Fighting.

WILSON INTERPRETS LAW

Order Makes It Obligatory Upon Commanders to Report Objectors to War Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—President Wilson issued an Executive order today covering the treatment of persons of draft age who have been ordered to report for military service but who have been certified by local boards as belonging to religious sects whose creeds forbid participation in war or who object to such participation because of conscientious scruples, but have failed to receive certificates as members of religious sects.

The draft law expressly states that such persons shall not be compelled to serve as combatant, but authorizes the President to designate the kind of noncombatant service they shall perform. The order issued today stipulates that service in the Medical Corps and certain duties in the Quartermaster Corps and the Engineer Service may be treated as noncombatant service in dealing with those who entertain conscientious scruples against fighting.

The text of the President's order follows;

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

1. By virtue of authority contained in Section 4 of the act approved May 18, 1917, entitled, "An Act to Authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States," whereby it is provided: "And nothing in this act contained shall be construed to require or compel any person to serve in any forces herein provided for who is found to be a member of any well recognized religious sect or organization at present organized and existing, and whose existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organizations; but no person so exempted shall be exempted from service in any capacity that the President shall declare to be noncombatant." I hereby declare that the following military service is noncombatant service:

(a.) Service in the Medical Corps wherever performed. This includes service in the sanitary detachments attached to combatant units at the front; service in the divisional sanitary trains composed of ambulance companies and field hospital companies, on the line of communications, at the base in France, and with the troops and at hospitals in the United States; also the service of supply and repair in the Medical Department.

(b.) Any service in the Quartermaster Corps in the United States may be treated as noncombatant. Also, in rear of zone of operations, service in the following: Stevedore companies, labor companies, remount depots, veterinary hospitals, supply depots, bakery companies, the subsistence service, the bathing service, the laundry service, the salvage service, the clothing renovating service, the shoe repair service, and transportation repair service and motor truck companies.

(c.) Any engineer service in the United States may be treated as noncombatant service. Also, in rear of zone of operations, service as follows: Railroad building, operation, and repair; road building and repair, construction of rearline fortifications, auxiliary defenses, &c.; construction of docks, wharves, storehouses, and of such cantonments as may be built by the Corps of Engineers; topographical work, camouflage, map reproduction, supply depot service, repair service, hydraulic service, and forestry service.

2. Persons ordered to report for military service under the above act who have (a) been certified by their local boards to be members of a religious sect or organization as defined in Section 4 of said act; or (b) who object to participation in war because of conscientious scruples, but have failed to receive certificates as members of a religious sect or organization from their local board, will be assigned to noncombatant service as defined in Paragraph 1 to the extent that such persons are able to accept service as aforesaid without violation of the religious or other conscientious scruples by them in good faith entertained. Upon the promulgation of this order it shall be the duty of each division, camp, or post commander, through a tactful and considerate officer, to present to all such persons the provisions hereof with adequate explanation of the character of noncombatant service defined, and upon such explanations to secure acceptances of assignment to the several kinds of noncombatant service above enumerated; and whenever any person is assigned to noncombatant service by reason of his religious or other conscientious scruples, he shall be given a certificate stating the assignment and reason therefor, and such certificate shall thereafter be respected as preventing the transfer of such persons from such noncombatant to combatant service by any division, camp, post, or other commander under whom said person may thereafter be called to serve, but such certificate shall not prevent the assignment of such person to some other form of noncombatant service with his own consent. So far as may be found feasible by each division, camp, or post commander, future assignments of such persons to noncombatant military service will be restricted to the several detachments and units of the Medical Corps in the absence of a request for assignment to some other branch of noncombatant service as defined in Paragraph 1 hereof.

Must Report All Cases.

3. On the first day of April, and thereafter monthly, each division, camp, or post commander shall report to the Adjutant General of the army, for the information of Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War, the names of all persons under their respective commands who profess religious or other conscientious scruples as above described and who have been unwilling to accept by reason of such scruples assignment to noncombatant military service as above defined, and as to each such person so reported a brief, comprehensive statement as to the nature of the objection to the acceptance of such noncombatant military service entertained. The Secretary of War will from time to time classify the persons so reported and give further directions as to the disposition of them. Pending such directions from the Secretary of War, all such persons not accepting assignment to a noncombatant service shall be segregated as far as practicable and placed under the command of a specially qualified officer of tact and judgment, who will be instructed to impose no punitive hardship of any kind upon them, but not to allow their objections to be made the basis of any favor or consideration beyond exemption from actual military service which is not extended to any other soldier in the service of the United States.

4. With a view to maintaining discipline, it is pointed out that the discretion of courts-martial, so far as any shall be ordered to deal with the cases of persons who fail or refuse to comply with lawful orders by reason of alleged religious or other conscientious scruples, should be exercised, if feasible, so as to secure uniformity of penalties in the imposition of sentences under Articles of War 64 and 65, for the willful disobedience of a lawful order or command. It will be recognized that sentences imposed by such courts-martial, when not otherwise described by law, shall prescribe confinement in the United States disciplinary barracks or elsewhere as the Secretary of War or the reviewing authority may direct, but not in a penitentiary; but this shall not apply to the cases of men who desert either reporting for duty to the military authorities or subsequently thereto.

5. The Secretary of War will revise the sentences and findings of courts-martial heretofore held of persons who come within any of the classes herein described, and bring to the attention of the President for remedy, if any be needed, sentences and judgments found at variance with the provisions hereof.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, March 20, 1918.

1,000 Shipworkers Strike in Buffalo

BUFFALO, March 21.—One thousand men employed at the plant of the Buffalo Dry Dock Company struck today because of differences with executive heads of the plant. About 600 men remained at work. "The Government wants the ships, and we are trying to get them out," said President Smith. "Some of the men evidently object to the efforts to speed up." The men on strike, it was said, were receiving from $5 to $18 a day.

DRAFT TREATIES HELD UP.

President Calls for Them—Minor Changes to be Made.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Just as the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was preparing to consider the draft treaties with Great Britain and Canada, President Wilson today asked the Senate to return the documents to the State Department.

The President's communication caused some surprise and gave rise to apparently unfounded rumors of a serious hitch in the negotiations with the two Governments over the drafting of their nationals of military age who elect to remain in this country.

It was said, however, that the changes to be made were of a minor nature and affected the phraseology and not the spirit or scope of the treaties. The corrected drafts are expected to be returned to the Senate soon.

The President's action came at a time when the Senate was beginning to wonder at the delay on the part of the committee in submitting the treaties for ratification. Speculation on the cause of the delay included rumors about the exemption of Irish subjects of Great Britain residing in the United States. Great Britain having refrained from drafting them in their own country, it was expected she would take advantage of a clause in the treaty to have them exempted here. This clause provides that when either party to the treaty wishes it may, through diplomatic channels, obtain the exemption of any of its nationals resident in the other country, either as individuals or as a class. But members of the committee declared today that the negotiations on this subject between Secretary Lansing and Lord Reading, the British Ambassador, had been entirely amicable and satisfactory.

Senator Borah, Idaho, who has been much interested in the Irish question, said tonight that he understood there was no hitch in this regard.

TO EXCHANGE PRISONERS.

France and Germany Agree to Repatriate Soldiers Over 48.

PARIS, March 19, (Delayed.)—A definite agreement has been reached between the French and German Governments, taking immediate effect, regarding the exchange of prisoners past the age of 48.

All privates and non-commissioned officers affected will be repatriated, and officers will be interned in Switzerland.

Need Funds for Soldiers' Bibles.

An appeal for funds has been issued by the New York Bible Society to enable the society to supply testaments to the soldiers and sailors leaving New York for service abroad. The testament distributed by the society can easily be carried in the shirt pocket. It contains messages to the soldiers from Colonel Roosevelt and General Pershing.

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The following are especially good values:

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In plain or dressy models, developed in Poiret twills, serges, tricotine, velour checks and mannish cashmere,

$29.50, 37.50, 49.50

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Plain, street or afternoon models; of serge, gabardine, crepe de Chine, taffeta, foulard, silkgingham, printed crepes and Georgettes,

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WILL ASK LOYALISTS TO POOL SUPPORT

Wisconsin Legion to Indorse Lenroot or Davies and Urge Other to Withdraw.

FEAR ANTI-AMERICAN VOTE

Combined, It Exceeds Patriotic Strength Shown by Either Republicans or Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 21.—That the Loyalty Legion of Wisconsin, which will convene Friday, will attempt to have either Irvine Lenroot or Joseph Davies withdraw from the Senatorial race has been stated by those in touch with the plans of the legion. It is said that a request in the form of a resolution will be adopted, naming one candidate which the Loyalty Legion will support and asking the other to withdraw for the good of the cause. Belief that the Thompson and Berger votes will be polled for Victor Berger in the coming election against the loyal candidate is given as the cause of the action proposed.

Late figures on the primaries give the returns as follows:

Lenroot, (Rep.)	69,316
Thompson, (Rep.)	66,997
Davies, (Dem.)	54,886
McCarthy, (Dem.)	13,104
Berger, (Socialist)	36,562

The following extract from an editorial in The Milwaukee Journal, Democrat, tonight gives the views of the Democratic Party on the Berger vote and the reason why Lenroot should withdraw:

"The Senatorial vote in the primary was large, approximating 235,000. Together, the votes cast for Mr. Thompson and Mr. Berger, who received all the support of the Germans, as distinguished from whole-hearted Americans of German descent, exceeded 100,000.

"The heavy poll received by these two shows the danger of a three-cornered fight for Senator with the loyal forces divided. In all probability the total vote on April 2 will not exceed 300,000. The Thompson-Berger vote received at the primary constitutes a third of 300,000. Without Mr. Thompson to support, the Germans would vote for the Socialistic candidate, as they did at Wausau when electing a State Senator."

Prepare for Whirlwind Campaign.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 21, (Associated Press.)—Lenroot will have approximately 2,500 majority over Thompson for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, according to latest returns, which are not quite complete. It is believed the missing precincts will add to Lenrooot's advantage.

Supporters of Thompson, it was said tonight, will not concede the victory to Lenroot until the total vote is received. Latest figures give Lenroot 69,547 and Thompson 67,136.

It is known that Davies will not withdraw, and Lenroot has stated that no one has been authorized to make a statement that he contemplates doing so. Davies's Campaign Committee is arranging for a whirlwind canvass of the State, and Cameron Fraser, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee has opened Lenroot headquarters here. Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, sent word today that he would have a personal representative here tomorrow, who would remain in Wisconsin until the campaign closed.

Results Shock Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Analysis of the primary election returns in the Wisconsin Senatorial contest has given a shock to the leaders of both old parties, viewing the situation purely from a patriotic point of view. It has been found that the combined vote of Thompson and Berger, classed by the leaders here as "disloyal and un-American," exceeds the total vote of the loyalist candidates of either the Republican or Democratic Party. It is also admitted that not more than 40 per cent. of the Socialist vote was cast in the primary, and that the situation, on paper, would favor the election of Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, in November.

Based upon the incomplete returns, the figures in the primaries are:

Lenroot, (Rep.)	68,532
Thompson, (Rep.)	66,206
Davies and McCarthy, (combined Democratic vote)	67,455
Berger, (Socialist)	36,645

Those who have been speculating about the situation point out that combining Berger and Thompson, on the assumption that the disloyalty vote would be expressed by supporting the Socialist candidate, would give 102,851, far in excess of either the combined Democratic vote or the loyalist Republican vote. It is assumed that the great percentage of the Thompson vote will be thrown bodily to Berger or not cast at all. The great danger in this triangular contest is that the real American vote will be divided between Davies and Lenrooot, and that Berger, commanding the full Socialist vote, will receive more votes than either of his opponents.

That this danger is real is apparent from the active suggestions by different leaders that either Davies or Lenroot retire. Despite the wish on the part of loyalists of both parties that there should be a union of the Democratic and Republican Parties, it is said that neither of the nominees of these parties will resign.

Disturbed Over Wilson's Letter.

President Wilson's letter to Joseph Davies, accepting his resignation from the Federal Trade Commission so that he might accept the Democratic nomination for United States Senator in Wisconsin, has caused a political flurry in Congress. This is especially true among members who are to seek re-election this year.

In some quarters the President's letter caused resentment, in others surprise and uneasiness. The particular statement which aroused the excitement was the reference to the McLemore resolution, the Arms Embargo, and the Armed Neutrality issue as "the acid tests" of loyalty and Americanism.

A number of members of the President's own party did not vote with him on these questions. Upon the tabling of the McLemore resolution, for instance, the following Democrats in the House voted in opposition to the views of the President: Black, Eagle, McLemore, and Slayden, Texas; Church, California; Dale, Smith, and Flynn, New York; Decker, Hensley, and Igoe, Missouri; Foster, Illinois; Keating, Colorado; Lobeck, Shallenberger, and Stevens, Nebraska; Shouse, Kansas; Sisson, Mississippi, and Vandyke, Minnesota. Representative Shallenberger was one of those recently summoned to a White House conference regarding war matters.

House and Senate Republican leaders tonight had prepared a tabulation to show how the two parties compared with respect to supporting the Wilson war policies. They asserted that, while the Democrats were 74 per cent. plus on war measures, the Republicans were 75 per cent. plus enthusiastic and loyal. They will make free use of the President's letter in their effort to unseat the Democrats from control of Congress.

Administration leaders pointed out, however, that the President specifically referred in his letter to Mr. Davies to the early days of the war, and said that the votes on the three measures in question furnished the first acid test of loyalty. He did not mean to imply, these Congressmen inferred, that he would hold a wrong vote on any or all of these questions against any man, who since then had shown beyond doubt that he was wholeheartedly supporting the war.

TEMPERANCE BILL IN AS COMPROMISE

Brewers and the Anti-Saloon League Support Measure Permitting Lighter Drinks.

STATE PROHIBITION WINS

Senate Adopts Resolution, 27 to 22—Involves Referendum After Two Legislatures Pass It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—The case of temperance versus prohibition will be on trial before the present Legislature, and perhaps before the Legislatures of next year and the year to follow, as a result of the reintroduction in an amended form today of the Emerson bill prohibiting the traffic in all intoxicants other than light wines and beers containing not more than 3 per cent. of alcohol. This measure was brought back to life after the Senate by a vote of 27 to 22 had adopted the proposed dry amendment to the State Constitution.

The bill was introduced, as a measure for which the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment assumed responsibility, by Senator James A. Emerson of Warren, Chairman of the committee. It is a compromise, and according to Robert G. Davey, counsel for the New York Anti-Saloon League, will have the support of that organization. Senator William H. Hill of Broome, sponsor for the resolution to ratify the Federal prohibition amendment, which went down to defeat in the Senate yesterday, took part in drafting the bill. It is understood that the dry Senators from upState who fought for ratification will unite behind the temperance bill.

Whether there will be a sufficient number of votes in either house to pass the bill no one as yet will venture to say. Tammany Senators, when the bill was introduced, did not display a friendly disposition. Senate Leader Elon R. Brown is regarded by the supporters of the Temperance bill as hostile to the measure.

"Step in Right Direction."

The statement of Mr. Davey in explaining the reasons for the support given to the Temperance bill by the Anti-Saloon League, an organization committed to prohibition, left open a wide field for speculation. Said he:

"This bill is not what the Anti-Saloon League wanted. We were and are for ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment. But this bill is being introduced for patriotic reasons by members who helped us in the fight for ratification. Now we are going to help them by giving our support to this bill. It represents a step in the right direction, in any event."

It was suggested after Mr. Davey had made his statement that the advocates of ratification had united behind this measure for the purpose of creating a diversion to block adoption of the proposed amendment to the State Constitution or the bill providing for an advisory referendum in this year's election.

Some wonder was expressed at the Capitol when it was learned tonight that the brewers also were behind the Temperance bill. William H. Hirst, counsel for the New York State Brewers' Association and for the Society of Restaurateurs, was consulted before the bill was introduced and, although somewhat reluctantly, agreed to offer no objection on behalf of his clients. Whether this strange harmony will hold no one here is disposed to predict.

In its amended form the Temperance bill will not be operative merely for the period of the war and six months thereafter, as the original measure was, but until repealed. Instead of becoming operative on Oct. 31, it will take effect on Dec. 31. It will permit the traffic in all sorts of wine, including champagne, not doctored to contain a higher percentage of alcohol than that attained through natural fermentation, and in 3 per cent. beer.

Why Wets Support New Move.

Senator Emerson, who is a hotel man and wringing "wet," was active in promotion of the compromise bill, and had behind him a majority on the Committee on Taxation. Wets who favored the new measure believe that, should the proposed amendment to the State Constitution be adopted by the Assembly this year and thus come before the 1919 Legislature, concurrent action which would send it to the voters for ratification in next year's election might be staved off on the plea that the temperance act, if actually put on the statute books, should have a fair trial first.

The vote on the State Constitutional amendment afforded a pretty reliable lineup between the Whitman and anti-Whitman forces within the Republican majority in the Senate, revealing the Governor's strength as nineteen votes. This would be enough to control a Republican Senate caucus, if Governor Whitman should make up his mind to try conclusions in the Senate once more.

Tammany furnished thirteen of the twenty-seven votes cast for the measure. Only one Tammany man, Senator Bernard Downing, voted against it. He said he was opposed to all measures making for prohibition.

Here is how the vote divided:

FOR THE AMENDMENT.

Republicans—Argetsinger of Monroe, E. R. Brown of Jefferson, Cromwell of Richmond, Gilchrist and Lockwood of Kings, Newton of Livingston, Nicoll and Ottinger of New York, Robinson of Herkimer, Sage of Albany, Slater of Westchester, Walters of Onondaga, Walton of Ulster, and Wicks of Oneida—14.

Democrats—Boylan and Cotillo of New York, Carroll and Cullen of Kings, Dowling of New York, Dunnigan of Bronx, Farrenkopf of Queens, Foley and Koenig of New York, Ramsperger of Erie, Sheridan of Bronx, and Wagner and Walker of New York—13. Total—27.

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT.

Republicans—A. B. Brown of Otsego, Burlingame of Kings, Carson of Wayne, Emerson of Warren, Fowler of Chautauqua, Gibbs and Graves of Erie, Hewitt of Cayuga, Hill of Broome, Knight of Wyoming, Lawson of Kings, Marshall of Franklin, Mullen of Monroe, Murphy of Kings, Stivers of Sullivan, G. F. Thompson of Niagara, G. L. Thompson of Nassau, Towner of Putnam, Wellington of Rensselaer, Whitney of Saratoga, and Yelverton of Schenectady—21.

Democrat — Downing of New York. Total, 22.

The Governor's policy, as divulged by Senators regarded as mouthpieces for him, contemplates legislative inactivity in relation to prohibition measures until after the first elections have been held under the new local option law in upState cities. Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara moved to postpone consideration of all such bills until April 17. The date for the local option elections is April 16.

Local Option a Barometer.

"I make this motion," said Senator Thompson, "because I am convinced that the Legislature will make every effort to go out of business before these elections are held. On the morning after election you will find out what the sentiment in this State is without a popular referendum. Thirty-eight cities will vote. In thirty-six the petitions for an election have been signed by a clear majority of all entitled to vote."

Practically all the dry Senators who voted against the proposed State amendment explained that they did so because they thought it might interfere with ratification of the Federal amendment.

Simon L. Adler of Monroe, Assembly majority leader, said, after the Senate had adopted the proposed amendment, that he had no reason to believe that the Assembly would not promptly concur in the Senate action.

Texas Prohibition Bill Signed.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 21.—Governer Hobby signed the State Prohibition bill today. The act becomes effective ninety days after adjournment of the special session, or on June 26.

$450,000 FOR OPERA HOUSE.

The Lexington, Built by Hammerstein, Sold at Foreclosure.

The Lexington Opera House was sold at foreclosure yesterday for $450,000. The buyer was Henry W. Kennedy, representing the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the action, which was instituted to recover on a judgment amounting to $401,000. Unpaid taxes approximated $31,200. Arthur C. Sheridan conducted the sale.

The opera house which covers an irregular site at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-first Street was built by Oscar Hammerstein in 1914 for the purpose of presenting grand opera. He was restrained from so doing by a contract made with the Metropolitan Opera Company, and in February, 1915, disposed of his interest in the property to the Gersten-Cramer Amusement Company. Since that time everything, from moving pictures to grand opera, has been presented in it to the public. The Chicago Opera Company recently completed a four weeks' season, which was considered unusually successful. The theatre is leased for the Summer to a stock company.

SEEK WOODCUTTING FUND.

Women's Committee Also Asks Aid for Collecting Waste Fuel.

The Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense is soliciting contributions for the distribution of wood during the Summer. Heretofore the Fuel Committee, aided by the Police Department, has been enabled to protect wood from dealers. The Park Committee provided trucks and men and the city donated a sawmill. The problem remains of paying for collection of waste wood and for paying men from the Bowery Mission for splitting and bundling.

At the Seventy-seventh Street pier the wood is sawed and cut on Saturdays at 3 P. M. Mrs. Hylan is Honorary Chairman of the committee, with headquarters at City Hall, and Mrs. William R. Hearst is Chairman.

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In traveling to and from his "Prep" School or College he must have the accessories required by the traveler—trunks, hand luggage and the like.

For his personal sports—Riding, Golf, Motoring, Tennis—well established rules govern this part of his outfit.

Formalities of graduation, of necessity, demand formal clothes.

Day in and day out, on the campus and in the class room, one is constantly reminded that the young men of our leading "Prep" Schools, Colleges and Universities have given their approval to certain standards of dress.

At our foremost "Prep" Schools and Colleges De Pinna enjoys the patronage of representative students who rely upon us, entirely, for their outfits of clothing, furnishings, headwear, footwear and whatever else may be required to complete the ensemble.

During the vacation period, the College Lounge on the Mezzanine Floor of our building is accepted as a convenient meeting place for students in New York, and we invite our customers and their friends to consider the conveniences of this room entirely at their disposal during the present Easter holidays.

Sport Suits, in English Homespuns and Tweeds, from $28.50.

Sport Coats, in Knit Cloths and English Gabardines. $18.50 to $25.

Young Men's Sack Suits are made by us in genuine Scotch and Irish homespuns and English woolens of our own importation; sizes 33 to 40. Prices range from $28.50.

Young Men's Top Coats. Sizes 33 to 40. Prices range from $30.

"Prep" School Suits for young men, in single and double breasted Sack and Sport models, made of fine imported fabrics; sizes 14 to 18 years. Prices range from $25.

Correct Dinner Jackets for evening wear.

White Oxford Tennis Shirts with attached collars that button on.

Blankets in school and college colors with insignia, $12.

"Anniped" Shoes.

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The Most Remarkable Values of the Season

Silk Shirts A large assortment of neat and novelty patterns.	$4.95	*Robes* Bath or Travelling, light weight material, in black and white checks and various colors.	$4.65
Silk Shirts Tub Silk and excellent wearing Fibre Silks, in many patterns and colors.	$2.95	*Union Suits* Fine madras athletic Union Suits.	95c
Madras Shirts Splendid quality madras, in new patterns and the popular candy stripes.	$1.65	*Shirts and Drawers* Fine white madras athletic Shirts and Knee Length Drawers, each,	65c
Four-in-Hands Pure Silk Crochet knitted, in plain colors, heather mixtures and fancies.	$1.95	*Shirts and Drawers* Balbriggan Shirts, with long or short sleeves; drawers in regular or stout sizes; each,	65c
Pajamas Silk and Cotton Mixtures, in a large variety of patterns; all sizes.	$3.45	*Silk Half Hose* Accordion weave Half Hose, in a variety of two-toned effects.	$1.55
Pajamas Madras, percale and mercerized materials, in plain and striped effects.	$1.65	*Silk Half Hose* Excellent quality, in blue, champagne, gray and white; some with clocks.	85c

Ground Floor

Men's Low and High Shoes

A Sale of Unusual Interest Today and Saturday

The Newest Styles of Spring Footwear Taken Direct From Our Regular Stock and Reduced in Price for This Event.

Gun Metal Oxfords and Gun Metal Buttoned Boots on English Lasts, **$4.95**

Boots and Oxfords Tan Laced Boots, Gun Metal Oxfords, **$5.65**

Boots and Oxfords Finest Makes, **$7.85** Tan or Black Boots. Tan or Black Oxfords.

Ground Floor

Men's Spring Suits and Top Coats

That Are Unusual Values at $25.00

Suits

Two, Three and Four-Button Models of Tweeds, Cheviots and Unfinished Worsteds in solid blues, greys and fancy mixtures; also checks and stripes, and Tailored to the Lord & Taylor Standards.

Overcoats

Spring Weight Overcoats in Shower-Proof Tweeds, and the smart Knit Coats of warmth-without-weight materials, or the dressy Oxford-grey Chesterfield Coats, that are all full silk lined.

Spring Suits—$22.50 to $40.00 Spring Overcoats—$25.00 to $47.50

Fourth Floor

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Announce a most remarkable offering of

8,000 Men's Shirts at $1.20 and $1.65

¶ Shirts offered in this special sale are tailored in cloths purchased many, many months ago. They are of a quality now absolutely unobtainable to retail at anything near these prices.

Silk and Cotton Mixtures, Woven and Printed Madras, Mercerized Novelty Shirtings, Diana Poplins, End and End Cloths, Lortex Madras, Medowbrook Cloth, Silk-Striped Belnords, Clarence Whitman's Alpha Oxford Cloths and Genuine Soisette.

Men's Silk and Fibre Silk Shirts at $2.95 and $4.95

¶ A very special purchase of shirts made of the most durable high-grade Silk shirtings loomed. The patterns are the smartest created for Spring.

The Shirts at $2.95 are tailored in French Flannels with silk stripings, Tub Silks, Gailey and Lord's Radioux Fibre Silks—all woven for shirts intended to retail at much higher prices.

The Shirts at $4.95 are made of fine quality Silk Broadcloths, in a splendid assortment of good colorings and patterns. *Main Floor.*

Men's Cotton Crepe Bath Robe Sets, Special at $2.95

¶ Set consists of robe, slippers and bag to match. Made in Japan specially for Saks & Co. Obtainable in novelty stripings of Blue, Green, Lavender, Tan, Grey, Brown, Pink and Gold. All sizes. *Fifth Floor.*

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Will Offer, Friday and Saturday, Remarkable Values in a

Sale of Men's Shoes at $5.45

¶ Well-made, perfect fitting shoes, in a good selection of new Spring lasts with round or medium toe. The leathers include Dark Cardo Russet, Gun Metal, Vici Kid, and Patent Leather. All sizes.

Wardrobe Trunks

For That Short Trip Over Easter

$23.50

(as illustrated.)

Open-top model, constructed of 3-ply veneer basswood throughout, covered with hard vulcanized fibre. Capacity 4 Men's Suits or 8 Women's Gowns. Hat compartment.

Light weight Suit Cases of black enamelled duck, over basswood box; 24 and 26 inch.. .. $7.50

Fourth Floor

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

"Turner for Concrete"

WINTER SPORTS in the Pocono Mountains

For information as to hotels, rates, etc., write Hotel Advertising Company, 90 West Street, New York.

NEW APPEALS TODAY TO SAVE THE PARK

Continued from Page One.

Court House. If the Board of Estimate and Apportionment approves the report of the committee the legal officials of the civic organizations opposed to the invasion of the park will do their best to invoke other methods at their disposal.

The members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment are the Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the five Borough Presidents. The Mayor, the Controller, and the President of the Board of Aldermen have three votes each; the Presidents of Manhattan and Brooklyn two votes each, and the Presidents of the other boroughs one vote each. The Committee on City Plan and Public Improvements consists of the Controller and the five Borough Presidents.

Much interest was manifested yesterday in the disclosure made by THE TIMES that members of the Liberty Loan Committee were themselves opposed to this scheme. Considerable comment was heard to the effect that it was rather remarkable that the vital necessity of putting the trenches in Central Park and nowhere else, upon which representatives of the Publicity Department of the Liberty Loan Committee had insisted so vigorously at the hearing of the Committee on City Plan and Public Improvement, did not appeal to all the men who are themselves responsible for the success of the next Liberty Loan in the New York Federal Reserve district.

E. Francis Hyde, Vice President and Trustee of the Central Trust Company, said yesterday that Central Park should be left untouched under all circumstances, and that if the publicity department of the Liberty Loan Committee must build a war trench for exhibition purposes, some other site should be found for it.

"Central Park is the best park in the world," said Mr. Hyde, who added that he had watched it grow since 1857 and had taken a great pride in it ever since. "It is a park for all the people of this municipality—for those residing on Fifth Avenue and those living on Avenue A. We should not sanction its invasion, for it is exceedingly dangerous to establish a precedent, for if we once allow the Liberty Loan exhibit, efforts will be made to have the park used for other similar purposes. We should avoid the opening wedge."

Mr. Hyde, who carried a musket during the civil war, pointed out that even during that serious period it was not found necessary to invade Central Park.

Unnecessary Sacrifices Opposed.

The Broadway Association yesterday unanimously adopted these resolutions opposing the construction of the trenches in Central Park:

Whereas, It has been proposed by the Publicity Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee to use a portion of Central Park for the purpose of reproducing a section of the battlefield in France, and the plan will require the digging of trenches and the consequent mutilation of the Park;

Therefore be it resolved by the Board of Directors of the Broadway Association that we are opposed to the use of Central Park for this purpose, believing that it is not necessary for the success of the third Liberty Loan, and that the proposed plan will not meet with the favor generally of the citizens of New York.

Be it further resolved that the Broadway Association is prepared to make any sacrifices necessary in aiding the successful termination of the war and in bringing about the downfall of the German menace to our form of government. But we do believe that when sacrifices are requested of our citizens such sacrifices shall be essential to bring about this result; but we do not believe that the plan proposed for the said use of Central Park can be deemed a necessary sacrifice on the part of the citizens of this city.

Be it further resolved that other sections of the city are available which should be used in preference to Central Park.

Art Society's Protest.

The protest of the Municipal Art Society against the construction of the trenches in Central Park was embodied in a letter which the society sent on Monday to the Committee on City Plan. The letter follows:

Committee on City Plan of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, New York City.

Sirs: The Directors of the Municipal Art Society respectfully but earnestly enter a protest against the proposal to dig trenches in Central Park and thus create a pseudo spectacle of trench life in order to advertise the war and the need of financial support for it.

We are inclined to believe that such a scheme reflects the ingenuity and invention of the advertising mind and represents a desire to do something novel and startling, rather than the sober, determined and sacrificing spirit which is needed in the present crisis. Indeed, we think the exhibition would be likely to be treated by the public more as a curiosity and spectacle than to have any special influence in leading to investments in bonds or War Savings Stamps, and that this emphasis upon the merely spectacular operates as a diversion from the very purpose of the plan itself.

If the city has $25,000 to spend in aid of the third Liberty Loan we think it would be better to buy this amount of bonds, rather than to spend it in a necessary restoration of the Park after an unnecessary defacement. We doubt if schemes which are inherently wasteful and foolish will stimulate in the public that serious sense of being at war and of the necessity for heroic effort and sacrifice on the part of all classes, which is what is needed.

What is being done in London is no criterion for New York. London is under frequent attacks, and the use of its parks for military purposes is closely related to its defense. If New York is ever under attack, its parks may then have to be sacrificed to paramount war necessities, but the present proposal is a scheme of people in the first flush of enthusiasm in the invention of advertising ideas.

Respectfully yours,
ALBERT S. BARD, President.

PEOPLE'S LONG BATTLE AGAINST PARK SEIZURE

Usurpers Active Ever Since Famous Recreation Ground Was First Laid Out.

It was pointed out by a prominent business man yesterday that there might be less apprehension as to the effect of this invasion of the park, despite the very great damage likely to be wrought to the part of it affected, if it were the first time that the park had been threatened. But attacks on the park have come frequently ever since it was laid out, and it is felt by many that the sanction of its invasion by so worthy a cause as the Liberty Loan would be merely an entering wedge for the intrusion of other projects, scaling down the standard of worth.

One of the most notable of recent threats against Central Park was the proposal to use the Sheep Meadow for the community masque, which was a feature of the Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration, in the Spring of 1916. This was proposed in January of that year and aroused such a storm of opposition that the plan was dropped after a few days and the masque was given in the stadium of the City College, which, with the adjoining vacant ground, has been suggested as an admirable location for the trench system now proposed by the Publicity Department of the Liberty Loan Committee.

A plan to make truck roads across the park by widening the Sixty-fifth, Seventy-ninth, and Ninety-seventh Street crossroads was suggested in July of that year, but did not meet with support.

The original Ottinger bill, presented to the Legislature last year with regard to west side matters, would have authorized the taking of "such land along the western side of Central Park as may be needed" for relocation of the car tracks on Central Park West. This aroused vigorous protest, and the bill was amended in April so as to protect the park.

The south Croton reservoir has been a favorite object of attack since it ceased to be an essential part of the city's water supply system. The plans to convert it into a sunken garden and lagoon, with a fountain by Frederick MacMonnies, have been supported by the Mayor's Catskill Aqueduct Committee and have found much favor elsewhere. Other suggestions would have made it a plaza and amphitheatre, a playground, a stadium, a swimming pool and a coal yard.

Robert Wheelwright, in 1910, started to make a map of the park showing what it would look like if all the suggestions for diversion of its space to other purposes had been followed, and found that there would be none of the park left and that without following out all the suggestions.

Much of the urgency to invade the park has come from dissatisfaction with the lack of a downtown drill and reviewing ground, by persons who disapprove of Van Cortlandt Park and other open spaces available for that purpose somewhat further out of the city. The drilling of National Guard regiments in 1864, and the opposition of the Park Commissioners which stopped it, was recounted in yesterday's TIMES in a quotation from the report of the Commissioners for that year given by Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall, Secretary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

In 1874 the Seventh Regiment was permitted to enter the park for the dedication of a monument to those of its members who had died in the civil war, and it cost $5,000 to restore the damage, not counting the damage to trees and shrubs which were irreplaceable until long after.

In 1887 the Legislature passed a law authorizing the drilling of the National Guard in the park, but the Governor refused to sign it. In 1893 the Park Board voted to permit bicycles to pass in review before the Infanta Eulalia of Spain, but public opposition was so strong that the permission was revoked.

Attempts to locate buildings for semi-public purposes have also been numerous, and have enlisted much of the same support of a worthy cause without considering whether the means to be employed were either essential or advisable that has been called out by the present action of the publicity department of the Liberty Loan Committee. In 1862 the Legislature authorized the construction of a building for the New York Historical Society, but the Park Commissioners refused to sanction this plan. In 1873 the Legislature authorized the Commissioners to locate the American Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in the Park, but eventually the Natural History Museum was placed in Manhattan Square. Many friends of the Park have always felt that the Art Museum should have been placed elsewhere.

In the early eighties attempts were made to transfer the menagerie to the North Meadow, and in 1883 it was proposed to hold a world's fair in the Park. General Grant was among those who at that time favored the erection of permanent buildings, but again public opposition and newspaper criticism was too strong.

In 1890 a bill was introduced into the Legislature to establish a permanent exhibition place on the northern side of the Park, or near Manhattan Square, but the Park Board stopped this plan. A month later attempts were made to put the buildings of the National Academy of Design in the Park.

In 1899 the Architectural League suggested to the National Academy of Design the construction in the Park of a replica of the Doge's Palace in Venice, and later Richard Croker wanted to take the Temple of Philae out of Egypt, where it was being swamped by the waters backing up behind the Assuan Dam, and put it in the Park. The New Theatre, according to certain proposals, would have been located in the Park, and in 1912 it was proposed to take the old Lenox Library and put it in the Park as an office of the Park Department.

Private enterprise has been active in its attempts on the park, both for business profit and in the interest of private or semi-private pleasure activities. In 1860, when the park was still new, the Board of Commissioners reported that "the demands of people who wish to advance their business interests by means of the park are most astounding." In 1867 prominent physicians wanted to put up a dispensary of artificial mineral waters in the park, and in 1872 geographers asked the Park Board to put a relief map of the world on the north meadow, now threatened by the trench exhibit. Racetracks and street car lines were proposed about the same time, and there was also a demand for the erection of a forerunner of Billy Sunday's tabernacle, a permanent auditorium for the benefit of itinerant preachers. In 1883 the construction of a large hotel on Mt. St. Vincent, the highest point of the park, was suggested, and in 1899 a pasteurized milk booth and a "Tom Thumb" railroad both actually gained entrance into the park, though for but a short time.

In 1887 the first of the attempts to get a speedway built in the park was made, but did not get far. Five years later, however, the Legislature actually passed a bill authorizing the construction of a speedway. Great public opposition was aroused by this, and a committee, of which Austen G. Fox was Chairman, succeeded in persuading the Legislature to repeal the bill four days later. In 1899 an association tried to get space for a riding academy in the park.

Public health supporters in 1905 went so far as to advocate the filling up of the Park lakes on the ground that they were breeding places of disease, and at about the same time real estate interests wanted to run streets and avenues through the park and cut it up into building lots. The widening of Central Park West for the relocation of the car tracks has been suggested again and again.

The most recent instance of a successful encroachment on a city park took place in 1916, when the Board of Water Supply built a pumping station in Morningside Park as part of the Catskill aqueduct system. There was a controversy ranging from February to August, lovers of the park being aroused by the very serious defacement of its beauties which was caused by the construction work, and Gutson Borglum, the sculptor, brought a taxpayer's suit to restrain the Board of Water Supply. He obtained an injunction, and on July 28, 1916, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment ordered the pumping station to be built underground. It is, however, still in the park. Comment was aroused yesterday by the fact that Mr. Borglum, who fought for the preservation of the park in the case of the power house, should have changed his views to the extent of giving his support to the proposed invasion for the Liberty Loan.

SCOUTS TO SELL BONDS.

Boys Planning Ten-Day Campaign for New Liberty Loan.

The Boy Scouts of America have set aside the eleven days beginning April 20 for a campaign to sell bonds of the third Liberty Loan throughout the country. Announcement was made yesterday that the work was being outlined with the purpose of surpassing the bond-selling record of the Scouts in the last loan, when $162,084,100 worth were disposed of. Letters from President Wilson and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo reached the Scouts' headquarters, asking them to do all possible to make the loan a great success.

A Liberty Loan committee for the hosiery, underwear, and fancy knit goods trade in this city was organized last night at a dinner given by Joseph H. Emery at the Union League Club. An Executive Committee was formed, consisting of Mr. Emery as Chairman, Frank L. Chipman, E. I. Goodrich, James Jamison, Sidney Erlanger, James Cronin, Ernest Robischon, John F. Stern, and Henry Van Holland.

J.M. Gidding & Co.
854-866-868 Fifth Avenue AT 69TH ST N.Y.

Formal Opening Displays of Spring Fashions

expressing every notable style tendency from Paris and America

in

Gowns - Dresses - Wraps
Suits - Coats - Blouses
Millinery
and Summer Furs

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

The Women, Children and Men of Northern France and Belgium are naked.

We want all your old Clothing—Shoes—Hats and Underwear

IMMEDIATELY

Send your bundle to any receiving station (location and address of which will be found in the Daily Newspapers) or hand it to your Laundryman and he will deliver it for you.

FIRM OF LEWIS & CONGER ESTABLISHED 1868 AT 601 BROADWAY

BUSINESS ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1835 BY J. & C. BERRIAN at 601 BROADWAY

FROM 1870-1891 AT 601-603 SIXTH AVENUE & 1338-1340 BROADWAY; FROM 1891-1912, 130-132 WEST 42ND STREET

1868-1918

OF course we are proud as we look back over half a century of growth and development, but we haven't forgotten that the real builders of a business are its customers.

So to all who have contributed to our success by their continued patronage we express our genuine appreciation and thanks on the occasion of the *Fiftieth Anniversary* of the establishment of this house.

LEWIS & CONGER

FORTY-FIFTH STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

FROM FEBRUARY 1, 1912 LOCATED AT 45TH STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE

Sixty-three Wise Men

This was the number of building owners who closed down their private electric plants in 1917 following the example of hundreds of others in preceding years. The abandoned plants of last year alone represent 18,500 horse-power

In all, the change was made because better and cheaper service could be had from the Central Station. The plants, no matter how well equipped, could not compete with the equipment of "Waterside"

These sixty-three close-downs, preceded by hundreds of others, prove the superiority of Edison Service for buildings of all kinds. Whatever your property, ask us for a survey and estimates

The New York Edison Company
At Your Service
General Offices
Irving Place and Fifteenth Street
Telephone Stuyvesant 5600

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Men's Easter Clothes

The Product of Twenty-Five Foremost Clothes Makers Are Presented Through Gimbel Brothers.

Perhaps the most varied assortments in points of style, effects, colors, shades and materials to be found in New York.

No one tailoring shop or no one tailoring idea could ever satisfy the Gimbel clientele. We do not ride clothes hobbies in this men's store. Rather, do we act as giant purchasing agents to New Yorkers by choosing the few best models from the first twenty-five clothes creators so that every man may find here his clothes ideal—whatever may be his taste, his whim, his standard or his purse.

In Full Easter Readiness Right Now

Notable differences in style for 1918; individual touches of Gimbel creation not to be found in average clothes; many entirely exclusive models for Spring and Summer.

Men's Spring Suits, *$19.50 to $50.00*

Calling special attention to the $25.00, $27.50, $30.00, $35.00 ones. They are all of the newest fabrics and this Spring 1918 models.

Men's Spring Overcoats
$19.50 to $65.00

American and English made. Chesterfield or loose-fitting models. Special Oxford greys, full silk lined, $25.00.

By Way of Example as to Value
Men's Spring Suits and Overcoats
at $18.50

Suit in single or double-breasted models. One or two button snug fitting models or the conservative models. Plain blue, brown, grey and green. Fancy mixtures, light or dark shades. All new materials in our new Spring showing.

Overcoats in Single or Double-Breasted Models.
Full silk lined. Oxford greys. Chesterfield model for the men, and a smart double-breasted model for the young man. Full silk lined.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

CADMAN *AMERICA'S GREAT SONG WRITER*
RECORDS EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE
DUO-ART PIANO

THE songs of Charles Wakefield Cadman are known and sung in every country in the civilized world. Derived from haunting themes and rhythms of the North American Indians, they typify the best in strictly American music. These beautiful and distinctive melodies have been perpetuated in their true spirit by Mr. Cadman himself for the Duo-Art Piano. "At Dawning," "From the Land of the Sky Blue Water," "In the Village" and "The Night Song" (the two latter from the "Thunder Bird Suite") are among the most colorful and enchanting tone pictures in the Duo-Art galleries.

When the creator of a musical composition records his work for the Duo-Art Piano the value of the record is incalculable. The music is made permanently audible by the person who conceived it, and who interprets it as it should be interpreted so that students and music lovers have this marvelous musical prototype before them for all time.

ON SATURDAY afternoon, March 23rd, at the Metropolitan Opera House, Cadman's new American opera, "Shanewis" will be presented for the first time. Mr. Cadman has made two magnificent records embodying the principal themes and melodies from "Shanewis" for the Duo-Art. It is assured that this music will spring into wide popularity as soon as it is known. The public is invited to come to Aeolian Hall to hear the Duo-Art recordings from the new opera as well as the older and universally beloved Cadman songs.

THE DUO-ART REPRODUCING ACTION IS INSTALLED IN THE STEINWAY, STECK, STROUD AND RENOWNED WEBER PIANOS. PRICES FROM $885 UPWARD.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

Aeolian Hall in MANHATTAN *29 West 42nd St.*
Aeolian Hall in BROOKLYN *11 Flatbush Ave.*
Aeolian Hall in THE BRONX *367 East 149th St.*
Aeolian Hall in NEWARK *895 Broad Street*

"Under Pressure"

¶The average Wine and Liquor dealer had neither the resources nor the warehouse facilities to lay in a great reserve stock at pre-war prices.

¶Hygrade Stores were more fortunate and as a consequence Hygrade customers are getting the benefit.

¶These prices are convincing proof of that fact:

	Per Bottle
Martell Three Star Cognac	$2.55
Bacardi Rum	2.10
Burke's Three Star Irish Whiskey	2.25
Benedictine—Quarts	3.50
Benedictine—Pints	2.00
Dubonnet (Wine Tonic)	1.40
King Cob Scotch (The kind you would drink if you lived in Scotland)	1.75
Aristocrat Port (Medium dry and fruity)	1.50
Hygrade Straight Maryland Rye (A fine old Whiskey—Full Quart)	2.00

Duff Gordon & Co.'s Sherries (Imported in Glass)

Flor de Jerez Sherry (Full bodied and rich—10 years in wood)	1.50
Valiente Grande Sherry (Rich and fruity—16 years in wood)	2.00
Amontillado Sherry (Very old and dry—20 years in wood)	2.50

Quality same as Always
Quantity same as Always

HYGRADE WINE CO.

SERVICE COURTESY

Look in the telephone book for address of our store in your neighborhood.

60 Stores in Greater New York

FRAME COAL ZONES TO CUT LONG HAULS

Bituminous Consumers Limited as to Mines from Which to Draw Supplies.

PLAN EFFECTIVE APRIL 1

East Little Affected, Middle West Materially—Expected to Relieve Freight Congestion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Plans for a zone system for the distribution of bituminous coal during the year beginning April 1 next were made public today by the Fuel and Railroad Administrations. They affect consumers of about 300,000,000 tons of coal, or 60 per cent. of the nation's production.

It is felt by the officials that, while the new system may work inconveniences and force industries in certain localities to use coal of a different grade than that now preferred, it will go far to solve the problem of the speedy movement of essential commodities and place the nation on a sounder war basis.

The new orders are aimed at unnecessarily long hauls, which have added to the railroad congestion, and provide, in brief, that mines in certain allotted districts shall be restricted in their shipments of coal to markets within specified limits.

The distribution of coal in the East, including New York and New England, will not be materially disturbed, but radical changes are to be put into effect for the Middle West. The new plan will mean that the central industries will not be able to obtain their coal supplies from West Virginia but must draw from the producing centres nearest them.

Plans for the zone system were among the important matters taken up by President Wilson and the heads of the Shipping Board and Railroad, Fuel, and Food Administrations at the White House conference yesterday. It is believed that the zone plan will take from the transportation lines in the congested area thousands of cars carrying coal to far-away industries that could obtain coal from mines near at hand.

The plans have been formulated with full knowledge that protests may be raised by industries which will be unable to obtain coal from certain mines on which they have drawn. The Fuel and Railroad Administrations, in an official statement today, made this answer to such consumers:

"The patriotic co-operation of the many interests and individuals who may be affected by this culling out of unnecessary transportation is confidently hoped for. When a consumer finds that he no longer has the opportunity to get his coal from a distant mine, according to his custom, it is hoped that he will realize that his using another sort of coal is an essential part of the scheme of conservation in the interests of national defense.

"When a coal producer finds that he no longer has a market to which, in the past, regardless of the unnecessarily long haul, he has sent his coal, it is hoped he, too, will realize that the resulting adjustment of his business is in the national interest; that there will be more cars and locomotives and transportation energy to transport more coal from his mines to the markets he can reach within his zone; and that his business in consequence should be increased, rather than diminished."

The zone system was adopted after a survey had been made, which showed steadily increasing demands upon transportation facilities in connection with the war program. By some it was predicted that a condition even worse than that experienced last January and February would be faced next Winter unless some definite program for conserving the capacity of the railroads were adopted speedily.

The Railroad and Fuel Administrations urge early buying of next Winter's coal supply by all bituminous consumers throughout the nation. If this plan be followed, it will be possible for the Government to determine early what changes, if any, will be necessary in the zone boundaries.

Details of Coal Zones.

WASHINGTON, March 21, (Associated Press.)—In announcing completion of its zone system of coal distribution, the Fuel Administration indicated that railroad embargoes would be used to enforce operation of the plan. Roughly outlined, the zones are:

Mines in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Iowa will supply those States, Nebraska, Texas, east of the Pecos River, and Louisiana west of the Mississippi.

Lake Michigan and Lake Superior coal docks will supply the Dakotas, Minnesota, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and Northern Iowa and Wisconsin.

Illinois will supply, from April 1 to Sept. 30, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and Michigan, and from Oct. 1 to March 31, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan.

Indiana will supply Illinois, Kentucky, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

Western Kentucky fields will supply Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana.

Virginia, Southeastern Kentucky, and Tennessee will supply Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and the lower peninsula of Michigan.

Tennessee, Georgia, Kentucky, and Virginia will supply the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Virginia, and Florida.

Alabama will supply Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, East Texas, Arkansas, and West Tennessee.

Ohio will supply Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.

West Virginia high volatile fields will ship to West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, the lower peninsula of Michigan, Kentucky, and Virginia.

West Virginia low volatile fields will ship to District of Columbia, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, South Carolina, and Lake Erie ports for trans-shipment only.

Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Northern West Virginia will ship to West Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, New England, and Lake Erie ports for trans-shipment only, except that Pennsylvania mines may ship as far West as Wellington and Lorain, Ohio.

Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Oregon will supply the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States, except that the mines east of the Rockies may ship also to Missouri Valley points to supply the Summer demand.

COAL MEN OFFER WAR AID.

Jobbers Recognize Advance in Solving Distributing Problem.

The Board of Directors of the National Coal Jobbers' Association gave out the following statement yesterday after a meeting at the Waldorf:

"The National Coal Jobbers' Association recognizes the distinct advance made toward solving the distribution problem which the Fuel Administration has made in deciding to license the jobber. The license plan was adopted at the request of the National Coal Jobbers' Association. We take it as evidence that the coal jobbers will be permitted to use their capital and organization to help solve the war problems."

RISE FOR STREET CLEANERS.

City Officials Trying to Work Out a New Scheme of Wages.

Street Cleaning Commissioner MacStay and other city officials, including President Smith of the Board of Aldermen, are trying to work out schedules that will give the street cleaners an increase in pay and so allay the dissatisfaction among them, which resulted in an appeal to the Socialist members of the Board of Aldermen. It was said yesterday that if possible the new schedules would be ready for presentation to the Board of Estimate at today's meeting.

Commissioner MacStay said yesterday that he thought the men were entitled to an increase, and he deplored the action of the cleaners in applying first to the Socialist Aldermen.

NEW FLOWERS FOR EASTER.

Domestic-Grown Bulbous Plants to be Popular This Year.

In the opinion of experts the sixth International Flower Show, which closed at the Grand Central Palace yesterday, had the best display ever shown. Never have they seen in the city, they said, such roses as those which carried off the $1,000 sweepstake prizes in the thousand roses exhibit, which was a battle of the roses between the two Piersons, F. R. and A. N., the former taking the $500 and the latter $300, while a third grower took the remaining $200. While war has had an adverse effect on perishable flowers, it has had a contrary effect on the more hardy and bulbous plants. Discussing conditions for Easter, which comes the last Sunday of this month, John Young, Secretary of the show, said yesterday:

"There will be more of the bulbous plants, hyacinths and tulips, than in previous years, and they will be cheaper. Hitherto growers have bought their bulbs from Holland, because it was simpler to do so, but this year, with the war preventing, they have grown their own with this result: Orchids, the plants being practically deathless, will also be reasonable in price this year. Catteleyas probably selling for $12 a dozen, and there will be many of them sold for Easter. The popular azalea, which also had come from Holland previously, will be home-grown this year and lower in price. Cyclamens are other plants which will cost less money this year, and later in the season the gladioli will be beautiful, and there will be many of them."

Exhibitors at the show this year carried off $16,000 worth of prizes in cash and plate.

URGE SIX-CENT FARE HERE.

Senator Thompson Will Introduce Bill in the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—New York City faces a six-cent fare on its surface lines. Railway men headed by Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, and Horace Andrews of the New York State Railways Company, prevailed upon Senator Thompson today to introduce a bill increasing fares from 5 to 6 cents during the war and for one year after. Authority to increase the rates by the bill is vested in the Public Service Commission.

The bill which Senator Thompson will offer the Legislature, differs from the original measures suggested by the railway men, chiefly in that it does not deny the Utilities Board decision on the proposed increase. Senator Thompson had incorporated in the bill a provision that in addition to the Public Service Commission being satisfied that an increase would be just and reasonable, it must also find that it is necessary for the purpose of paying fixed charges, interest on secured and unsecured debts, and cost of operation, only, however, after dividends on stock and profits to stockholders shall be applied first.

Several days ago the railway men conferred with Governor Whitman and offered their bill to him for consideration. The measure provided for a six-cent flat rate throughout the State for the period of the war, and six months after, but took the matter of granting the increase out of the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission. The Governor suggested at that time that legislation not leaving the determination of increased rates up to the commission had little likelihood of passing. An amendment to offset this was made at that time. The railway men conferred with the Governor and legislative leaders before requesting Senator Thompson to introduce their bill. It is believed to have the Governor's approval.

BEAT OWNERSHIP INQUIRY.

Brown Lacks One Vote of Enough to Pass Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—Owing to the absence of one Republican Senator, Senator Leader Elon R. Brown suffered temporary defeat today when he attempted to obtain adoption of his resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven Senators to inquire whether the State should adopt a State-wide municipal ownership policy. The vote, 25 to 22, gave a majority—one short of the number required for adoption of the resolution.

The fight developed a rift in the Republican majority which may prove of grave import in the consideration of pending municipal ownership measures. All the five Republican Senators from Brooklyn, Senator J. Samuel Fowler of Jamestown, Senator Ross Graves of Buffalo, Senator G. F. Thompson of Niagara, and Senator George B. Wellington of Troy broke away from Senator Brown and voted with Senator Robert F. Wagner and the Democrats.

"The vote convinces me that my Municipal Ownership bill will pass in the Senate," said Senator Wagner after the session.

Senator Brown immediately after his defeat moved reconsideration of the vote. This motion at Senator Brown's own request was laid on the table, to be called up at any time the Senate leader may regard as opportune. Today's defeat was caused by the absence of Senator N. Monroe Marshall of Malone.

Senator Wagner in debate charged that the appointment of the special committee was proposed for the purpose of providing an agency that would both smother his Municipal Ownership bill and eliminate it as a campaign issue.

URGE PUBLIC NURSE PLAN.

Suffrage Leaders Encouraged by Talk with Governor.

ALBANY, March 21.—A delegation of leaders of the State Woman's Suffrage Party conferred with Governor Whitman today relative to their plan to have introduced legislation to provide for public nurses in rural districts. They left the conference greatly encouraged and announced that their bill would be introduced by Senator Whitney shortly.

The measure would authorize one graduate nurse for every 15,000 of population in each county exclusive of the inhabitants of cities, the nurse to receive a salary of $1,200. Boards of supervisors would be required to supply the necessary funds.

In the delegation were Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, acting Chairman of the party; Mrs. Helen M. Leavitt, Executive Secretary; Mrs. Wills J. Mitchell of Hudson Falls, Chairman of the party's Committee on Rural Problems, and Mrs. Robertson Jones of New York, Chairman of the City Government Committee.

OFFER SUNDAY MOVIE BILL.

Provides for Shows Where No Prohibitory Law Is in Effect.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—A Sunday movie bill was introduced in the Legislature today. It provides for exhibition of motion pictures after 2 P. M. Sundays in cities, towns, or villages, if no prohibitory ordinance is now in effect. The bill is a home rule measure. It leaves permission of exhibitions entirely with the locality.

The bill was introduced by Senator Thompson of Niagara and Assemblyman Welsh of Albany. It has the backing of the motion picture industry of the State and the New York State Conference of Mayors.

NEW SHIFT AT WADSWORTH.

Carleton to Command Camp—Only the 27th Under O'Ryan.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., March 21.—Under orders effective next Saturday, Major Gen. O'Ryan will be relieved as camp commander, and Brig. Gen. Carleton will assume command of all troops here except those belonging to the 27th Division. This order will transfer jurisdiction over the base hospital, remount station, and camp Quartermaster to General Carleton, and will leave General O'Ryan a free hand in directing the exguardsmen.

The following promotions were announced:

Second Lieutenant Ward W. Farnham, appointed from First Sergeant, Company A, 105th Machine Gun Battalion, and assigned to that battalion.

First Lieutenant John H. Ernst, Jr., appointed from Battalion Sergeant Major, Military Police, and assigned to trains.

Captain Charles N. Morgan, from First Lieutenant, and assigned to 106th Maching Gun Battalion.

Captain Lucius S. Biglow, from First Lieutenant, and assigned to 105th Machine Gun Battalion.

First Lieutenant Harold G. McKay, from Second Lieutenant, and assigned to 108th Infantry.

First Lieutenant George W. Peppard, from Second Lieutenant, and assigned to Division Quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant Edward C. Bernius, from Sergeant, Battery E, 105th Artillery, and assigned to present regiment.

Captain Harold S. Bensfield, from First Lieutenant, and assigned to 106th Machine Gun Battalion.

The court-martial which has been hearing the trial of Captain Hollister Holbrook of the 106th Infantry on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer returned its verdict today. The court found Captain Holbrook not guilty and directed that he be honorably acquitted.

STUDENTS AID NEW LOAN.

One Thousand Columbia Men Copy State Census Cards.

Classes in Columbia College yesterday were dismissed by Dean Hawkes for service with the Liberty Loan Committee. More than 1,000 students spent part of the day copying State census cards, by use of which the committee hopes to be able to get in touch with every person who registered last Summer in the New York State War Survey. Columbia has volunteered to copy 1,200,000 cards, of which the college's share is 500,000.

The university battalion was excused from its daily drill in order that the men might help in the work. Dean Hawkes said that the Liberty Committee had estimated that each card copied would mean $1 to the Government, and consequently, as each man could copy 100 cards an hour, sixty minutes' work would mean $100 contributed to the success of the forthcoming loan.

A canvass of Columbia students was begun yesterday to ascertain how much time each student can give to war work for the remainder of the session and during his vacation.

FIGURE IT IN RENTALS

As between a Thompson-Starrett delivery date of 9 months and a competitive date of 12 months, there is an actual difference of 3 months, but it may easily enough be a difference of 6 months, for the Thompson-Starrett Company certainly will complete the work in 9 months, whereas a less efficient organization may take 15 instead of 12.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Sale at No Other Hilton's Store!

334 Fifth Avenue at 33rd Street
"Opposite the Waldorf"

Final Sale!

Men's Suits & Overcoats

The finest of our 5th Avenue stocks have been assorted into two groupings in order to effect an immediate clearance. —They are priced at

$17.50

$23.50

Ranging in value to $50. Many of the models are suitable for early spring wear.

Hilton's

Open Saturday Until 9 P. M.

334 Fifth Avenue at 33rd Street
"Opposite the Waldorf"

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

For God! For Country! For Humanity!

WILLIAM FOX,
CLARIDGE HOTEL,
SUITE 212, NEW YORK.

I herewith enclose {*My Check* / *My Subscription*} *for $.....to the New York Catholic War Fund.*

Name .....

Address .....

(Please write name and address clearly.)

I have tried to convey in these columns why the campaign for funds for Welfare Work among our soldiers and sailors should stir every true American, irrespective of race or creed, to prompt and generous response.

Already we read the published lists of casualties among our brave boys who are fighting, your battle and mine, "Over There." With their lives they have consecrated anew the bed-rock of America's foundation that "ALL MEN ARE CREATED FREE AND EQUAL."

The spirit of these martyred ones brings a message to us who are here—that we stand together, shoulder to shoulder, a unified people, jealous of our sacred heritage, that they may not have laid down their lives in vain!

There is no finer example of unity and brotherhood which this message breathes than is presented by the Welfare Work now carried on by the Knights of Columbus in the camps and cantonments. Study the following letter received today:

JEWISH BOARD FOR WELFARE WORK

My dear Mr. Fox:

I have much pleasure in conveying to you how heartily we approve and endorse the work that the Knights of Columbus is doing for the soldiers and sailors. From what I know of them, they embody the truest spirit of Americanism in working for all men, irrespective of race, creed or group. Their assistance to the Jewish men with the Colors, and to this Board, has been at all times wholehearted, generous and spontaneous.

Sincerely yours,
CHESTER JACOB TELLER,
Executive Director.

This should be an inspiration to all who remain at home in ease and security, while our boys are shedding their life's blood for us, and a challenge to meet our responsibility. Can less be asked than that we supply the means which will provide the moral and spiritual aid and comfort to lighten their task, to spur them on to a glorious victory? Friends,—GOD, COUNTRY AND HUMANITY CALL. AS YOU RESPOND, SO WILL HISTORY BE WRITTEN.

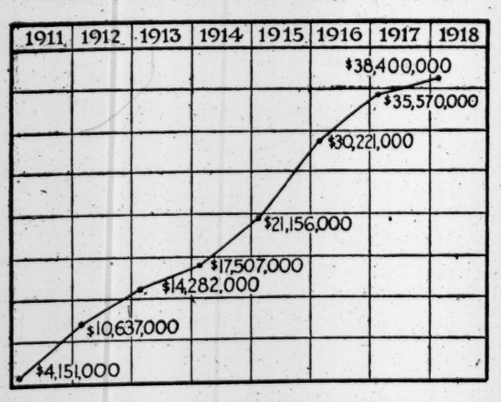
WILLIAM FOX

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK

A Progressive Record

The Harriman National Bank, celebrating its seventh anniversary, presents a table and chart of the growth of its business. The showing is impressive under present war conditions, and speaks not only for the bank's liberal policy and conscientious devotion to the business entrusted to it, but also for the public's appreciation of its services.

MARCH 20, 1911 (Date of Charter)	**$4,100,000**
MARCH 20, 1912 (First Anniversary)	**10,600,000**
MARCH 20, 1913 (Second Anniversary)	**14,200,000**
MARCH 20, 1914 (Third Anniversary)	**17,500,000**
MARCH 20, 1915 (Fourth Anniversary)	**21,100,000**
MARCH 20, 1916 (Fifth Anniversary)	**30,200,000**
MARCH 20, 1917 (Sixth Anniversary)	**35,500,000**
MARCH 20, 1918 (Seventh Anniversary)	**38,400,000**



BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

Portrait of Marguerite Clark by Harrison Fisher

In this, the first sketch ever made of her, Miss Clark has chosen well her interpreter.

Importuned by many artists, she consented to sit only when Harrison Fisher made his request. She felt that America's foremost illustrator of beautiful women offered her portrait-possibilities no other artist could command.

His full-page sketch of Miss Clark is beyond question the greatest color portrayal of a beautiful woman ever produced in a Sunday newspaper.

The New York American is the only newspaper in the United States publishing Mr. Fisher's brilliant color-sketches.

Be sure to get this full-page picture. Order now your copy of next Sunday's New York American.

The Best of All Next Sunday's Pictures

Sunday's
New York American

TO-DAY AT 2:30 P. M.
IMPORTANT IMPERATIVE SALE

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH — NEW YORK CITY

This (Friday) and Saturday
Afternoons at 2:30
BY DIRECTION OF
The Supreme Court of New York
ARTHUR OFNER, Esq.,
Permanent Receiver
Messrs. Gilbert & Wessel, Attorneys,
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS
The More Important Items of
The
Voron & Chait Collection
Antique
Chinese Porcelains
INCLUDING FINE SPECIMENS OF
Peachbloom, Famille Verte, Black Hawthorne, Blue and White, and Blanc de Chine.
Mostly Purchases from the M. C. D. Borden, Prince Kung, and Other Celebrated Private Collections.
Tang and Ming Pottery, Cloisonne Enamels, a Number of Ming Large Plant Jars and Antique Chinese Rugs.
On FREE VIEW 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
The Sale Will Be Conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and Mr. Otto Bernet, his assistant.
American Art Association, Managers
2, 4 and 6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. So.

WELLER'S BOOTERIE
Agents for
WICHERT
High-Grade
SHOES

$7.00
Patent Colt Oxford, Hand-Turned Sole, High Arched, 2¼-Inch Louis XV. Heel.
And many other attractive models in Ladies' Spring Footwear that we have specially priced at.... $6.50 TO $9.00
55 W. 42d St.
BRANCHES: 1576 Broadway, 708 Seventh Av.

Over 10,000 dealers recommend—
Faultless
SINCE 1881
Pajamas
The NIGHTwear of a Nation

TRIMO
PIPE WRENCHES AND TRIMO MONKEY
WRENCHES
WILL LAST YOU FOR YEARS
Made on Honor—Fully Guaranteed
Sold at about the price of others
Wood handles in 6 to 14 inch, inclusive,
Steel handles in all sizes
NEW YORK OFFICE
TRIMONT MFG. CO. 248 CANAL ST.

M'ADOO RESTRICTS RAILWAY EXPANSION

Order Issued as President Signs Control Bill Limits Betterments to War Needs.

BOARD TO PASS ON PLANS

Administration, However, Inclined to Approve Improvement of Terminals in Many Cities.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The first act of Director General McAdoo today after President Wilson signed the Railroad bill, which provides a $500,000,000 revolving fund and prescribes a basis of compensation to the owners during Federal operation, was to issue an order restricting railroads' capital expenditures to extensions and betterments absolutely essential under war conditions. Inasmuch as the Government has undertaken largely the financing of improvements and purchase of new equipment, the order will serve as a safeguard to the big working fund.

The signing of the bill opens the way for the Railroad Administration to proceed with necessary extensions, with the negotiation of agreements on compensation, and with other forms of financial assistance to the companies.

One of the first results probably will be the conclusion of an arrangement by which the Government will participate in some degree in the meeting of $43,000,000 notes of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway, due April 15. An announcement on this subject may be made this week.

Without waiting for the Railroad bill to pass the final stage of the President's approval, Mr. McAdoo had created in the Railroad Administration a division of capital expenditures headed by Robert S. Lovett, ex-Director of Priorities for the War Industries Board, to supervise the regulation of additions and betterments.

This division will scan all requests for the building of new terminals, extension of lines, purchase of locomotives, cars and other equipment, and all other enterprises requiring expenditure of capital. Engineers of the Railroad Administration will report on the physical necessity of proposed betterments before these are considered by higher officials. After being approved by Mr. Lovett and the Director General, proposals involving capital expenditures will go to the Division of Finance and Purchases, headed by John Skelton Williams, for execution.

In his order today, Mr. McAdoo asked railroads considering extensions to be guided by the wartime necessity for conserving capital, labor and materials, and by the idea that enterprises which might be meritorious from the standpoint of an individual railway, may not be desirable now that the railway systems have been unified under Government control. He specified that construction of new lines or branches and purchases of locomotives or cars should not be undertaken without his approval.

Extension work begun or contracted for before Jan. 1, when the Government took over control, may be continued. No work involving a charge of more than $25,000 to the capital account may be started without the Director General's approval, but enterprises requiring less than that amount do not require specific approval providing they are essential and are in conformity with a previously established custom of the road.

Although Mr. Lovett's division has been organized only a week, he has been besieged with applications for extensions of lines. Many of these come from commercial interests, Chambers of Commerce, or municipal representatives, who want double tracks or switch lines or extra stations. Most of them have been rejected on the ground that they are unnecessary.

Proposals of the railway companies themselves reached the Railroad Administration several weeks ago in the form of reports on proposed budgets for 1918, which included outlines of extensions planned by the railroads before the Government took charge. These reports are being studied by engineers and the regional directors, and many suggested extensions will be disapproved or pared down. The Railroad Administration is favorably inclined, however, toward the building of better terminal facilities in many cities, and a general policy affecting these enterprises will become apparent soon.

The Railroad Administration is expected to encourage railroads to float security issues for capital expenditures without Government aid, whenever possible, but in many cases a large part of the securities will be purchased by the Government.

SHOWS FREIGHT CLEARING.

Cars Above Normal on Eastern Roads Reduced to 70,000.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Gradual clearing up of freight congestion on Eastern railroads from the critical condition during the blizzards of last December and January was shown today by a Railroad Administration report that lines east of the Mississippi now have about 70,000 cars more than normal on their lines, as compared with nearly 200,000 above normal early last January. Most congestion is in east-bound loads, and the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, New Haven, and New York Central are the most overloaded.

The rate of decrease in congestion has been less during the last two weeks than in the month previous, since good weather has stimulated manufacturing and railroads have permitted more loading than in the period immediately following the long siege of bitter Winter weather. Local embargoes have been raised as fast as conditions justify, and comparatively few now are in effect.

The Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh last Saturday had 12,400 cars above normal, including 10,800 east-bound loads. The Baltimore & Ohio had 8,739, including 6,026 east-bound loads. The New Haven had 6,800, including 3,346 east-bound and 2,246 west-bound loads, and 944 west-bound empties. The New York Central was overloaded by 5,916 cars, including 4,940 east-bound loads.

The overloads of other roads were: Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburgh, 4,000; Delaware & Hudson, 3,300; Erie, 3,000; Philadelphia & Reading, 3,000; Lehigh Valley, 2,600; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 2,000; Boston & Maine, 1,250; Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, 1,210; Michigan Central, 1,400, and Nickel Plate, 1,200.

TELLS OF GERMAN AIMS.

Prof. Levermore Sees a Plan for a Pan Turkish Empire.

Professor Charles H. Levermore, Secretary of the New York Peace Society, speaking at a meeting of the organization held yesterday afternoon at 70 Fifth Avenue, said that if the Central Empires won the war there would be a whole row of Alsace-Lorraines in Europe to serve as seed for future dissension which would involve the world in conflict for years to come.

"I would not say that if the Germans had shown any ability in colonizing," continued Professor Levermore. "But they have not. It is going to be worth every dollar that we have and every drop of blood in this country if we can prevent Germany from turning Russia into a vast heap of Alsace-Lorraine."

Professor Levermore's theme was the antipathies of the varied races of the earth for each other. He said that Eastern Europe today was in the same state of turmoil that Western Europe was in the time of Charlemagne.

"The Germans have the Pan Turanian dream," he continued. "They are planing a Pan Turkish Empire. That's what they meant when they said they had a clear road to India. By making treaties with the Ukraine, with the border States on the west, Courland, Levonia, and Esthonia, they are attempting to landlock what is known as Great Russia, placing it where it was before the time of Ivan the Terrible. But they Great Russia and prevent its access to the sea.

"The result will be that there will be constant pressure on the part of the Great Russians to resume their power over the Little Russians, known as the Ruthenians or Ukrainians. This will involve continuous warfare. As far as The Pan Turanian dream of Germany is concerned and her desire to dominate the Black Sea, she wants to be in the same position with reference to England that was once occupied by Russia. Germany wants to tread on England's toes whenever she deems it advisable. It is up to us to stop this dream. Only an allied victory can do it."

JAPANESE MISSION DINED.

Entertained at Army and Navy Club in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—President Wilson this afternoon received the members of the Imperial Japanese Military Mission which recently arrived in Washington and is being officially entertained on a scale commensurate with the importance of the mission. The leading members of the mission are Lieut. Gen. Kumashichi Chikushi, Colonel Toyoniko Yoshida, and Captain Saburo Uchida.

Tonight there was a notable gathering of American and Japanese military men at the Army and Navy Club, when Benedict Crowell, the acting Secretary of War, entertained the mission at dinner.

At this dinner Mr. T. Takana, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Japanese Embassy, proposed a toast to the health of the President of the United States in response to a similar toast proposed to the Emperor of Japan by Secretary Crowell.

The guests present were: Maj. Gen. Peyton C. March, Acting Chief of Staff, and Breckinridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State; from the Imperial Japanese Embassy, T. Takana, Chargé d'Affaires; A. Den, Captain K. Nomura, Imperial Japanese Navy; Lieut. Col. T. Mizumachi, Imperial Japanese Army; Minoru Fujii, Seiichiro Yokota, Eishiro Nuida, Toshio Shiratori, and Yoshio Iwate; Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, Maj. Gen. Henry P. McCay, Maj. Gen. George O. Squier, Maj. Gen. John L. Chamberlain, and Colonel C. S. Ridley, all of the United States Army; Brig. Gen. William S. Graves, Brig. Gen. Fred W. Sladen, Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, Lieut. Col. C. Cordier, Lieut. Col. F. S. Young, Maj. T. D. Gasser, and Major J. M. Swing, all of the General Staff of the army, and Colonel Harry H. Pattison of the national army.

PARIS FAILS TO HIDE LIGHT.

1,500 Prosecutions in Two Days for Violating Rule.

PARIS, Feb. 13, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Fifteen hundred prosecutions in two days for violations of the new lighting regulations in Paris indicate how difficult it is to darken the "City of Light."

The general order is that all inside lights shall be masked so as to be invisible from the exterior. No one breaks the rule wilfully, unless it is a rare spy here and there, yet lights are visible until a late hour in every direction, and the only effective solution now seems to be either the opaque sealing of windows or the suppression of inside lights.

Curtains have been used everywhere, but often they appear to be opaque from the inside only. Sometimes they are so loose that the light shows around the edges and then, through the negligence of servants, or others, they are either partly lowered or partly raised.

On any night since the Gotha raid Jan. 31 perpendicular lines of lights could be seen shining intermittently from numbers of buildings through the windows of the stairways or elevator wells. Tenants returning home have only to push a button to light these six or seven-story signals, from which aviators may be sure they are flying over some big town. One of the prisoners who piloted the German machine brought down during the raid said: "We found our way easily, thanks to the lights of the tall buildings."

The deluge of prosecutions, it is hoped, will finally produce a "darker Paris," but a newspaper man who made a tour of the city last night found not only a respectable number of lights shining from private apartments, but an amazing number of violations of the order in public buildings. On the Ile de la Cité more than thirty windows were illuminated in the Palais de Justice, where all appeals from convictions in the lighting cases will be heard. Light was also shining brilliantly from a dozen windows of the Prefecture of Police, from which was issued the order for darkening the city.

Other public buildings, hospitals, annexes, and main buildings of certain Ministries were also caught in default, while moving lights carried by motor cars, street cars, locomotives of suburban railroads, and other sorts of vehicles made the streets look something like fading glowworms.

Investigate Woman's Death.

The police of Jersey City are investigating the death of Mrs. Mary McDougal, an elderly widow, found dead in her home at 169 Halladay Street yesterday morning. It is suspected that the woman was slain. She sold some property yesterday, and the theory is that an intruder tried to rob her of this money. There was a wound on the back of the head and the neck bore finger marks. A rear window was open.

NEW SHIP TERMS BY JAPAN.

Asks the United States to Add Insurance to Proposed Charter Rate.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 20.—Reuter's Tokio correspondent, telegraphing under date of Monday, reports that the Japanese Commission having in hand the question of furnishing tonnage to the United States, met on Saturday last.

"America's proposed charter rate," the dispatch continues, "being one-half the local rate, it is understood that counter-proposals for a charter rate to include insurance, evincing a spirit of compromise, were drawn up for transmission to America."

FREE!

Our expert's advice on your heating problem. How you can be warmer next Winter for less money—

WE want to show you, without obligation on your part, how you can heat your house for less money. We are so sure of the economy and efficiency of the "Pierce" Famous "down draft" Boiler for heating that you can get a cash allowance for your old boiler to apply on one of our make so that you can save money on next Winter's coal bills.

You trade in your automobile, piano sewing machine or typewriter. Why not trade in your old heating boiler for a new one? Increasing scarcity of labor makes it advisable to prepare now for next Winter. Fill out the coupon carefully, and send it in today. Don't wait until next Fall. This is a special offer to be acted upon at once.

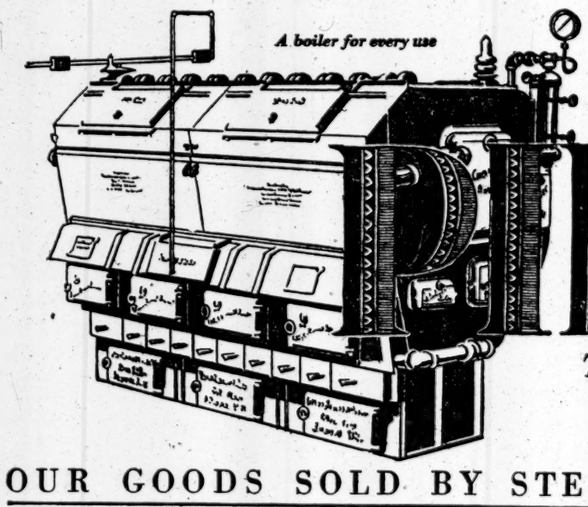
PIERCE, BUTLER & PIERCE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION
429 E. 162nd St., New York City. Established 1839
NEW YORK SYRACUSE BOSTON PHILADELPHIA BROOKLYN WORCESTER SPRINGFIELD NEWARK BALTIMORE WASHINGTON

Will you sell your old boiler? Find out how much you can get for it—now!

Our corps of experts will help you with your heating problems
Send Coupon Today

Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corp.
429 E. 162nd St., New York City.
The make of my present boiler is.....
My house has.....rooms. Last Winter I burned.....tons.
How much cash will you allow me on my boiler, and how much money can I save with a Pierce?
Signed.....
Address.....

A boiler for every use



PIERCE
The Famous "down draft" Boiler
which uses less coal, gives you more heat and requires less attention

OUR GOODS SOLD BY STEAM-FITTERS EVERYWHERE

How We Get 'em

WE have given up trying to get cars from the factory by freight—because the last shipments were two months and more on the road.

So we ordered cars by express.

But it took three months to get the first express car.

No one can give us any idea when more express cars—or even freight cars—will be available.

This condition faces all dealers in New York.

We have a limited number of Jordan Sport Marines, Touring Cars and Suburban Sevens—less than a tenth as many as we had a year ago.

If you want one you must act quickly.

CARL H. PAGE & COMPANY
1895 Broadway at 63rd Street
Phone, Columbus 6812

JORDAN
JORDAN
Sport Marine

THE JORDAN MOTOR CAR CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO

In two months of 1918 The New York Times printed a greater volume of advertising than any other New York newspaper

CLASSIFICATION	TIMES Agate Lines	World Agate Lines	American Agate Lines	Herald Agate Lines	Tribune Agate Lines	Sun Agate Lines
Dry Goods and Specialty Shops	550,040	350,460	388,038	291,449	162,857	89,856
Financial	189,004	46,645	37,775	44,657	58,408	64,716
Miscellaneous	164,433	123,107	120,204	85,529	44,386	22,382
Automobiles	139,320	61,298	89,798	50,496	40,096	88,358
Publications	113,223	14,154	9,198	6,238	22,016	24,514
Real Estate	102,137	54,639	33,232	73,939	6,451	27,497
Amusements	78,856	63,283	72,862	57,008	65,085	65,737
Resorts, Hotels and Restaurants	63,146	22,622	18,759	45,067	16,425	20,773
Men's Furnishings	38,206	30,364	20,383	70,135	25,818	8,907
Foodstuffs and Confections	30,657	19,604	32,646	14,562	9,822	7,895
Schools and Colleges	25,452	13,420	18,231	3,408	4,661	7,207
Office Appliances	24,199	12,591	1,015	2,230	11,945	12,722
Boots and Shoes	14,437	5,590	7,556	2,043	2,320	1,432
Charity and Religion	12,436	7,317	5,976	5,058	6,208	2,735
Tobacco	11,130	8,835	7,537	2,230	10,401	10,685
Public Service	9,610	5,290	6,700	5,145	6,390	5,130
Beverages	8,250	6,990	2,628	2,052	2,392	1,192
Total Agate Lines	**1,574,536**	**846,209**	**872,538**	**761,246**	**495,681**	**461,738**
Help and Situation Wanted	150,030	836,871	198,740	186,280	13,612	2,139
Medical, Auction Sales, Dancing, etc.	172,898	201,354	301,708	20,008	88,722	84,446
Complete Total Agate Lines	**1,897,464**	**1,884,434**	**1,372,986**	**967,534**	**598,015**	**548,323**

Clever People
gather at Shanley's for dinner because they find just the right combination of service and distinctiveness. Their every requirement is filled.
There are twenty big acts in the cabaret with never a bromide. Evenings, seven to one.
The Shanley location makes it very easy to drop in for luncheon—90c (Music) 12 to 2:30 P. M.
SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

HOTEL WALLICK
Broadway and 43d St. Tel. Bryant 346.
AFTERNOON TEA DANCES
—DAILY AND SUNDAY—
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NEW ARTIFICIAL LEG GIVES SURE FOOTING

Army Surgeon Describes Device of Fibre and Rubber That Defies Detection.

INSTEP SPRING IMITATED

Medical Society Hears of Plans for Rehabilitating Men Disabled in War.

A new type of an artificial leg, adopted by the Government, the invention of Major David Silver, Medical Corps, U. S. A., was described last night to physicians by Major P. B. Magnuson, Medical Reserve Corps, at the New York Academy of Medicine.

"This artificial leg is of a type far ahead of anything that has been developed abroad as the result of the war," asserted Major Magnuson. "It is a better substitute for a natural leg than the Government has ever been able to obtain heretofore for $100 each, and it can be made for one-quarter of that price. In this one thing alone Dr. Silver, who was formerly a practicing physician at Pittsburgh, has earned his salary as a Major."

It is said that a cripple, after he is accustomed to use this invention, may walk with practically natural movements. No crutch or support is necessary, and even the foot movement and pressure is simulated and made easy by a special joint instep with a base of rubber. The invention has been successfully tried by a soldier with both legs amputated. So long as a man has two stumps this invention literally "puts him on his feet" again.

"With this aid Uncle Sam will be able to avoid conditions which followed the civil war, when so many one-legged soldiers hopped along the streets on crutches or suffered life-long discomfort from crude imitations of leg-supports," said Major Magnuson.

"Within three weeks this new invention has demonstrated its success. It is in the form of a joint-peg leg, made of fibre and rubber. It is in three parts—thigh section, lower leg, and foot. There is no joint at the ankle, but a dowel on the ankle fits into a socket of the lower leg. An instep hinge, with a plug of rubber, makes a substitute for the natural foot more like the real foot than anything that has been devised heretofore by scientific surgery."

With the leg clothed and a shoe upon the artificial foot, Major Magnuson said it would be difficult for an observer to detect the peg-leg on a practiced user. After describing the methods by which a soldier is gradually taught to make complete use of the artificial leg, he said the Surgeon General's office was preparing a broad system of general conservation of permanently disabled soldiers, not only to restore them as near as possible physically, but is also to place them upon a self-supporting or partly self-supporting basis.

"This is to be accomplished by a series of large hospitals here, which are being constructed or are to be built, to which soldiers will be brought back from the front for treatment. The best surgical and medical men will be in charge of these hospitals. It is expected that thousands of these men will be able to return to some form of military duty, not on the front fighting line, but at work equally required, which will release the physically perfect for fighting.

"Then there is to be vocational, educational, and trade training for others, to fit them to begin or renew an industrial life or gainful occupation."

Major Magnuson suggested that this form of conservation of man should continue in industrial life after the war. The industrial field, like the army and navy, should do away with poor medical care and surgery, and get the best that the profession has. It would be better for the employer and is nothing more than what the industrial worker deserves, he said. Industrial accidents in this country, he pointed out, reached a greater total yearly than would be the entire casualties in the American forces until next January.

OVERMAN BILL REPORTED.

Smith Offers a Substitute Limiting President's Power.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Overman bill, proposing broad powers for the President to co-ordinate Government agencies in prosecuting the war, which was approved yesterday by the Senate Judiciary Committee, was reported to the Senate today by Senator Overman of North Carolina and placed on the calendar. Senator Overman gave formal notice that he would call up the bill in the Senate following disposition of the Indian appropriation measure, probably within a fortnight.

A substitute bill, limiting the President's powers to the War and Navy Departments, the Shipping Board, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the Bureau of Mines, was offered by Senator Smith of Georgia.

BLIND KNIT FOR SOLDIERS.

Display of Work Feature of Institute's Annual Exhibit.

The war was the dominant feature of the exhibit at the eighty-seventh anniversary of the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, Thirty-fourth Street and Ninth Avenue, last night. Sweaters, socks, and gloves knitted by blind girls were displayed. It was announced that 300 American soldiers were now wearing sweaters which had been knitted for them at the institute.

Robert Pecora, a blind boy, 16 years old, stood at a big war map and discussed the phases of the war for the benefit of the 1,500 in the audiences. He showed the position of the fighting forces, and picked their locations out accurately on the map. Sadie Oliver, also blind, put a huge section map of the United States together.

ASKS FOR PRAYER APRIL 6.

Rev. A. C. Dixon Thus Would Commemorate Our Entry Into the War.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 20.—An appeal has been sent to all churches in England and America, signed by the Rev. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, London, who was formerly pastor of the Moody Church in Chicago, for a day of prayer on April 6, the anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war.

It is asked that a prayer be sent up "that the God of nations may intervene and end this terrible slaughter by giving victory to the nations who stand for democracy and liberty against the nations who stand for autocracy and oppression."

CITY BREVITIES.

The Broadway Association will give a luncheon at the Hotel McAlpin on Wednesday, March 27. "Patriotism and Business" will be discussed by Governor Whitman, Governor Edge of New Jersey, and Deputy Police Commissioner John A. Harriss of New York City.

The University of Rochester Alumni dinner will be held at Keen's Chop House this evening. Music and songs will be given, and Dr. Rhees, President of the university, will deliver an address.

TO FLY OVER CITY SATURDAY

Aviators Will Drop Thrift and Recruiting Literature.

In an effort to advance the sale of War Savings Stamps and also to increase recruiting for the 27th Division now at Spartanburg, the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense yesterday announced that army aviators had promised to fly over the city tomorrow and drop literature.

It was suggested that an attempt be made to land an airplane at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, and Joseph Stehlin, formerly a member of the Lafayette Escadrille, was eager to try; but so far no practical landing space for an aviator has been discovered in that neighborhood. Two aviators from Mineola, Lieutenant Roy E. Ludick and Pilot Henry Smoth, will land on the sheep meadows in Central Park.

Mrs. Bourké Cockran, Chairman of the National Work Committee of the Mayor's Committee, has begun a campaign to sell War Savings Stamps which is going to take in every apartment house in New York. Every hall boy and elevator boy under the scheme is to be a part of the sales machine for the stamps.

The British Tank Britannia yesterday took part in the War Savings Stamp campaign with the result that a thousand dollars' worth of the stamps were sold at Twenty-third Street and Broadway. Every person who bought a dollar's worth of thrift stamps was permitted to go through the tank.

Postmasters of New York City and a number of the Borough Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of the War Savings Committee met at the Bankers' Club yesterday to discuss plans for more intimate co-operation between postal employes of the city and the war savings workers.

CHICAGO IS OUT OF FUNDS.

Only City Employes Will Be Paid for a Year After April 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The financial condition of the City of Chicago is so bad that announcement was made today by Controller Pike that after April 1 the city will be unable to pay out any money except for salaries of employes. The Controller asserted that the city would be unable to pay any bills until the 1919 appropriation is passed a year hence.

The funds now on hand in the various banks of the city are sufficient only to meet the municipal payroll.

BECKWITH PICTURES, $6,307.

Late Artist's "The Nautilus" Brings Top Price, $350, as Sale Ends.

Carroll Beckwith's "The Nautilus," the most noted and characteristic of the late artist's work, in the sale of his sketches and pictures which closed at the American Art Galleries last night, brought the highest price, $350, going to E. J. Well. The picture is a study in green and silver and violet, a nude figure kneeling with a background of white-frosted green waves, with floating violet gauze and a silver nautilus shell, which is held in one upraised hand.

"The Pool," with water lilies and acquatic plants, went to Dr. W. S. Russell for $105; "Adagio," a water color, the figure of a young woman playing the violoncello, with a flight of herons at the right, went to M. J. Schneidler for $115; "Hero Waiting for Leander," the head and bust of Hero, her arms resting on a lyre, with a background of sea and evening sky, went to Bernet, agent, for $105, and a large picture of a young woman in pink, wearing a pink encircled cap, "The Mob Cap," went to the same buyer for $115. The very attractive picture, "Girlhood," three-quarters length, with the head turned, the gown high and close around the throat, of black and a soft maroon, brought the second highest price, going to L. Ellwyn for $240.

"Portrait of William Walton," a three-quarter length figure in dark blue suit, with a background of studio wall with pictures, went to H. Shederlee for $100. This picture was painted in 1886 and was shown in the Paris Salon in 1887, and at the Universal Exposition in 1887, and also in different American cities.

The returns for the evening were $3,977 making a grand total for the sale of 188 pictures and sketches of $6,307.

Martha Atwood-Baker Sings.

Martha Atwood-Baker, a soprano of vivacious presence and much variety of style, sang in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon a program prevailingly French, including Chausson's "Poems of Love and the Sea," with some by Americans, Wyman, Burleigh, MacDowell, Harriet Turner, and Mabel Daniels. The singer, who is said to hail from Boston, showed a voice of bell-like quality at times, and an ambition to command wider range of expression, even at cost of the low, sweet bell-tone.

Harpsichordist and Soprano Heard.

Frances Pelton Jones, assisted by Louise MacMahan, soprano, gave a harpsichord recital yesterday at the Princess, an afternoon of quaint pieces from the various Bachs, from old English William Byrde and Dr. John Bull, the classic Frenchmen, Couperin and Rameau, even a folksong of Grainger. Miss MacMahan, who made a pleasing début, sang charming old airs also by Purcell, Arne, Carey, Scarlatti, and Monsigny. An artistic stage was decorated with a single glowing lamp and one flower stand in Japanese simplicity.

The Philharmonic Honors Safonoff.

The Philharmonic Society had a sold-out house at Carnegie Hall for its final Thursday evening concert last night, with a program to be repeated in the last of the Friday matinées today. Dvorak's "New World" symphony, a Bach fugue, Débussy's "Faun," and Wagner's "Meistersinger" prelude were all performed "by request." Josef Stransky also gave the Tschaikowsky "Overture 1812" in memory of Wassili Safonoff, a Philharmonic star conductor, who died in Russia recently, and whose portrait by Orlando Rouland was displayed in the lobby of the hall.

Sophie Braslau to Sing Shanewis.

Sophie Braslau will create the title rôle in Charles Cadman's new American opera, "Shanewis," at the Metropolitan tomorrow afternoon, in place of Alice Gentle, who developed an attack of influenza yesterday. Mr. Gatti-Casazza, in announcing the change in advance of today's final dress rehearsal, said that if Miss Gentle recovers in time she may appear in the second performance, now set for Thursday of next week.

Leopold Godowsky Plays for Fund.

Leopold Godowsky played to a capacity house at Aeolian Hall last evening, when the famous pianist gave an all-Chopin recital for the benefit of The Sun Tobacco Fund for the men in the trenches. Mr. Godowsky's program included the two sonatas of Chopin, with other shorter pieces and many encores, of which one was the popular "Berceuse."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Rape of Belgium," a drama by Max Marcin and Louis K. Anspacher, was performed for the first time on any stage last night at New Haven. In the cast were John Mason, Conway Tearle, Olive Wyndham, Malcolm Williams, Edith Walker, Carl Sauerman, Macolm Dunne, Thomas E. Shea, and others. The play will begin a Boston engagement next Monday.

A new farce by Mark Swan, entitled "She Walked in Her Sleep," has been put into rehearsal by George Broadhurst. Lois Meredith is returning to the stage from the films to play the leading role, and Isabel Irving also will be in the cast.

Charlotte Ives has been engaged for "The Man Who Stayed at Home," to be seen at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

The Other Players, who are being seen at the theater of the Provincetown Players, 139 Macdougal Street, have scheduled additional performances for this afternoon and tomorrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Joseph Kilgour has been engaged to play in "Oh, Look!" the role which he created in "Ready Money," from which "Oh, Look!" was adapted. Kilgour will succeed Frederick Burton.

UNIVERSITY PROPOSED AS A WAR MEMORIAL

Plymouth Suggested as Site of Institution to Mark Anglo-American Co-operation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 21.—The establishment of an Anglo-American university at Plymouth to commemorate the co-operation of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations in the war has just been suggested. Professor Gilbert Murray, who will visit the United States shortly, is one of those in favor of the idea.

Now that no American is likely, for a generation at least, to want to study at a German university, it is hoped that a much larger number of students from the United States will be coming to England for postgraduate courses, and an excellent opportunity is provided for starting an institution with special regard to their needs.

Plymouth, of course, for historical reasons, as the port from which the Mayflower sailed, is peculiarly appropriate as the home of the proposed university, but there are practical reasons as well for its choice. It is the centre of a large population, but has no institution of higher learning anywhere near it. In the last twenty-five years England has seen the foundation of a number of universities in populous provincial centres, such as Birmingham, Leeds, and Liverpool, but no provision has been made for the needs of people living further west than Bristol. Consequently, if a university were started at Plymouth, there should be no lack of students for the ordinary courses on which the advanced studies for Americans could be based.

ALLIANCE EXPECTS TO LOSE ITS CHARTER

Dr. von Bosse Says German-Americans Must Help America to Win the War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The German-American Alliance expects the Senate to pass the King bill revoking the organization's Federal charter, and is resigned to such action, Dr. S. G. von Bosse, President of the alliance, stated today. Dr. von Bosse was testifying before a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, considering Senator King's bill.

"Our only regret," said Dr. von Bosse, "is that the manner of revoking our charter has been made the vehicle for stirring up the feeling of bitterness between the racial integers in this country. The loss of the charter does not in itself mean much to us under the circumstances. As members of the alliance, we realize that we have perhaps done many things we should not have done, and have left undone things we should have done.

"As loyal Americans, there is nothing for us to do now but to put every effort into the prosecution of the war to an early and successful conclusion."

Dr. von Bosse continued the reading of a prepared statement in which he summed up the defense of the alliance against charges made involving the loyalty of its members and officers, and concerning the organization's alleged violations of the terms of its Federal charter.

"Let me call attention to the fact," he said, "that if the German-Americans in the United States had been inclined to be disloyal, not a wheel could be turned."

Dr. von Bosse aroused the resentment of Senator King when he termed Lowry Humes, United States District Attorney at Pittsburgh, "a witness for the prosecution."

"There is no prosecution of the alliance," said Senator King. "I will tell you how came to introduce this bill for revocation of your charter. I received letters from German-Americans, some of them members of the alliance, urging me to introduce such a bill, and charging that the alliance was un-American. They stated that at a time like this, an organization with the aims and objects of the alliance had no place in America.

"Other Senators received similar letters. After a conference with them, I introduced the bill. I did not press it before the committee. There probably would not have been hearings, had you not asked for them."

German Alliance Branch Disbands.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., March 21.—The branch of the German-American Alliance here will disband as a result of a vote taken at a meeting last night. Forty members were present and the action was unanimous.

WOULD GIVE FREE LAND.

American Alliance Suggests Farmsteads for Fighters After War.

A resolution was adopted by the Manhattan Branch of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy yesterday evening in its headquarters in the World Building, recommending that the national organization urge the Government to give grants of 160 acres of land in the West to soldiers and sailors after the war if they would agree to farm it.

The resolution also urged that the Government erect all the necessary buildings on the land and sell them at cost to the settlers. It was said that there were 400,000,000 acres of land available in America for this purpose.

Plans were discussed by which the Board of Mediation of the Department of Labor could be helped in settling the differences between workers and employers. It was urged that local mediation boards be appointed with full power to arbitrate, composed of men who were personally known and trusted by the workmen who were threatening to strike.

CARUSO SINGS AT BENEFIT.

Scenes from Operas for Emergency Fund—"Boris Godunoff" at Night

Signor Caruso sang to his usual host of standees at a special matinée at the Metropolitan yesterday for the Opera Emergency Fund, appearing with Florence Easton, De Luca, and others in the principal scene from "Pagliacci." Mabel Garrison, on a hurry call in place of Barrientos, made a great success in the mad scene from "Lucia," assisted by Mardones and the chorus, an event that might well be repeated in the regular subscription. Muzio and Martinelli, with Whitehill instead of Chalmers, and with Lila Robeson as the Egyptian Princess, gave the third act of "Aida," and Galli, Bonfiglio, and the ballet danced the Walpurgis episode from "Faust."

"Boris Godunoff" was sung for the sixth and probably last time this season last evening at the Opera, where Moussorgsky's greatest tragedy of historic Russia has had over thirty performances in a brief six years. Among the cast were Mmes. Homer, Delaunois, Sparkes, Howard, Mattfeld; Messrs. Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Audisio, Bada, Rossi, and Schlegel. An interested spectator was the Russian artist, Boris Anisfeld, who painted for Golovine of Moscow much of the scenery used by the Russian Ballet in Paris, and who never until now has seen his own pictures on the stage.

40,000 SEE PASSION PLAY.

Last Performance of Season Will Be Given Tuesday Night.

Father Conrad, C. P., announced last night at the twenty-fourth performance of the fourth season of America's passion play, "Veronica's Veil," that the season will end next Tuesday night, and that, including last night's performance, 40,000 persons have seen the play this season. There will be a performance tonight, two on Sunday, and one Tuesday night.

"While it has been suggested that extra performances be given after Easter, I feel," said Father Conrad, "that it is due to our players that they shall have the usual rest. We are grateful for the splendid support the general public has given us. Next season we will have to give more performances, probably six a week. But it is not intended that the play shall be presented beyond the Lenten season at any time, as it is essentially a Lenten drama."

ART NOTES.

The paintings by William and Marguerite Zorach now on view at the Daniel Gallery express modern influences with great sincerity. Variety and ingenuity are characteristics of the exhibition as a whole. The tendency to heaviness and lassitude apparent in the earlier work of these artists has dissipated to a surpassing degree. There is genuine humor in the idea—the artistic idea—of "The Playground," with its girl and boy and exuberant dog. There is quaintness and marked individuality in "The Whippoorwill" of Marguerite Zorach, which is neither more nor less than an interpretation in color and form of the sound of the bird's call through the forest. The sense of strangeness is given and the lilting rhythm.

The water colors are especially interesting. Japanese paper has been discarded for the conventional smooth surfaced Whatman paper, and the result is devoid of the slightly meretricious effectiveness gained by the character of the earlier papers. There is remarkable weaving of color patterns, and these patterns are kept true to key as few painters in water color succeed in keeping an intricate color design. With ever so little more of bone and sinew in the constructive scaffolding of design the Zorach work will take a high place in contemporary painting.

Prints from the Crimmins Collection.

A group of etchings, engravings, and lithographs, with a few paintings, are on view at the Anderson Galleries. They include the collection made by the late John D. Crimmins, and will be sold by auction March 26 and 27. To collectors of American material the large number of views of American cities and other scenes will be especially attractive. There are fourteen of Kollner's Americian views from the artist's portfolio and identified and dated by him. There are several rare items, the "Broadway and Canal Street," drawn and etched by T. Homar and aquatinted by J. Hill; the "View of the Great Conflagration at New York July 19, 1845"; the O'Connell funeral procession. There is a long list of American portraits, and there are a number of aviation prints that have a timely as well as an archaeological interest, the colored lithograph by E. Dieuaide showing fifty-three different types of airplane, each catalogued and attributed to the various inventors; an album containing sixty-eight engravings, etchings, and water-color drawings of early balloons and airships, including an original water color by Somers of "The Great Balloon and its Aerial Voyage to Germany," and numerous other items through which it is possible to gain a very fair idea of the history of aerial navigation up to the middle of the last century.

Loan Exhibition of French Prints.

The French Institute in the United States is to give a luncheon on the sixth of April in honor of M. Tardieu, the High Commissioner of France, commemorating also the anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war. Governor Whitman, Hon. Myron T. Herrick, and Charles B. Alexander will be among the speakers. The luncheon will be followed by a private view of the Loan Exhibition of 18th century French prints in the gallery of the Museum of French Art, the Arts Section of the Institute. The exhibition will be open free to the public from April 8 to April 20 inclusive.

Exhibition of Art for the Relief of Blinded Soldiers.

The Permanent Blind Relief War Fund for Soldiers and Sailors will hold an exhibition in New York the latter part of May, of several hundred works of art donated by American artists and art collectors of this country and abroad, to be sold for the benefit of allied soldiers blinded in the war. Those who contribute come not only from every part of this country, but from places as far distant as England, France and Honolulu. The work of the Permanent Blind Relief Fund is well known.

DIRECTOR MEETS OIL MEN.

Matter of Pooling Pipe Lines Undecided—Overconsumption Serious.

Mark L. Requa, Director of the Oil Division of the United States Fuel Administration, conferred yesterday with representatives of refinery interests, among them officials of the Standard Oil Companies.

When asked whether the Government contemplated pooling pipe lines, the Director would only say: "We are considering the situation from the standpoint of the greatest efficiency in transporting and distributing oil for war needs."

Mr. Requa said a statistical bureau had been formed to gather data on which to determine many problems, and that until the tabulations had been completed, the Oil Division would "not know where it stood."

S. A. Guyberson, Jr., of California, has joined the local office of the Oil Division to study means for pooling of the pipe lines, if such action should be deemed advisable, under the general plan on which the railroads are operated.

It was estimated yesterday that coordination of pipe lines would increase deliveries at tidewater some 20,000 barrels a day. The oil-burning ships to be built this year are expected to require 90,000 barrels a day, so that at the end of the year, allowing for a small increase in American production, and the normal supply from Mexico, oil consumption in this country will run ahead of production 73,000,000 barrels a year, compared with 35,000,000 barrels excess estimated by A. C. Bedford for 1917.

That the oil situation is serious and threatens to become alarming is the contention of Henry L. Doherty, the second largest producer of refinable oil in the world. Lack of new production and depletion of reserves, Mr. Doherty said, were likely to cause oil scarcity equal to the coal scarcity, unless prompt action was taken to stimulate development and exploration."

After completing his conferences with the oil factors here today, Mr. Requa will leave for Washington tonight.

Y. M. C. A. WORKERS BEGIN.

Training School at Princeton Receives 150 for France.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 21.—The first contingent of the 500 Y. M. C. A. workers who are to go to France to take charge of the "Foyers des Soldats" for the French Army in response to a request from Premier Clemenceau arrived in Princeton this evening to begin the training they are to have here previous to sailing. The party numbers about 150, all of them above draft age and representative citizens of the communities from which they have been recruited.

During their stay they are to receive instruction in conversational French, hear lectures on the ideals and customs of the French people, and learn games and other amusements to be taught to the French soldiers. Professors Dana C. Munro, George McLaren Harper, Alfred Noyes, Christian Gauss and many members of the French department of the university have volunteered their services in training the men for their work.

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On Sunday, March 24th, 1918
AT 8:45 P. M.
MONSTER BENEFIT
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ARTISTS:
Genevieve Vix — Jacques Copeau
Maurice Dumesnil — Mary Jordan
Nora Bayes and Irving Fisher
Frances White — Roshanara
Namara — Annie Louise David
and many other stars.
Tickets on sale at the St. Regis, RULLMAN'S, 130 West 42nd St., and at the Century the day of the performance.

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Yellowstone Park
Grand Canyon
True Colors of Nature.
81st Street Theatre
3 P. M. 9 P. M.
Usual Prices.

81 St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "Headin' South." Entire Change of Bill. With this Picture at End of Perf'ce, also "SON OF DEMOCRACY," with CHAPIN in "My Father."
Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.
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The Strand Theatre Will Be Closed All This Day and Evening Out of Respect to the Memory of Our Late President, MR. MITCHELL H. MARK Who Died Wednesday, March 20th.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10, 20, 30
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
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With Norman Trevor—Laura Hope Crews
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Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris

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LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. One Week Only. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15.
ELANCHE HOLBROOK BLINN
BATES AND
in a new thrilling war play,
"GETTING TOGETHER"
And Notable Cast of 100 Players.
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NOTICE:
Owing to Popular Demand
Special Matinee TODAY
Prices 50c to $1.50
Engagement Ends Positively Saturday

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The Squab Farm
Comedy by Frederic and Fanny Hatton

44th, W. of B'way Mats SHUBERT Theatre, Evs. 8:15. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
LIONEL BARRYMORE
In "A GALLI-CURCI TRIUMPH."—Mail. THE Copperhead

Wm. A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE W. 48 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
The LITTLE TEACHER
Greatest Comedy-Drama Since "The Music Master."
By Harry James Smith, with MARY RYAN

39TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
WM. HODGE In His Best Comedy, A CURE FOR CURABLES

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed., at 2:20.
FLO-FLO THE SEASON'S SENSATIONAL MUSICAL HIT

JULIUS CAESAR CORT THEATRE SPECIAL MATS. TODAY at 3:30 & Tomor'w Morn., 10:30.
with Tyrone Power, Walter Hampden, Cyril Keightley, Howard Kyle and Alma Kruger.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
THIRD MIRTHFUL MONTH of THE STUART WALKER CO. in TARKINGTON'S
SEVENTEEN

LONGACRE WEST 48 ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
THE HUMAN COMEDY FOUR
YES OR NO WITH JANET BEECHER, CHRYSTAL HERNE

LAST 19 TIMES. The Season's most Spectacular Success.
WHY MARRY?
By Jesse Lynch Williams.
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Nazimova in "The Wild Duck"
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Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., Tom'w & Wed. 2:30
EYES OF YOUTH
With JANE GREY and Original Cast.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Last 2 Weeks
SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES
OH, BOY!
Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.
POPULAR MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
"A Musical Comedy Masterpiece."
OH, LADY! LADY!!

MOROSCO 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
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LOMBARDI, Ltd.
with LEO CARRILLO.
BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK.

Comedy, 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30.
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MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION
BY G. BERNARD SHAW.
2 weeks more to meet demand.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Sat., 25c to 75c. "The Boomerang"
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HER COUNTRY
POST:—"Best War Play Yet Seen."
NOTE:—Owing to Popular Demand "HER COUNTRY" Will Move to a Larger Theatre Monday, April 1st.
TOM'W MORNING AT 11:15
TONY SARG'S MARIONETTES
TUESDAY EVG., APRIL 2 (SEATS NOW.)
Charles Hopkins Will Present "APRIL" By Hubert Osborne
AN ODD NEW COMEDY

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME
Mat. Today $1.00 BEST SEATS EVES. AT 8:15.
Biggest Success ever known. Belle Story, Houdini, and 1000 others.
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Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way. Evgs. at 8:15. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "Headin' South," Hazel Kirke & 5, "When We Grow Up," Others. Every Day All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET. Tonight at 8:15 "Der Frauenfresser" The Musical Comedy

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NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Tom'w 2:10.
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SMARTEST AND BEST ACTED COMEDY OF THE YEAR.
ETHEL BARRYMORE The Off Chance

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Merriest Musical Show in Town!
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New Musical Comedy Based on Capt. Rupert Hughes' Merry Farce 'EXCUSE ME.' Don't Miss 'THE LAST LONG MILE.'

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"Laughing Hit of the Spring."—Globe.
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Biggest LAUGH Maker in Town

HUDSON West 44 St., n'r B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow 2:30.
LAST THREE TIMES.
Arnold DALY in "THE MASTER"

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Laurette Taylor
in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners
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SOUVENIRS 100th TIME NEXT Mon. Night

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The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

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With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr.

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A FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS
Tailor-Made Man
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LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. Mat. Tomorrow 2:30. Pop. Price Mat. Wed.
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with Florence Moore and John Cumberland

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7 DAYS LEAVE
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GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1918.

TONNAGE LOSSES IN THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

So long as the British Admiralty adhered to its rule to publish only the number of British ships sunk by submarines and mines without giving the tonnage, except to say that so many vessels over 1,600 tons and so many under 1,600 tons were lost, the Germans could make excessive claims about the toll taken in their submarine campaign and the Admiralty was restricted to general and vague denials. But charging the enemy with exaggeration and specious statements did not convince when the policy of secretiveness was persisted in. To say that the German total was three million tons too much, provoked from the Admiralty's critics the inquiry why, if the statement were true, the books were not shown. The effect was to impair confidence in the Admiralty's good faith, and panic-stricken gentlemen in Parliament gave a free rein to their imaginations when they discussed the shipping losses of Great Britain and her allies.

Now that the Admiralty has published the exact figures covering a period from the beginning of the war until Jan. 1, 1918, and promises weekly reports, the prospect of beating the submarines, or triumphing over the worst that they can do, is not half as black as it was. A table of losses by enemy action and marine risk (in gross tons) from month to month is given, and the grand total of allied and neutral shipping losses is stated to be 11,827,572 tons. During that period shipyards of the Allies and neutrals constructed ships of 6,606,275 tons, and 2,589,000 tons of enemy vessels were captured, taken over, and brought into service. Thus the net loss to the Allies and neutrals was 2,632,297 tons.

This showing is reassuring, but it would be a mistake to deduce the failure of the submarine campaign. It is still a menace, in spite of the Admiralty's declaration that "our material resources for this warfare are already improved, and are being rapidly augmented, while science is placing at our disposal means of offense and defense of which we have been in need." Indeed, the Admiralty warns against "undue optimism." The fact is the enemy submarines are sinking more ships than the Allies are building, and the product of the yards in Great Britain has been alarmingly behind estimates. In his remarks in Parliament on Wednesday Sir ERIC GEDDES tried to make the best of a lame case when he said that during the last quarter of 1917 the Allies were averaging within 100,000 tons monthly of making up their losses, but he admitted that the January and February building in Great Britain was disappointing; in fact, that it gave justifiable cause for anxiety. The trouble is a deficiency in skilled labor; of material there seems to be a sufficiency. It may be surmised that there is another difficulty: the workmen, who feel the strain of almost four years of severe toil and still think more about their rights than about the extremity of their country, are not turning out finished products on schedule time. The Admiralty in its statement deals with the labor question as follows:

> The ranks of the skilled men must be enlarged without delay by the introduction of men and women at present unskilled. The introduction of these newcomers, upgrading and interchangeability of work, are essential and must be pressed with the goodwill of employers and foremen; and, further, the Board of Admiralty wishes to make it perfectly clear that these results (3,000,000 tons a year) cannot be obtained unless maximum output is continuously given in every shipyard and marine engine shop by every one concerned.

The Admiralty is speaking of the present. It realizes that the United States has a shipbuilding program that promises not only relief but the defeat of the enemy campaign. For several months, however, Great Britain must rely upon her own builders. The taking over of the Dutch ships by the United States will be a great help, and from Japan a tonnage not negligible may be expected. A very important piece of news is the announcement by Mr. ASQUITH that Admiral Sir JOHN JELLICOE asked to be relieved of his post in the Admiralty in order to devote himself to the defensive campaign against the enemy's submarines. The appointment of Lord PIRRIE, England's greatest builder, as Controller General of merchant ship construction is also encouraging. But it must be recognized that the factor which makes for absolute success is the supply of labor in the United States as well as in Great Britain. If that problem can be solved without delay and without more concern, there will be ships enough to overcome losses by enemy action, and the war will be won.

PUBLICITY IN THE TRENCHES.

Statements made to a TIMES reporter by certain members of the Liberty Loan Committee indicate the true inwardness of the authorization by that body of the application to the Board of Estimate for leave to dig war trenches in Central Park. Men who believed that "the stunt of a trench was foolish," men utterly opposed to using Central Park for that purpose, modestly yielding their judgment to that of "publicity experts," consented to a scheme which they disliked.

We seem to hear a fluent and persuasive young Director of Publicity charming the committee. Without pondering the origin or the value of the trench plan in itself, it is fair to say that the protagonist of the Central Park location is the able young Director in question. Whatever his genius of publicity, he is not an expert on parks, and he has hardly resided in this city long enough to be the most competent judge of the accessibility of its sites or of the general feeling of its citizens.

Well, we have his opinion, to which his associates have been converted, or have been brought by their own conviction, for THE TIMES wishes to be scrupulously just to men nobly devoted to a gigantic labor of patriotism, and in this particular instance misled by it. Then we have the unconvinced, the unwilling members of the committee, who have sacrificed their own opinion. Then there are the old friends of disparking the park, happy to cover with the name of patriotism the hope that disparking will grow from precedent to precedent until the "paradise" of the people has been ravaged by their fantastic projects, of which every year brings a new harvest.

On the other hand, the friends of the park, the men and women who want to keep it for the use and pleasure of all the people, are resisting this specious and dangerous plan as they have resisted so many others. Thus former Judge RANSOM speaks words of truth and soberness, the doctrine of the park, that New Yorkers have too frequent occasion to keep in mind:

> The only way to preserve New York's priceless heritage in Central Park is to stand like a flint against all threatened encroachments, no matter how alluring and how insidious the appeal for an exception "just this once."

The Liberty Loan Committee is not harmonious on this park grab. It is not in harmony with public opinion. It will be not a reflection on but a proof of the committee's wisdom to change its mind. Keep the trenches out of the park!

DR. FINLEY AND THE CHILDREN.

There seems to be some ground for believing that if the thing is gone about in the right way the City of New York may be able to get JOHN H. FINLEY for its Superintendent of Schools. There is no need for debate about the merits of the proposal; it would be the best thing that could happen to the school system. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Board of Education will consider the question whether the schools exist for the benefit of the children who attend them or for the benefit of individuals and party organizations, which do not attend them. If it comes to the conclusion that the schools exist for the benefit of the children who attend them, it will undoubtedly lay aside the consideration of other names until it has found out whether Dr. FINLEY can or can not be induced to give up the larger office he now holds and take this one.

A STATE UNDER SUSPICION.

The issue in the Republican primaries in Wisconsin was single and simple: "Are you for or against the United States in its war with Germany?" It was decided in favor of the United States by a majority so small as to be no decision at all; and now the question is transferred to the whole State. It is not presented in such crystal-clear definiteness as it was at the Republican primaries, because there are two loyal candidates and one disloyal one. Nevertheless, there is at the election, as there was in the primary, no other issue than this.

When the South seceded from the Union, a number of Democratic statesmen who up to that time had favored the South at the expense of the North, for the sake of peace and conciliation, turned their backs squarely on their records and sprang to the defense of the Union. The most eminent of them was STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, who the year before had been the Democratic candidate for President, and whose attempts to stave off the crisis by surrendering nearly everything the South demanded had contributed materially to bringing on the war. So, in 1917, when war actually began, there were many present-day reincarnations of the Douglas Democrats. They, too, had contributed powerfully to bringing the war on by the mistaken policy of cringing and surrendering to the German Empire; they had been willing to abandon our most immemorial rights for the sake of peace, and they had only hurried war by giving Germany confidence that she could do anything she liked with us. But, when war began, they, like the Douglas Democrats, turned their backs on their records and sprang to the defense of the Union. One of these men was IRVINE L. LENROOT. There were others who, even after war began, continued their perverse and fatal endeavors, and these, too, had their counterparts in 1861. Their counterparts in 1861 were called Copperheads. One of the present-day reincarnations of these misguided men of 1861 is ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE.

LENROOT, despite his past mistakes, is wholly loyal to his country now. No one doubts it, and he asks that bygones be bygones. If he and his Democratic opponent, Mr. DAVIES, were running for Senator in New York, it would be difficult to choose between them. But they are running in Wisconsin, and Wisconsin occupies a peculiar position. The loyalty of Wisconsin is so much under suspicion as to call for a degree of emphasis on her part, in repudiating that suspicion, that would not be required of any other State. It is a grave, a terrible thing for one of the States of the Union to rest under the suspicion of looking with favor on a foreign nation engaged in war with the United States. No such suspicion has ever rested on any State of the Union in all our history. Therefore Wisconsin, in clearing herself of the suspicion, is called upon to go to extremes, to shout her affirmation of loyalty where it would be enough for another State to whisper it. A Senator who would be good enough for New York, or Virginia, or Massachusetts, or Oregon, is not good enough for Wisconsin. She should not merely elect a loyal man, but should elect one whose course from the first has been so conspicuously loyal as to make every pro-German hate him.

Mr. LENROOT deserves applause for having made the right choice when war came, for doing as the Douglas Democrats did and not as the Copperheads did, especially when so many other Republicans, including his old chief, LA FOLLETTE, preferred to follow the course of the Copperheads. But it is not his merits or his fortunes that are of moment to the country; it is the fortunes of Wisconsin. By electing him Wisconsin will signify that she has cleansed herself, in a measure, of her disgrace; but by electing JOSEPH E. DAVIES she will take her place at a bound in the very front of loyal States; she will not only cast her past behind her, but she will trample on it and leave it not even a memory.

THE SIX-CENT FARE MOVEMENT.

Mr. SHONTS makes his overtures to Mayor HYLAN for a six-cent fare after Governor WHITMAN informed him that there was no thoroughfare for legislation of that sort at Albany, not even with the approval of the Public Service Commission. The case was stronger at Albany than here, for there were many public utilities throughout the State asking for relief from decreasing earnings. There is no decrease here. The basis of the application is a deficit from fixed charges due to delay in completion of our rapid transit system. The relief appropriate to the case would rather be by hastening construction than by increasing fares for rides less attractive than the complete system will furnish. The companies are ahead of the city in their share of the construction, and if there is a deficit it is right that the city should bear its share.

Besides, a deficit looks different to the city and the companies. They have nothing to consider but the balancing of their accounts. The city finds solace for any hypothetical deficit in real benefits suitable to be paid for out of the budget. The dual subway scatters the population, and thus adds to the comfort, health, and economy of living of the citizens. Moreover, the dual subway raises tax values in both the central and outer boroughs, and when the taxes are taken into the account the deficit which might exist in Mr. SHONTS's view might be a credit for the city.

Mr. SHONTS's suggestion that the increase of fares would enable the city to regard the lines as self-sustaining, and therefore not chargeable against the debt limit, is not persuasive to those who think that the city already is spending too much money. To add $100,000,000 to the debt limit would be to enlarge a budget already excessive. Neither is it suitable to argue that the increase of fares would enable the city to raise wages. The city should pay wages on a fair basis, without reference to the profit or loss of its transit system. It is cause for regret that the surface lines are losing riders to more attractive transit systems, but that is no reason for raising fares. The city did not take over the surface systems, and their history affords reasons for their embarrassment apart from the fare difficulty.

There would be no objection to raising fares for casual riders among visitors from outside the city, if Mr. SHONTS could find a way to do it without penalizing the city's regular riders. If any increase should be allowed, it need not be by an addition of 20 per cent. to the fares. There might be a smaller increase by the sale of tickets in quantities in consideration of payment in advance. Or there might be a larger fare for the longer rides, either without raising the fare to others, or perhaps with a reduction to the short riders. Mr. SHONTS states only half the case, for that is all which concerns him. But the Brooklyn half of the bargain with the city also calls for consideration. Mr. SHONTS, being on better terms with the Mayor, could open a discussion for any decision. But the Mayor is on such terms with the managers of the road over which he rides that negotiation with it separately is difficult. The farepayers can hardly be considered openminded on the subject.

Mr. SHONTS will need all his persuasiveness to find favor for his proposal. He calculates on an increase of income if the same number of persons ride. But the theory is that the dual subway will substitute a nickel fare for two nickels in many cases. If there are fewer nickels taken, the six-cent fares will be less productive in proportion to their necessity. Has Mr. SHONTS early information on this point, and can that be any reason for the proposal?

SATAN'S LAST STRONGHOLD.

Out of the phantasmagoria of motions, resolutions, amendments, manoeuvres, feints, finesses, "property" talk of politicians, Wet and Dry, referendums dangled and pulled back, one clear fact seems to emerge: The Federal prohibition amendment will not be ratified by this Legislature. The pea and thimble game has been played most engagingly by Assembly and Senate. Everybody but the straitest sect of Prohibitionists ought to be happy. The judicious because no snap judgment was taken; the Drys because they have still an ogre to pursue; the Wets because so far prohibition, at least the Anti-Saloon League thunder in the index, has proved rather comical than horrendous at Albany; Governor WHITMAN because the Dry ark, if seaworthy, has still to carry Carolus and his fortunes. Finally, those of us who are so old-fashioned as to believe in State rights are glad that this curiously framed piece of Federal busybodyism hasn't prospered so far in this sparsely settled State, this near tenth of the American people.

To one perturbed, exterior spirit in Oklahoma, to The Enid Events, special consolation must be addressed. It is enough of balm to repeat these its words:

> Let the wheels of good old prohibition grind on. Make New York dry, by all means. It is SATAN'S last stronghold.

SATAN'S last stronghold! What a prize for Mr. W. H. ANDERSON and Governor WHITMAN!

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

America Well Represented.

None of Secretary BAKER'S critics will be able to say that he did not bear himself, when he visited the American front in France, with the courage that was to be expected from him as a man and with just the sort of dignity demanded by his official position. There was no lingering trace of the unmilitary, or even of the nonmilitary, spirit either in his bearing or in what he said. It might, perhaps, be argued that he exposed himself to danger to a degree that showed a certain forgetfulness of his many and heavy responsibilities, but the argument would be unsound. The risks he took were great, but greater was the advantage gained for the nation and for himself by his demonstrated willingness and ability to share, on fit occasion, the perils to which, in a way, he may be said to send thousands of his fellow-citizens.

Of all virtues, courage is the most admirable, for of every other virtue it is the foundation and prerequisite. Therefore is it well that a Secretary of War should prove, on fit occasion, that he, too, can stake life itself on the accomplishment of a high purpose.

That Secretary BAKER is a good talker everybody knows who ever has heard him. It is not surprising, therefore, that when on the firing line he talked in a heartening way to the men on duty whom he encountered there. With only one thing said by him while on this tour might fault be found by one looking for an excuse to do so. That was when he gave a wounded American permission to wear a military decoration that had been awarded by the French Government. As what the Secretary authorized when he did that was the ignoring, not of a mere army regulation, but of a Federal law of long standing, it looks as if he exceeded his power. As the law in question, however, now stands in the way of doing what practically all of us think should be done, it is not probable that anybody will complain at his treating it, for once, as a dead letter.

Times have changed since that law was passed, and of what was feared then none of us is at all afraid today.

A Proposal Worth Considering.

There may be some doubt as to the practicability of Senator OWEN'S plan to punish the crimes of Germany by isolating her, for a while, from the civilized world, and to give her solemn warning now that for every thirty days she continues to defy that world the period of her isolation will be extended for another year. Nevertheless, the idea is not without attractiveness.

For one thing, one likes the confidence with which its originator assumes that the end of the war is to be the defeat of Germany and that she will have to submit at last to any conditions and to any punishments decreed by the Allies in council. Of course that is true, but belief in its truth is strengthened in these dark days by its repetition.

Again, the penalty proposed by the Senator has the finely co-ordinated charms of justice and effectiveness. It was to rule and monopolize the world's trade that Germany began the war, and it is to that end she carries it on. She deserves to be deprived even of the trade she had until she has brought forth fruits meet for repentance.

As for the practicality of the plan, it may have more of that than a hasty critic would admit. An international agreement is a very different thing from a mere undertaking by individuals, no matter how many they might be, to abstain of their own accord from buying in the cheapest market. We would abstain fast enough if we were not allowed to do anything else, under a law to the passage of which we had consented.

A Conditional Boycott.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every pronouncement from the German authorities emphasizes the fact that this war is primarily a trade war, and that, as Dr. Karl Helfferich has just declared, "the peace which the Germans need above all is an economic peace."

Psychological forces far more potent than those wrought in munition factories must now be brought to bear if the long deadlock is to end as America fervently hopes and prays it may.

The correspondent in your issue of March 20 pleads for "A Boycott for a Generation." He would demand pledges which would result in welding the discontented German Socialist to his autocratic Government and insure a united Germany fighting to the death. It is astounding that the writer fails to see that Germans would do precisely what we would do should they make a like threat against us. Stout hearts do not yield to menace, but are inspired rather to desperate endeavor.

To threaten a conditional boycott is a totally different matter. That is the only kind that can bring forth fruits meet for repentance. The resolution presented recently as a referendum to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is prefaced by a statement that Americans to prevent excessive armament "will assuredly enter an economic combination against Germany," but will not join in discrimination against German goods after the war if the danger of excessive armament has been removed by the fact that the German Government has in reality become a responsible instrument controlled by the German people; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the United States earnestly calls the attention of the business men of Germany to these conditions and urges them to study the situation and to co-operate to the end that a disastrous economic war may be averted and that a lasting peace may be made more certain."

LUCIA AMES MEAD.
Boston, March 20, 1918.

Tweed and the Amendment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in yesterday's TIMES Governor Whitman's message referring to Boss Tweed's attempt to swing the New York Senate in line against the Fifteenth Amendment. Your remarks seemed to imply his support of slavery was due to lower motives; but it may not be generally known that he probably came by pro-slavery views by his early education at this church's rectory. This church contains the only remaining slave galleries, and there must have been a strong local slaveholding tradition. His "scratch," made in his boyhood, is even now preserved in that same western slave gallery, while from the eastern one, on the the evening of July 7, 1873, he watched his mother's funeral while detectives were waiting for him at the church door, whom he escaped by going through our remaining Colonial window and rowing across the Grand Street Ferry course to Long Island, for he was already proscribed and living in Westchester County. So you see he came by his pro-slavery opinions by early education.

KENNETH S. GUTHRIE,
Vicar All Saints' Church.
New York, March 18, 1918.

All for the Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that the following incident, which occurred at Wesley House Settlement today, is worthy of a few lines in public print. We are all doing our "bit," but this little girl is surely doing her utmost to win the war.

About fifteen girls from the East Fifty-ninth Street section of the city had gathered in one of the classrooms for our regular afternoon instruction and entertainment, and when I asked them what they proposed to do with the receipts (amounting to $5) from a little play they had recently produced, they decided they would lay aside half of the amount for their annual picnic next Summer and that the other half should go to the soldiers. "Splendid, girls!" I said. "Now do you all vote that way?" A serious look came over the countenance of one little girl. "Well, Helen, what is troubling you? Don't you approve of the plan?" "No, I don't; let's give it all to the soldiers; we can get along without any picnic."

Are we all making sacrifices as great as this, I wonder? M. L. H.
New York, March 20, 1918.

The "Battle Hymn" as It Is.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was glad to read this morning in your columns the letter from Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, (daughter of Julia Ward Howe,) in reference to the stanza recently written by the Rev. Dr. van Dyke and attached to "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." That inspired and wonderful poem is so complete in itself and is regarded so reverently by all Americans that it seems out of place to add one additional line. I wish that Dr. van Dyke would recall his verse and write a hymn of his own which we and coming generations will sing with fervor and appreciation. But let Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic" stand alone! S. K. H.
New York, March 20, 1918.

Sunday Baseball for More War Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the various contractors, manufacturers of munitions, and other supplies needed by our Government to win the war seeking every means to keep their men working, why would not Sunday baseball "do its bit"?

We all know that baseball is the Summer diversion, and I rise to ask if workmen can see a good game of baseball on Sunday, is it not probable they will not lay off one afternoon to enjoy their favorite sport?

C. M. SHEEHAN.
New York, March 18, 1918.

NABOTH'S VINEYARD.

Poor Naboth had a vineyard,
A little place apart,
Upon the Plain of Jezreel—
The garden of his heart.

King Ahab came to Jezreel
Where Kishon's waters play,
To buy with gold that vineyard;
But Naboth said him nay;

For more he loved the vineyard
Than any earthly thing;
But Ahab took the vineyard,
For Ahab was the King.

Our fathers made a vineyard
Of checkered shade and sun,
Where men should rest from labor
And children laugh and run.

That vineyard of our fathers
Was left to us in trust
For those to come hereafter
When we are of the dust.

And yet again comes Ahab;
Again his needs are great,
And he will have our vineyard—
Naught else will serve the State!

Though broad are Ahab's acres
And boundless Ahab's wealth,
He must have Naboth's vineyard—
His only plot of health.

Pay gladly unto Caesar
The gold that is his due;
Let none withhold the tribute;
Yet think of Naboth, too.

Yield not his right to Ahab!
Still hold your trust secure!
Keep watch on Naboth's vineyard,
The Garden of the Poor!

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

NO TRENCHES IN THE PARK.

Protests Against the Scheme Multiply—It Is Condemned as an Injury to the Loan, as Unfair to the People of the City, and a Waste of Money.

[No fund for legal proceedings to resist the invasion of Central Park is required. THE TIMES is returning to the senders checks offered for this purpose.]

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The insistence of Mr. Emerson and those who support him, on putting the trenches in Central Park, is on a par with the narrow and petty ideas of those who, by demanding Central Park and Riverside as a site, lost New York the World's Fair of '93 and gave it to Chicago, who, with her wider vision, did not hesitate to go a few miles beyond the densely populated parts for a site. But Mr. Emerson's position is worse than petty for it seeks under the guise of patriotism, devotion to the country, insidiously to undermine the devotion to the city, which has in the past fought the invasion of Central Park by schemes, even more worthy from a municipal point of view, and harmful even to the cause it is intended to serve, in that it alienates those who would otherwise be enthusiastic for the third Liberty Loan. I have subscribed to both previous issues, having, with others of my family, quite a little bunch of bonds, and naturally expect to subscribe for this issue, but I refuse to do so if those in authority so disregard the will of the people as to despoil now, and open to future despoiling, the park for which they have fought in the past.

If Mr. Emerson believes as an advertising proposition that the $25,000 to $30,000 necessary for the work and replacement will bring to the fund vastly more than that, through its realism as an object lesson, and if the Court House site, where no money need be spent for replacement, (and hence that sum be added to the loan fund,) would not be suitable to carry out the realism, let him accept a site in one of the larger parks, where much less danger of spoliation exists, and which are as readily accessible and at no greater cost, and also, it would seem to the lay mind, better adapted to stage the idea as a Westerner with broader ideas would stage it.

Let us strive to make the loan a bigger success even than the last and let us also stand against the narrow views and disregard of the rights of the people of New York camouflaged under the notion of Patriotism.

I believe there are thousands who, like myself, so resent the spoliation of the Park as to refuse to subscribe if it is done, and if THE TIMES would take the trouble to print a list of those who would gladly go on record as standing to prevent this evil I think it would do more to deter Guy Emerson from his scheme than the most scathing editorial, and at the same time by forcing him to a wider and more rational outlook, rally all hands to a patriotism that will make the third loan a huge success.

EDWARD B. CHESTRESMITH.
New York, March 20, 1918.

Not Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a citizen of New York for more than fifty years and a reader of THE TIMES since George Jones founded it, allow me to thank you and the other editors for their worthy efforts, always made to protect this city from scandal, injury and defacement.

The new "trench warfare" is the latest attempt to injure and deface the most beautiful part of the town.

Anyone who has seen war trenches as they are worked in France today, and who is familiar with the trenches which the underground railways, the city water excavations, the variety of trenches dug and built by gas companies, street openings, and private architects in New York City, needs no instruction about a trench or its value as a stimulus to benevolence!

(Rev. Dr.) CHARLES A. STODDARD.
New York, March 21, 1918.

For Whom?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I glanced over THE TIMES editorial page this morning ahd noted the various protests against the park trench project for advertising the new Liberty Loan, my eye lingered on the estimate of Mr. W. W. Hallock. At least $30,000 to $50,000 would, in the end, be involved, he said. Thirty to fifty thousand dollars for this new spectacle, this new toy to delight the public eye! Are we mad that we consider this enormous outlay? Can we find no better way to arouse the patriotism of our people than by hiring men to dig holes in our parks at a time when all the world needs our men and our money to rebuild what has been so ruthlessly destroyed? Why this mad extravagance, and for whom? Is it to pamper the senses of the rich whose motors pass my windows on Riverside Drive in endless succession, or is it for the poor who have just struggled fearfully through this terrible Winter? Who is to take delight in this new show? Or, to put the question in a form more acceptable to the promoters of the project, whose interest is to be aroused in order that the Liberty bonds may find a more ready sale, and who is to pay the costs?

I am a woman, not a wage earner, but one who is trying most earnestly to do her small part in this great world struggle, to save where saving is possible, to spend with forethought and care. I think of the appeals that have reached me this Winter for money for the starving, for shelter for the homeless, for clothes to cover shivering bodies, for money, money everywhere. Weary women have worked nightly to patch ragged garments, to darn and make whole the needed clothing for little children across the water, and they have done this lovingly and without complaint because of their thoughts of "our boys in the trenches." Is it their imagination you would stimulate; must they be urged to further effort? Yet the burden of this expense would have to be shared by them. Or is it the rich to whom this appeal is to be made? Oh, shame! to attach such a stigma to those who have already so nobly responded and who will respond again and again with each new call.

Can't we, oh, can't we keep our parks as the playgrounds for little children, as spots of rest for the weary, as bits of green in the midst of the big, hurrying city, and can't we find a better, a more profitable way of spending our dollars? J. H. S.
New York, March 20, 1918.

Raises Many Questions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please allow me space in your valuable paper to relieve my feelings in re the proposed spoliation of Central Park by the Liberty Loan Committee, said feeling finding relief in the following question: Why in order to create a more realizing sense of the horrors that have already come close home to many of us is it necessary to provide a Coney Island exhibit, for surely anything imitating the reality without a particle of danger can be nothing but a parody or farce? Why, if such a disgusting thing must be, is the one beauty spot in New York the only desired place for it? Thirdly, by what possible reasoning is it wise to spend $25,000 and more in a temporary scheme that at best cannot be guaranteed to add one single dollar to the loan? Why is the public asked to make every effort to the point of sacrifice if money can be squandered like that? And why for such a scheme is it permissible to divert months of man labor that is needed in useful and important work? And, lastly, will not this wastefulness in the face of such strong opposition act as a deterrent to many good citizens, causing them to think as I do, that if this is allowed my $400 is not needed? A LOYAL AMERICAN.
March 20, 1918.

How an Investor Feels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I join my voice to the chorus that has been heard, through your columns, in protest against the trenches in Central Park, and I raise it not only from the point of view of a New Yorker, but from that of the average small investor.

By careful economies I have been able to put $750 in the last two loans, and have saved nearly the $250 necessary to make up a $1,000 investment in Liberty bonds. This has not been easy, but represents a very real patriotic effort.

I have no doubt the Advertising Department of the Liberty Loan Committee will spend many thousands of dollars during the campaign, but they would show greater tact if it were not flouted in this fashion before those of us who are beginning to feel our own sacrifices almost useless.

New York does not need trenches to sell bonds. If they must be built, why not in the Middle or Far West, where, I am told, the "war sense" that we on the Atlantic Coast must feel, if we have any feeling at all, is still undeveloped. M. E. B.
New York, March 21, 1918.

Confidence Shaken.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you give space to another protest against not only the childish destruction, even though temporary, of the unsurpassable beauty of Central Park, but, what is more important at the present time, against the destruction, perhaps not temporary, of people's confidence in the wisdom of our Government? What benefit will soldiers, or the people of the country, derive from the expenditure of $25,000 on an illustration of war engineering that will reach at the most only a limited part of the population and that will arouse the indignation of a majority of those? Such wanton waste will surely cause many to think twice before subscribing for a Liberty bond, or buying a War Savings Stamp. Why should we deny ourselves in order to give to a Government which flaunts its extravagance in our very faces?

ONE WHO WILL THINK.
New Canaan, Conn., March 20, 1918.

Wouldn't Visit Trenches There.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The digging of war trenches in Central Park would be a gratuitous piece of vandalism, an arbitrary violation of the rights of this city. Nothing would induce me to go to see this invasion. Central Park is not only the pleasure ground of Manhattan, it is the first thought of all who visit us as sightseers from everywhere. Shall we offend them all this Summer?

I have lived from coast to coast and have found nowhere in one park anything to equal the varied beauty of Central Park and its charming topography. I call for other letters of protest. No time is to be lost to save this jewel of art and nature. Every stroke of the shovel there will create only resentment against its purported object.

ANNA RUTH WEEKS.
New York, March 21, 1918.

"Let's Not Give Up."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not a taxpayer or resident of New York City, but reside at Westbury, L. I.; nevertheless, I am in and out of your city, and feel a deep sympathy in regard to your views relative to marring the beauty of Central Park by "digging trenches" for the purpose of stirring interest in the flotation of the near-at-hand Liberty Loan.

It is senseless, brainless, and everything else. The thousands of dollars thus spent had best be invested in the bonds. True patriotism will actuate many to buy bonds who can hardly see the way clear to do so. Those able will do so from a patriotic viewpoint as well as from the investment (4½ per cent.) standpoint, and any enthusiasm (I do not admit there will be any) stirred in behalf of the Liberty Loan by such tactics will not be worth much.

Get out an "injunction," fight any such move, let's not give up.

J. BEVERLY DU BOSE.
Westbury, L. I., March 20, 1918.

Not a War Necessity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I add my protest against the use of Central Park for the trenches? Were the park needed by the Government to carry on its war activities I should say "go ahead," but to spoil what has taken years to make into the beautiful place, which is the joy of all New Yorkers, seems like desecration.

MRS. ELLA A. TIEMANN.
New York, March 21, 1918.

FOR DIGGING UP THE PARK.

Arguments of Those Who Condone the Trench Project.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have always had a fine and commendable policy of protection for Central Park, but your attitude and that expressed by some people in this morning's paper against the Liberty Loan Committee's plan is, in my opinion, lamentably weak and utterly lacking in true patriotic spirit.

We are at war. Peace codes and principles should have been revised months ago. We have a new criterion that changes everything in our lives. It makes bloodshed justifiable and urges us to make a business of it, exhorts us to be brave, to co-operate, to be generous, and above all to sacrifice. And all this is asked for because we are defending an ideal—and that ideal is well worth defending.

How petty therefore seem the complaints of Dr. Hall, who calls this plan for raising war money a show and a circus, who, despite the opinion of the High French Commission, not to mention the opinions of those men in this city who have so efficiently handled the former campaigns and ought to know what is best—despite all these opinions, Dr. Hall knows that Van Cortlandt Park is the best place for these trenches.

That efforts of eight years for eliminating fireworks should be swept aside and the dangerous precedent of advertising in the park be established should be welcomed if a single life can be saved thereby. Does not the Sub-Treasury gladly lend its dignified walls to be plastered with signs, and many, many other institutions besides, without a thought of consequences, precedents, &c.?

Dr. Hall may understand the historic value of property, but he forgets that the ideal that makes this property of value is in danger. The Liberty Loan Committee cannot go too far. Everything that it can possibly do to stir up the people or to raise one extra dollar should be done. Dollars mean lives today, enthusiasm means morale, and that wins battles.

Mrs. Young pleaded that the children's playground should not be taken away hysterically. I don't believe the English and French children are playing much nowadays, and in Germany they are occupied with other things than preserving playgrounds to the detriment of the soldier. They are at war, those countries, and awake to what it means. Are our children inferior to English and French, or even German?

Mr. Hallock hopes that the trenches or the other dreadful realities of war won't be introduced. This attitude well expresses that spirit of this whole group of people. "Let us see nothing but happiness, hear nothing but pleasant things, give a little money freely and talk about it much, but keep the sight of blood, the cries of agony, the stench of the battlefield, and the giving of life for other people, not for us."

Your truly patriotic author in this same paper was right in saying that "the American people have not become partners in the great enterprise: first, for the reason that they have no acute realization of what it all means; second, because the majority of them have as yet no intimate personal or financial stake in the struggle."

Have we got to have a Zeppelin or a submarine attack or a Halifax disaster to wake us up to even semi-realization of war? Not until we know the meaning of sacrifice and are ready to give everything we own and hold dear will we begin to win this war against the Huns. And win we must.

GILBERT E. JONES.
New York, March 20, 1918.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe there is one sentence that adequately answers all objections to the building of this trench: The business of the United States at present is war. Any one who considers any other phase of the situation as more important than the war is a good ally of the Kaiser.

RUTH G. GRAHAM.
New York, March 20, 1918.

SPEAKERS WANTED.

Security League Is Planning to Spread "American Propaganda."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There have been several letters in your columns and in those of other newspapers lately complaining of the lack of an American propaganda to meet the speechmaking more or less openly opposed to the policies of the Government and the prosecution of the war.

The National Security League is endeavoring to provide such a propaganda. It is conducting a campaign, by speech and pamphlet, to preach the doctrine of patriotism, respect for the flag and for the prosecution of the war. We are holding classes for volunteer speakers every Monday and Thursday evenings at the Bar Association, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, where prominent speakers and educators are instructing the speakers. The league will hold outdoor meetings in the street and speakers will also address small indoor meetings and forums and will distribute literature on the war.

We ask for the services of American men and women who are willing to give up one or two nights a week to this work. One doesn't need to be a silver-tongued orator to be efficient in this service, for we have handbooks for speakers and competent instruction which will equip any man or woman to carry a straightforward message in a convincing way. Please communicate with the Secretary of the Flying Squadron at the National Security League, 19 West Forty-fourth Street.

H. C. STRONG, Secretary.
New York, March 19, 1918.

Charles Page Bryan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A national asset has passed away, a builder and developer of men, a pioneer in thought and action, one of those who in every generation have the forward vision.

For fifteen years Charles Page Bryan, who died in Washington on the 12th inst., represented the United States of America abroad as Minister or Ambassador at six important posts—Peking, Tokio, Berne, Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro, and Brussels. During that time he trained many young men who now hold constructive posts in every phase of our foreign service. Some are prominent in the diplomatic and consular fields and some in export business; one directs the Rockefeller medical work in China, another holds an important post in the War Trade Board, and several are fighting in France. They are following their old chief's teachings and are doing their bit throughout the world.

Had Charles Page Bryan rendered no other service to his country

CATHOLIC WAR DRIVE PASSES $2,000,000

Secretary of War Baker Sends Message of Encouragement from France.

CARDINAL GIVES $5,000

Times Square Pleasure Seekers Besieged for Contributions—Rabbis Urged to Help.

The Catholic war drive on its fourth day yesterday sent the Knights of Columbus fund for training camp and battlefront activities well over $2,000,000. Cheered by the continued response of Catholic, Protestant, and Jew, the leaders of the movement were confident the $2,500,000 goal would be passed.

One incident that helped the spurt was a cablegram from Secretary of War Baker, which read:

"Magnitude of operations of the American Expeditionary Force increase constantly the importance of its recreational facilities. More power to you in your war fund campaign in co-operation with Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross."

The message brought cheers at yesterday's daily luncheon of the Downtown Committee, of which Judge Morgan J. O'Brien is Chairman. Cardinal Farley, who attended the luncheon, made a short speech in which he announced that he had "gotten together $5,000," which he had turned in as his own contribution to the fund. The Cardinal said that never in fifty years had he seen such evidence of generosity on the part of the whole city and added that he just had received a letter from Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore in which the aged prelate sent his compliment and his blessing for all those who are helping. The Cardinal also dwelt upon the unexpected good work of some of the poorer parishes, which, though fearful that they could not raise their quotas, gave evidence of surpassing them in many cases.

The theatrical district was enlivened last night by the activities of the workers of St. Malachi's and other parish teams, who devoted themselves to collecting from diners, theatregoers, and pleasure-seekers generally. On Broadway corners about Times Square there were flag-draped organs with flying squadrons of persistent young women attached to them, drum and bugle corps, and other groups of eager money getters. Most of the restaurants gave the collectors the run of their dining rooms, and hundreds of dollars were gathered in this way.

Among yesterday's large contributors were:

Henry L. Doherty & Co.	$50,000
Cardinal Farley	5,000
George Ehret, (additional)	5,000
Equitable Trust Co.	2,500
Katherine Mackay	1,000
Charles H. Sabin	1,000
Joseph McLean	1,000
Jacob H. Schiff	1,000
Douglas Fairbanks	1,000
Charles Hayden	1,000
Stern Brothers	1,000
E. L. Doheny	10,000
Charles M. Schwab	25,000
J. P. Morgan & Co.	7,500
American Sugar Refining Co.	2,500
Louis J. Ehret	2,500
George Ruppert	1,000
William Seldon	1,000
H. R. Rosen	1,000
Lewis Cass Ledyard	1,000
John J. Riker	1,000
John P. O'Rourke	1,000
American Bank Note Co.	1,000
Allan Ryan	5,000

The contribution from Douglas Fairbanks was made in a telegram to William Fox in which the actor offered to bring his entire Wild West show to New York to help raise funds. The show raised $20,000 for war charities in San Francisco recently, and is counted upon to net $60,000 in New York. Mr. Fox announced contributions totaling between $5,000 and $6,000 from persons well known along Broadway, among them Roscoe Arbuckle, Madge Kennedy, Norma Talmadge, Harry Willarde, Alice Joyce, Richard Stanton, Arthur L. Selig, Hobart Henley, Travers Vale, June Caprice, Florence Deshon, and the Winter Garden chorus. A check for the fund was received by John G. Agar, Chairman of the drive, from the Grand Lodge of Free Masons.

Owen Tuttle of 882 Wadsworth Avenue yesterday received in response to his request a small engraving of the White House autographed with President Wilson's signature. Mr. Tuttle wrote the President he was confident he could dispose of the trophy for at least $1,000, and Mr. Wilson sent the picture back by return mail, special delivery. Mr. Tuttle is open to bids for it.

Telegrams have been sent to all the rabbis in New York asking them at tonight's services to emphasize the need for the Jews to give generously to the Catholic fund and urging them to take up collections. The Jewish residents of the Parish of St. Francis de Sales will give a big allstar entertainment for the benefit of the fund tonight at the New Star Casino. Victor Herbert and Charles Prince will conduct the orchestra and there will be man mell-known entertainers. The Strand Roof has promised 10 per cent. of tonight's receipts to the fund.

One of the smaller parishes which is struggling most valiantly to raise its quota is that of St. Brigid's, once the strongest parish in the city, not only financially but in the number of communicants. The church was opened in 1849 and lies in the heart of the old shipbuilding district opposite Tompkins Square. The Parish is expected to raise $4,000, and to help it Mrs. William F. Quirk of 298 Seventh Avenue will give a euchre this evening at which many handsome prizes are promised.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

S. D. GORDON
WILL TALK ON
"THE MAN IN THE BOOK"
EACH DAY THIS WEEK
AT THE
NOON HOUR
12:15-1.
GIVING HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS ON BIBLE STUDY.
NEXT WEEK MR. GORDON WILL TALK ON A THEME OF WIDE-SPREAD INTEREST.
"THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST"
ADMISSION FREE
Marble Collegiate Church
5th Ave., at 29th St.
W. A. Sunday Association

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
ANNOUNCE FOR THIS WEEK AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE

315 Pairs of Last Season's Shoes at $5.95
Russet & Black
120 Pairs of
$6.00 Shoes at $4.50
Mostly all sizes
Shoes for Flat Feet, Educator Shoes, $6.50 to $8.00

MRS. BELMONT TELLS OF WAR

Mail to Soldiers Blocked in France —Allies Kind to Our Men.

"When I left France last month there were packages over there mailed from here to the soldiers for Christmas some time in October and not yet delivered," said Mrs. August Belmont yesterday, addressing the workers in the Voluntary Hospital garment workroom in Bloomingdales' store. "We must not be sentimental. There are many things that could be just as well bought in France and we block up the mails that should be used for things that are absolutely necessary. The boys want letters more than anything else.

"You would have been pleased if you could have seen the way our men were received in England. We expected it of the French. They have always liked us and they have a demonstrative nature, but we always think of the English as so calm and self-contained. When our boys reached London the people nearly shrieked their heads off. They were swept off their feet.

"One of the things I liked to see was the storehouses of hospital supplies such as you are preparing here. There are large storage warehouses in Paris and others in different places nearer the front. They are marked with the names of the places from which they came—Maine, New York, California, &c."

Mrs. Belmont told of the great amount of drudgery that was done by the women of England, far from the front and from any of the excitement of the war, washing dishes year in and year out because that was the way they could help best.

MISS ANNIE BROWN WEDS.

The Bride of Charles W. McHose in St. Agnes's Church.

Miss Annie McKay Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Milton Brown of Portland, Ore., and Charles W. McHose of this city and North Branch, N. J., were married yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, in St. Agnes's Church, the Rev. E. C. M. Tower officiating.

As the brother of the bridegroom, Captain Thomas Yoder McHose, is at the front in France, the wedding was quiet, and only immediate members of the families and a few intimate friends were present. Miss Ada Mayall of St. Paul, Minn., was the bride's only attendant, and Hamilton Burch, Jr., acted as best man.

The bride is a graduate of Colorado University. Mr. McHose is a Northwestern University man, and belongs to the New York Athletic, Raritan Valley County, and Wykagyl Country Clubs. He is manager of the New York office of the Brie Oil Company.

After a visit to Pinehurst, N. C., the couple will reside in this city.

MISS PIERCE BETROTHED.

Daughter of Gen. Wm. S. Pierce to Wed Capt. Edward F. J. Thorn.

Announcement has been made by Brig. Gen. William S. Pierce and Mrs. Pierce, formerly of Springfield, Mass., of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Pierce, to Captain Edward Floyd-Jones Thorn of the Ordnance Department of the national army.

Captain Thorn is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Condé Raguet Thorn of 310 West Seventy-seventh Street. He is a graduate of Yale, class of '13. Miss Pierce has been living with her parents in Washington, where her father is now stationed, but at present she is visiting her cousin, Mrs. G. L. McAlpin of 9 East Ninetieth Street.

The wedding will probably take place this Spring.

ACCUSES STATE POLICE.

Attorney Says Prominent Men Were Let Go in Cockfight Raid.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 21.—"There is too much rottenness in this case; you dare not go to trial. It is an outrage that this complaint by slackers against an enlisted man in the navy should be allowed," exclaimed Attorney Robert Duvall today to the members of the State Police who raided a cockfight some time ago in a casino at Bayville. Three of the sixty men found at the fight had been designated as the promoters. They were Frank Dudgeon, Jr., who is in the United States Navy; Benjamin Wiggins, and John Leiher. Fifty-two men have been arraigned as spectators and fined $10 each. Today the cases of the three were brought before Justice of the Peace Joseph Albert for a trial. Agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who have been prosecuting the case, acting at the suggestion of the State Police, asked that the case against the three men be dismissed and that complaint of the spectators be substituted. It was this motion that caused Mr. Duvall to make his comment. Several of the State Police jumped up and asked for an apology.

"I should say not," retorted Duvall. "My client, Dudgeon, was in uniform. He was picked out as a promoter because he could be easily identified. I shall not consent to any such withdrawal. He is now at sea, but he is going to fight the case. I know men whom the State Police passed out of the casino. Never have I heard of such rottenness in making a complaint."

Wiggins and Leiher decided to plead guilty to being spectators and they were fined $25 each. Dudgeon's case was adjourned for a week. Thirty live cocks taken in the raid cackled in the yard and four dead ones are being held in cold storage as evidence. There is a rumor here that several of the valuable game cocks have been taken away unknown to the officials and old roosters substituted.

Shepherd-Fitzgerald Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Kathleen Raymond Shepherd, daughter of Mrs. Frank Lockwood Shepherd of Baltimore, Md., to Lieutenant John J. Fitzgerald of this city has been announced.

Lieutenant Fitzgerald is a graduate of Yale, class of '13, and received his commission at Plattsburg in the aviation section of the Signal Reserve Corps.

The wedding will take place on March 27 in Baltimore, and Lieutenant Fitzgerald will take his bride to Austin, Texas, where he is now stationed.

Lieut. Ketcham to Wed Tomorrow.

Lieutenant Arthur Collins Ketcham, U. S. R., son of Mrs. Arthur C. Ketcham of 175 West Fifty-eighth Street, and Miss Frances Wilson Dunham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell H. Dunham of Wilmington, Del., are to be married tomorrow at the home of the bride's parents. Lieutenant Ketcham is now stationed at Camp Meade.

Will Entertain Women Painters.

Miss Cecilia Beaux will entertain the members of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, of which Mrs. Henry Mottet is President, this afternoon at her studio, 132 East Nineteenth Street. Among those who will assist in receiving are Mrs. John W. Alexander, Mrs. H. Van Buren MacGonigle, Mrs. Charles Lamb, Mrs. Bruce Crane, and Mrs. Harry Watrous.

1% Per MONTH on PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.
BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

WARNER MILLER, EX-SENATOR, DIES

Successor of Roscoe Conkling Succumbs After an Operation in His 79th Year.

POWER IN STATE TILL 1888

His Wane Followed His Defeat for Governor by Hill, and Financial Reverses Came in 1913.

Former United States Senator Warner Miller, many years ago an important figure in State and national Republican politics, died yesterday in the Polyclinic Hospital, following an operation. Ex-Senator Miller was removed to the hospital ten days ago from the Hotel Manhattan, where he was stopping. He was in his eightieth year.

Warner Miller was United States Senator from New York from 1881 to 1887, and before that had served in the Legislature at Albany and two terms in Congress. His home was at Herkimer, N. Y., where he had large paper manufacturing interests until overtaken by financial disaster in 1913, after the failure of a mining company in which he had invested all his money. It was then thought that the one-time astute politician and financier was the victim of unscrupulous promoters and speculators.

Ex-Senator Miller is remembered as the successor of Roscoe Conkling as Senator from New York, as the man who rose to the leadership of the Republican forces in the State after a contest with Platt, and later when a candidate for Governor in the same year Benjamin Harrison was elected President as "the intrepid leader who fell outside the breastworks." With his defeat for the Governorship, the ambition of the forceful leader's life was throttled, and Platt captured the credit for the Republican vote in New York State. Harrison uttered the expression characterizing Miller as "the intrepid leader who fell outside the breastworks" and it clung to him for the remainder of his years.

Warner Miller was born in Oswego County in 1838, a son of Hiram Miller. Warner Miller went to school near his father's home until he was 14 years old, when he was sent to an academy at Charlottesville. He was graduated from Union College with honors in 1860 and accepted a position as teacher of Latin and Greek in the Collegiate Institute at Fort Edward, N. Y.

Not long after this he enlisted for the civil war, and with the Fifth New York Cavalry saw hard fighting in the Shenandoah Valley under General Sheridan. He was promoted to be Lieutenant for brave conduct in the field, and when Stonewall Jackson defeated General Banks at the battle of Winchester Lieutenant Miller was among the prisoners taken by the Confederates. He was held for two weeks. He became ill, was put in a Confederate hospital, and later on back to Fort Edward, N. Y., where several of his friends were paper manufacturers. He began the study of this business and was appointed Superintendent of a mill.

Later he went to Belgium to study the making of paper, and returning to this country began as a scientific paper manufacturer. He acquired paper mills at Palmer's Falls and Herkimer, and at Lyon's Falls he owned a wood pulp mill.

In 1867 Mr. Miller became Chairman of the Herkimer County Committee, and while an assemblyman at Albany from 1872 to 1874 he was a member of important committees and supported Governor Tilden in his canal reform measures. He was elected to the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses and was chosen Senator from New York upon the resignation of Roscoe Conkling. While in the Senate he secured the passage of the Oleomargarine bill and introduced a bill permitting the United States authorities to place a head tax upon immigrants, resulting in a fund to care for the needy among them. In the Presidential Convention of 1884 Senator Miller urged the nomination of Blaine and was largely instrumental in bringing it about.

He was still in power when in 1888 he was nominated for Governor without a dissenting voice. Both he and Platt had opposed the nomination of Benjamin Harrison for President, his favorite being John Sherman. Mr. Miller made a strong canvass and delivered 117 speeches. The result was that, although Harrison carried New York against Cleveland by 14,373 to 635,965 votes, Miller was defeated for Governor by David B. Hill by a vote of 650,464 to 631,293.

Mr. Miller's political power began to wane after this, and, when later he advocated stricter laws regarding the sale of liquor, the Prohibition Committee accused him of having a secret wine vault in his Herkimer home.

Mr. Miller was a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention of 1892, and two years later was a candidate for the nomination for Governor. He failed in this, Levi P. Morton's name having been put forward by the Platt supporters.

In 1899 Mr. Miller was one of the organizers of the Nicaragua Canal Company, which failed, but when the International Paper Company was organized he recouped part of his losses by turning his paper mills into the combination for $500,000. Under the will of his wife Senator Miller had the use of the homestead at Herkimer for life.

He is survived by three sons, Max Miller, Burr Miller and Guy H. Miller, and one daughter, Mrs. Loring Hildreth.

MEDAL COLLECTION ON SALE

Rare American Coins and Tokens Also Included.

The Ramsey McCoy collection of American political medals and coins, the R. E. Brown collection of United States cents and half cents and the E. C. Ezekiel collection of Jewish coins and medals and civil war tokens are being sold by the Elder Coin and Curio Co., 32 East Twenty-third Street. Among the items sold are the following:

No. 529—Bechtler private $2.50 Georgia gold coin, exceedingly rare; Mr. Ryder. $40
No. 914—Simon Maccabaeus shekel, B. C. 143-135 45
No. 915—Simon Maccabaeus half shekel, B. C. 143-135, the soul ransom for all male members of tribes over 20 years of age 25
No. 936—Simon Barcochbar shekel, A. D. 132, the last silver coin struck by the Jews 105

The political tokens and medals of Andrew Jackson, William Henry Harrison, Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren and Abraham Lincoln fetched high prices. The total for the sale thus far is $3,000. It will be continued today.

To Advance Tuition Fee.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 21.—Beginning next September, Smith College will increase its tuition fee from $150 to $200, in order to meet increased cost of maintenance. In making this announcement today, college authorities said that some colleges already had taken similar action, and that others had added a maintenance fee.

FINE AFTER DELAYING HYLAN

Brooklyn Motorist Failed to Have Lamp on Rear of Car Lighted.

Morris Abramowitz of 226 Roebling Street, Brooklyn, explained to Magistrate House in the Traffic Court yesterday that had he known he was delaying Mayor Hylan while driving his automobile over the Williamsburg Bridge on the previous evening, he would have speeded his machine a trifle, but as he had never seen anything more lifelike of his Honor than a campaign lithograph, he felt that he could not be blamed for holding up the Hylan family dinner. This explanation sounded logical enough to the Magistrate, but Abramowitz could not account for the fact that the lamp on the rear end of his machine failed to flash a warning in red. For this neglect he was fined $3, with the alternative of spending two days in jail. He paid the fine and departed.

Abramowitz was operating his automobile over the Williamsburg Bridge on Wednesday night and immediately behind him was Mayor Hylan in his car. When the latter reached the spot where Traffic Policeman Michael J. Kelly was standing, he summoned the policeman to the side of his car.

"The man ahead is delaying me," said the Mayor. "He is traveling at a snail's pace."

"Well, your Honor," replied Patrolman Kelly, "I can't serve a summons on him because I didn't see him doing the snail pace stunt, but I can serve him because his rear light is out."

"Do that," said the Mayor, and Kelly acted accordingly. Abramowitz made much better time during the remainder of the trip across the bridge. But the absence of that rear light settled his chances when he appeared in court.

HYLAN AGAIN AFTER B. R. T.

Hints at Prosecution in Ordering Bridge Terminal Inspection.

In a letter sent yesterday to John H. Delaney, Commissioner of Plants and Structures, Mayor Hylan again called attention to the congested condition of travel at the Brooklyn terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge. The Mayor described the conditions as "disgraceful," and directed Mr. Delaney to have an inspection made of the operation of the trains of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, so that details might be submitted to the District Attorney and by him presented to a Magistrate for action.

Part of the Mayor's letter reads:

"The trains from the Lexington Avenue, Ridgewood, and other lines turn at the loop. Passengers are dumped out and compelled to go downstairs, and ride in the already overcrowded trains across the bridge to New York. This most disgraceful condition has been brought to the attention of the Public Service Commissioners, and they have done nothing to improve conditions.

"I want you to send men out to investigate this condition, to make note of the trains turned back, also of the people trying to board the trains already overcrowded coming from the trains turned back. Take the number of those on the platform and in the cars, the names of those who are willing to come forward as subpoenaed to testify as to the conditions observed, the number of the car, the number of the guard, the time, and all necessary information for the next ten days.

"I am directing the Health Commissioner to co-operate with you. In the neighborhood of thirty trains pass per hour are run over the Brooklyn Bridge than formerly. If there is any desire on the part of the B. R. T. to give the people proper service, this most serious condition could have been remedied long ago. Inspectors should have their badges properly displayed."

SEES BIG PACIFIC PROBLEM.

North German Gazette Considers Jurist's View Significant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 21.—The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung again comments on the articles on "America After the War," by an American jurist, recently printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The paper says that in view of the present situation in the Far East the author's opinion on America's attitude as regards Asia and the Pacific is of more than passing interest. America's policy, it asserts, can be summed up in two groups—the Monroe Doctrine and the open door. It proceeds to quote the author on the policy of the open door in China.

This article, the Gazette says, contains many hidden or open questions which the author cleverly avoids answering, but the fact that the questions have been brought up at all is of the greatest interest. The paper then comments on the author's remarks concerning America's interest in the Pacific, asserting that it is most instructive to note how the Pacific is fraught with meaning for the future of America. It says that this question rouses Europeans, who are themselves thinking only of America's relations with Europe as important, to note the geographically far distant problem of the Pacific.

Commenting on the American jurist's opinion on the Philippines, the paper says that the energetic refusal to renounce the islands is of peculiar interest because of the strong movement in America in the last few years to force the Government to solve the question of the Philippines.

Women's Club Commends Enright.

At a meeting of the West End Women's Republican Club, at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon, a resolution was passed commending Police Commissioner Enright for the appointment of women to the police force. Mrs. Laura B. Prisk, Chairman of the Executive Committee, announced that a house at 122 East 125th Street had been given to the club for war work by J. A. Whitcomb. Among the speakers were Mrs. J. Lichtenheim, President of the club; Mrs. F. H. Dean, and Miss Lucy Jeane Price.

Charles Milton Mather.

Charles Milton Mather, a member of an old American family, died on Thursday at his home, 16 West 122d Street, in his ninetieth year. Mr. Mather retired from business some years ago, having been with the dry gods commission house of J. W. Page & Co., and later with the Fourth National Bank. He was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Richard Mather, who came to this country from England in 1635. Mr. Mather was born in Darien, Conn. He had been a member of the old Seventh Presbyterian Church when it was in Broome Street and later joined the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church. Besides his wife, Mr. Mather is survived by two daughters and a son, the Rev. William Arnot Mather, who is a missionary in China.

Hermit, Owner of Mountain, Dies.

WILLIAM STREET, 80 years old, owner of Mount Nonotuck, near Holyoke, Mass., before it was taken over as a State reservation, was found dead by the police of Holyoke yesterday in a house where he had lived for years as a hermit. When the State of Massachusetts took Mount Nonotuck fifteen years ago nominal compensation was offered Street, who refused it. So far as is known the money has never been claimed. A house on the summit of the mountain, built in civil war days by Street, still stands.

Ehrich M. Enos Dies at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 21.—Ehrich Marquand Enos, President of the Sophomore Class of Princeton and prominent in the undergraduate activities of the college, died at the Princeton home of his parents today from pneumonia, aged 21 years. He was born in Englewood, N. J., a son of Alanson Enos, and was graduated from the Pomfret School, where he had been Captain of the football team and President of his class.

DUTTON'S
for EASTER
A NEW BOOK, a DAINTY PRINT —a BOOK OF DEVOTIONS in antique binding—or just a CARD, but the quality should be the BEST
681 FIFTH AVENUE
Opposite St. Thomas's Church

HARVARD CLUB GETS LITHOGRAPHS OF WAR

Cambridge Gift in Memory of College Men Who Fell in British Army Formally Accepted.

A set of lithographs representing "Britain's Efforts and Ideals in the Great War," sent by the Cambridge University of England to the Harvard Club of New York in memory of the Harvard men who have fallen in the army of the British Empire in the present war, was formally presented and accepted yesterday by the club in the Seligman Galleries, 703 Fifth Avenue.

President Henry Fairfield Osborn of the American Museum of Natural History, who has a Cambridge degree, told the significance of the gift and the closer relationship which is developing between the two countries. Geoffrey Butler, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, presented the gift in the name of Vice Chancellor Arthur E. Shipley of the university, and it was accepted by President Francis R. Appleton of the Harvard Club. Mr. Appleton in his remarks told of John Harvard, a graduate of Emanuel College, Cambridge, founded to fight for Puritanism, who came to this country to defend Puritanism and here left his name, half of his $800 fortune, and his 400 books to the Harvard University of the future.

The lithographs have been on exhibition at the Seligman Galleries for the last two weeks and will continue to be shown free of charge until tomorrow. There were originally 110 in the series, of which the British Government took twenty complete sets. Many of the individual pictures were sold in their gallery since the opening of the exhibit in New York more than $2,000 has been realized from the sale of remaining sets. Ten per cent. of all proceeds go to the Destitute Families of French Artists through Jacques Seligman & Co., who have given the use of their gallery free of charge for the exhibit. The remainder of the money is used for expenses of handling the pictures, one full set of which is to be shown throughout the United States. The work was done by Great Britain's best artists.

ANDREW PECK DIES AT 82.

Founder of Peck & Snyder Was Pioneer Sporting Goods Merchant.

Andrew Peck, who in 1866 established the firm of Peck & Snyder, the first sporting goods store in Manhattan, died yesterday at his home, 1,345 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-third year. Death was due to kidney disease. Mr. Peck retired in 1889, and his business was amalgamated with the present concern of A. G. Spalding & Brothers.

He was a large owner of stock in the Spalding concern and was a Director of several other corporations. He was also the proprietor of The Morning Herald of Gloversville and Johnstown, N. Y., near his Summer home at Canada Lake.

Mr. Peck was born in this city and, his parents having died while he was a child, he was placed in an orphan asylum. He was later bound out to a storekeeper in upper New York State, and finally came to this city to work. He enlisted for the civil war and went to the front with the Army of the Potomac. Toward the close of the war he became a drummer in Nassau Street, selling tops, games, odds and ends of baseball paraphernalia, and soon originated several games which he sold to the late P. T. Barnum. In 1865 he started the manufacture of baseballs in a room on the top floor of 109 Nassau Street, the following year forming a partnership with Mr. Snyder.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN O. KETCHAM, a dealer in farm implements in Townsbury, N. J., died at that place yesterday.

WALKER HAMER, a civil war veteran, and a resident of Brooklyn for seventy years, is dead at his home, 1,722 Forty-fifth Street, aged 77 years. He was born in England.

JOHN H. CORWIN, a retired contractor and builder of Long Island, and one of the oldest residents of Riverhead, died there on Wednesday at the age of 86 years.

OTTO H. HEINZ, who was in the printing business in Newark, died yesterday at his home in Irvington, N. J. He was 63 years old.

CHRISTOPHER KAPPELMIER, 51 years old, a resident of Cedarhurst, L. I., for twenty-five years, died on Wednesday from pneumonia.

ISADORE BERNSTEIN, a lawyer, with an office at 27 William Street, died from pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 47 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn.

HERMAN H. KEPPELMANN, 70 years old, a retired farmer, died on Wednesday at the German Hospital. He lived at 5 Third Street, Long Island City.

Mrs. LUCRETIA E. POMEROY, widow of Edward Pomeroy, who was a manufacturer of Plainfield, N. J., died yesterday at her home in Plainfield, where she had lived for fifty years.

The Rev. LAWRENCE FARLEY, curate at St. Raymond's Church, this city, died yesterday at St. Francis Hospital. He was born in Ireland, and had been attached to St. Raymond's Church for six years.

ISAAC W. RUSHMORE, 86 years old, founder of the I. W. Rushmore Dairy Company of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home in Plainfield, N. J. He was a Director of the Plainfield Trust Company.

WILLIAM H. HOWELLS, 74 years old, one of the founders of The Newark Evening News and its advertising manager for many years, died yesterday at the home of his daughter in Plainfield, N. J.

RICHARD CLEMENS, who was in the liquor business at Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue from 1871 until 1908, died yesterday at his home, 206 West 105th Street. He was a pioneer in the development of the upper west side.

CHARLES A. MASON, a German dialect comedian, known to theatregoers throughout the United States, died of heart disease at a hotel in Mount Clemens, Mich., yesterday. He had played with many popular musical comedies. He was 60 years old.

ROBERT M. KID, with the engineering force of the Department of Docks and Ferries, died yesterday two years, died yesterday at his home, 273 St. Mark's Place, Staten Island. He was born at Amherst, Mass., in 1845.

DAVID HENRY PLOUGH, an Acting Deputy Collector of Customs, died yesterday at his home, 1,340 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn. He had been employed at the United States Custom House for thirty years. Mr. Plough was born in Vestal, N. Y., in 1851.

Sergeant HAROLD F. WILSON, a member of the Ambulance Corps stationed at Allentown, Penn., died there from pneumonia on Tuesday. It was learned yesterday at his parents' home in Orange, N. J. He was graduated from Cornell University in 1915.

GASTON SARGENT, who had been heard in opera in basso roles in England, died on Wednesday at St. Augustine, Fla., aged 37 years. He joined the first Plattsburg Officers' Training Camp, but was forced to leave because of his health. He was married in London to an Englishwoman a year ago.

Professor ERASTUS D. LELAND, composer of the opening ode sung at lodge meetings of the Modern Woodmen of America, died in Los Angeles, Cal., yesterday, at the home of his daughter. He was born at Holden, Mass., in 1828. Professor Leland served two terms in the Massachusetts Legislature.

JAMES T. CLARK, for a quarter of a century a builder in the Greenpoint section, and a member of the real estate firm of Sammis & Clark, died on Wednesday at his home, 177 Kingsland Avenue, Brooklyn. He is survived by three daughters and two sons, Joseph M. and James P. Clark, both of whom are in the national army.

The Rev. GEORGE W. HUNTINGTON, formerly rector of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Reconciliation in Brooklyn, and for the last fifteen years attached to the Reformed Episcopal Church of Newburg, N. Y., died at his home in that city on Wednesday. Mr. Huntington was born in Norwich, Conn., eighty-two years ago, and throughout the civil war was a Chaplain in the United States Navy.

GEORGE TICE, an assistant engineer, in charge of the plan work in the Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices, died on Wednesday from pneumonia at his home, 164 Van Sicklen Street, Brooklyn, in his forty-fourth year. Mr. Tice had been in the municipal service for nearly thirty years. He first entered the Department of City Works of the old City of Brooklyn as an assistant to Engineer Edward Weeks.

THOMAS HAMMOND HARPER, a retired dry goods merchant, died yesterday at his residence, 468 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-sixth year. Mr. Harper was born in England, and came to this country in 1880 to become manager of the dress goods department of Arnold, Constable & Co. Later he went into business for himself, and had a mill at Paterson, N. J., for the manufacture of silk and tapestries. Mr. Harper was a collector of books and paintings.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

SMOLEN.—To Mr. and Mrs. J. Smolen, 403 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, a son, March 19, 1918.

Engaged.

THORN—PEIRCE.—Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William S. Peirce of Washington, D. C., formerly of Springfield, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie, to Captain Edward Floyd-Jones Thorn, Ordnance Department, National Army, son of Mr. and Mrs. Conde Raguet Thorn of 310 West 77th St., city. Miss Peirce is at present visiting her cousin, Mrs. G. L. McAlpin of 9 East 90th St.

Married.

AUER—JACKSON.—Helen Mar, daughter of Joseph Jackson, to Charles Auer, Lieutenant Medical Reserve Corps, on Thursday, March 21, 1918, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brooklyn.

AUER—JACKSON.—March 21, Helen M. Jackson to Charles Auer.

Died.

ADAMS.—Lieutenant Briggs K., killed in action, France, March 14. Memorial service will be held on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the First Congregational Church, Montclair, N. J.

BAME.—Pauline, on March 20, in her 54th year, at Roosevelt Hospital, after a long illness, beloved wife of Abram, mother of Joseph, Harry, Mildred, Charles, Clara, and Lillian Schiess. Funeral private from her late residence, 961 Fox St. Kindly omit flowers. Philadelphia papers please copy.

BELL.—James M. Bell of 16 West Eighty-third Street, New York, died at Tampa, Florida, March 19, 1918. Funeral services at late residence, Saturday afternoon at 1:30.

BELL.—At his residence, 541 West 124th St., on Tuesday, March 19, 1918, Alexander P., beloved husband of Sallie Wainright Bell. Funeral private.

BELLANTONI.—Confederate Veteran Camp of New York. Funeral services for Comrade Philip Bellantoni will be held at S. Merritt Hoole's Funeral Parlor, 710 Eighth Avenue, Saturday, March 23, at 11 A. M. Interment at Mount Hope Cemetery. Train leaves the 155th Street Station of Elevated road at 12:20 P. M. Comrades are requested to attend.

WILLIAM S. KEILEY, Commander.
Clarence H. Hatton, Adjt.

BOTHWELL.—Suddenly in Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, March 19, 1918, Ada C., daughter of Catherine C. and the late George W. Bothwell. Funeral services on Friday, March 22, at his late home, 570 East 28th St., Paterson, at 2 P. M.

CLEMENS.—Richard, husband of Ellen, Thursday, March 21, at his home, 206 West 106th St. Notice of funeral later.

CORWITH.—At Belfort, N. Y., March 21, 1918, of pneumonia, Sarah Nicoll, wife of S. R. Corwith, M. D., and daughter of the late William Nicoll of Islip, N. Y. Funeral services at Emanuel Church, Great River, N. Y., Sunday, March 24, 1918, at 3:30 P. M.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, March 21, at his residence, 424 West 144th St., Thomas Jefferson Davis, son of the late James and Hannah Clark Davis, in his 86th year. Funeral private.

DEMAREST.—Zelotes G. Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 642, F. & A. M., Brethren: It is with deep regret we announce the death of brother Zelotes G. Demarest, on Thursday, March 21st, at his residence, 1,430 Webster Av., Bronx. Notice of funeral tomorrow.

DIX.—At Pittsfield, Mass., March 21, Lucretia Van Santvoord, widow of Edward Pomeroy. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ECKERSON.—On Tuesday, March 19, 1918, Sophia Remsen, widow of the late Benjamin Eckerson, in her 96th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 44 West 77th, Friday morning, 9:30 o'clock.

NELSON.—Elizabeth A., wife of Walter Nelson and daughter of the late John and Mary Carlin. Funeral from the home of her brother, John J. Carlin, 37 Crescent Av., New Brighton, S. I., on Saturday, 9 A. M.; thence to St. Peter's Church. Interment St. Peter's Cemetery.

NEWMAN.—Malvina, beloved wife of the late Henry Newman and devoted mother of Jennie Lowenstein, Emma Solomon, Stella Bresiauer, Mildred Weil, and Samuel. Funeral from her late residence, 561 West 163d St., Friday at 10 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Patrick, on March 20, 1918. Funeral from his late residence, 102 West 90th St., Friday, March 22, at 2 P. M. Friends invited. Requiem mass on Saturday, March 23, at St. John's Church, Worcester, Mass., where interment will take place. Automobile cortege.

O'ROURKE.—At his residence, 7 West 101st St., Joseph W., beloved son of Celie P. and the late William B. O'Rourke, and brother of Mrs. J. J. Brady, Catherine, and Richard, and the late John B. O'Rourke. Requiem mass at Church of the Ascension, 107th near Broadway, on Friday, at 10 A. M.

OPPENHEIM.—At the Collingwood Hotel, Samuel, beloved husband of Alice Oppenheim, in his 61st year. Funeral Friday, March 22, 10 A. M., from Campbell Funeral Parlor, Broadway, 66th St. Dallas (Texas) and Selma (Ala.) papers please copy.

OSBORNE.—On March 21, 1918, Charles H., husband of Clara J. Osborne. Funeral service, at his late residence, Cherry St., Jacob F., 600 Summit Av., West Hoboken, March 19, aged 27.

EIRSCH.—Rosie, 530 Springfield Av., Newark, March 19.

HOOTER.—Florence, 771/2 Peshine Av., Newark, March 20, aged 9 months.

AMES.—Alexander J., 296 6th St., Jersey City, March 19. Funeral service today.

LE STRANGE.—Mary, widow of Dwight St., Jersey City, March 19, aged 30. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

OUGHLIN.—Mary, 16 Waverly St., Jersey City, March 19. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

CCARTHY.—Margaret L., 228 Mulberry St., Newark, March 20, aged 20.

CINTYRE.—Robert B., 373 Elizabeth Av., Newark, March 19. Funeral service today.

ACDONALD.—John W., 808 Clinton Av., Newark, March 19.

AUNDERS.—Frank, 150 Washington St., Newark, March 19, aged 70. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

EEFUS.—Daniel, 453 Ocean Av., Jersey City, March 20.

FFENHAUSSER.—Wilhelmina, 96 Hudson St., Jersey City, March 19, aged 17.

ALMER.—Laura M., New

GIANTS SLASH THE BALL HEARTILY IN PRACTICE GAME ON THE TRAINING GROUNDS AT MARLIN

GIANTS POUND BALL ALL OVER THE LOT

Some of the Mighty Drives Even Sail Out of the Inclosure at Marlin.

TESREAU SHOWS UP WELL

Waite Hoyt Fares Ill at Batter's Hands—Infielders Raise No Joy in McGraw's Bosom.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Tex., March 21.—Home runs flew from Giants' bats all over Emerson Field this afternoon, particularly in the eighth inning of the third contest between the McCartys and Gibsons. As the McCartys got all four home runs, two of which were made by Heinie Zimmerman, of the Bronx, the McCartys won the game by a score of 6 to 3, taking the lead in the series. However, up to the eighth, it looked as if the Gibsons would win, as the McCartys were behind until they turned loose their big guns in that inning.

A decision by Germany Schaefer on Heinie Zimmerman early in the game had a lot to do with the Bronx boy's homer. Zimmerman hit a bounder in front of the plate in the fourth and after a lot of wrangling Gibson showed Schaefer where the ball struck, and Schaefer called Heinie out. Was Zimmy angry? He arose to the highest pitch since leaving the Cubs and followed his tirade against Schaefer by heaving his bat over the fence.

Zim still was fighting mad when he went to bat in the sixth, and he knocked a home run to the deepest recesses of centre field. Even one homer could not calm down Heinie, and he landed on Waite Hoyt, the Brooklyn school boy, for another in the eighth inning.

Young Hoyt really received one of the finest lacings of his gay young life in the eighth. The score was 3 to 2 in favor of nis side when he relieved Sallee in the seventh, and retired the side in order in that inning. But the McCartys certainly hopped on him in the eighth, when they mauled the youngster for six hits, which were made up as follows: Three homers, a triple, a double, and a single.

Jeff Tesreau opened the attack when he lost the ball in the tennis court located in deep left field and tore around the bases for a homer. Ross Young took his cue from Jeff and also knocked a homer to the tennis court in left. Burns hit a single, but it almost knocked a finger off Fletcher. Baker forced Burns and went out stealing, when the McCartys launched a new attack. Zimmerman also knocked the ball to the tennis court for a homer.

Then the assault flickered out. Wilhoit came down to a triple and Holke to a double.

McGraw went back to pretty much the same lineups that were employed in Tuesday's game this afternoon. Anderson, Tesreau, and Smith were the pitchers for the winning team, and Benton, Sallee, and Hoyt served them up for Gibson's losers.

Big Tesreau looked by far the best among the twirlers, as he allowed only one hit in four innings. He has not been scored on in eight innings, and is taking his work very seriously, playing a lot of handball in addition to doing lots of work on the ball field. McGraw predicts that he will be back in his old-time form this season.

In discussing the candidates for his infield, McGraw admitted today that none of the four men, Baker, Rodriguez, Hemingway or Schepner had made much of an impression on him. Of the lot he says Rodriguez appears to be easily the best.

The weather today was not as favorable as it had been during the last few days, and it was the first sunless day the club has had since arriving here. It threatened to rain all day and a few drops of rain fell during the game. The temperature continued warm, but a strong wind again has blown up.

The teams' lineup today:

McCarty's—Young, r. f.; Burns, l. f.; Baker, 2b.; Zimmerman, 3b.; Wilhoit, c. f.; Holke, 1b.; Schepner, s. s.; McCarty, c.; Anderson, Tesreau, Smith, pitchers.

Gibson's—Doyle, 2b.; Rodriguez, 1b; Kauff, c. f.; Fletcher, s. s.; Thorpe, r. f.; Hemingway, 3b.; Pitt, l. f.; Gibson, c.; Benton, Sallee, and Hoyt, pitchers.

Score by innings: R.H.E.

McCarty's ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 4 0—6 14 3
Gibson's ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 6 0

Runs—Zimmerman, (2,) Young, Burns, Baker, Wilhoit, Tesreau, Doyle, Kauff, Fletcher. Two-base hits—Holke, (2,) Baker. Three-base hits—McCarty, Hemingway, Wilhoit. Home runs—Zimmerman, (2,) Tesreau, Young. Stolen bases—Fletcher, (2,) Kauff. Base on balls—Off Anderson, 1. Hits—Off Benton, 3 in 3; off Sallee, 4 in 3; off Hoyt, 7 in 3; off Anderson, 4 in 3; off Tesreau, 1 in 4; off Smith, 1 in 2. Struck out—By Hoyt, 1; by Anderson, 1; by Tesreau, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Schaefer and Brannick.

HERZOG TELLS HIS TERMS.

Ordered from Field by President Baker, He Explains Demands.

Charley Herzog, formerly Captain of the Giants and now a holdout, refusing to sign with the Boston Braves, was ordered off the field by President Baker at St. Petersburg, Fla., Wednesday, where he was practicing with the Phillies. Herzog is living in St. Petersburg and got Manager Pat Moran's permission to don a uniform and practice with his club.

When President Baker saw Herzog playing he immediately held up the practice and told the holdout to vamoose. "You know you are at odds with two clubs in the National League and that you have been traded to Boston and have not reported. You are virtually a holdout and are defying the National League. I don't care to be placed in the position of harboring a holdout."

Herzog listened to Baker's reasoning and left the field quietly. He said: "I have been in the league for eleven years and was one of the most active men against the Federal League. I worked hard during the baseball war and traveled all over the country signing players. I believe I have something coming to me from the league, and while I feel an injustice is being done in this case, I also can see Baker's side of it.

"All that I am asking," said Herzog, "is the same money I received in New York, and that means I want a salary for being Captain and the equivalent of a share of the world's series receipts. I am asking it because I believe the Giants will win the pennant."

SEDGEWICK VICTOR IN RING.

Achieves Harvard Boxing Championship in Bout with Fishback.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 21.—R. M. Sedgwick of Milton won the Harvard University boxing championship title tonight when he defeated F. C. Fishback of Washington, D. C., on points in a three-round bout in the heavyweight class. Both men are members of the football squad.

C. C. N. Y. Class Meet Tonight.

More than 150 entries have been received by Manager Louis Berg for the yearly interclass track and field meet this evening in the City College gymnasium. Of these sixty-two athletes are from the freshman class. The following events will be contested: 100, 220, 440, 880 and one and two-mile runs, broad jumps, high jumps, pole vault and shotputs.

DODGERS' BATS ARE BUSY.

Two Teams of Robins Take Field and Make Twenty Hits.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 21.—The Brooklyn Dodgers again produced some heavy hitting in the seven-inning game between picked teams, which constituted the greater part of their practice today. They made a total of twenty hits, among them a home run and six triples. The team captained by Jimmie Johnson won by a score of 5 to 4. This team has now won three out of four games in the intra-club series.

Jake Daubert came through strongly on the offensive for the Johnson team today. Daubert, being one of the veterans of the team, is slow to get his batting eye this year. Up to today he had not made a hit in any of the practice games. In the first inning today, with one on base, he poled one of his old-time swats. He took hold of the sphere and put it over the right field fence for a home run. The blow really won the game for his side.

There was a great improvement in the fielding on both sides today. The fielding was more snappy, and there were practically no bad plays made in the game, though the field is in bad shape. Jimmie Johnson, who is an outfielder by trade, played shortstop today and gave an excellent exhibition. He made three remarkable plays, which helped save the game for his team.

Heitman and Plitt faced each other for five innings. Both are young pitchers. Manager Robinson gave the veterans a chance to rest, as he is getting them ready for the game with the Boston Red Sox tomorrow. Russell and Mitchell also pitched a few innings.

The four invalids were at the park today, but did not play. Ward is still limping. Grimes and Griner will be ready to play tomorrow, and Olson will also be out. It will probably be several days before Ward is able to take a turn at practice.

CHAJES DEFEATS JANOWSKI.

Takes Third Game of Series from French Chess Master.

Oscar Chajes, the New York State chess champion, defeated D. Janowski of Paris in the third game of their match at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday. It was the first of the series in which a decisive result was reached, the first two games having been drawn. The score to date, therefore, reads: Chajes, 1; Janowski, 0; drawn, 2.

In the third game Janowkski began with a queen's pawn opening, and Chajes, as in the first game, again relied upon Tschigorin's defense. The French champion developed his queen's bishop at KB4, but did not obtain a satisfactory development. He was surprised by his opponent on the eighth move, when Chajes sacrificed a pawn, obtaining the initiative. At his twenty-second turn, Chajes won the exchange, which he held until his forty-eighth move, when he felt strong enough to abandon it. Having its steadily developed passed pawn on the QR file, Chajes had no difficulty in forcing a win after fifty-three moves.

C. C. N. Y. FRESHMEN LOSE.

Beaten by 1920 Quintet in Annual Interclass Basket Ball Play.

The 1920 class of C. C. N. Y. defeated the 1921 section in the Heights gymnasium yesterday in the annual interclass tournament in basket ball. The final score was 12 to 9. The outcome of the match hung on the shooting of fouls, as each side scored foul goals; 1920 made four foul shots, 1921 only one.

The lineup:

1920.	Position.	1921.
Langer	L. F.	Katz
Fischheim	R. F.	Freiberg
De Rose	C.	Harsany
Tomberg	R. G.	Weiss
Cohen	L. G.	Lillienbloom

Field goals—Langer, Fichheim, Cohen, (2,) Katz, Freiberg, (2.) Lillienbloom. Foul shots—Cohen, (4.) Harsany, (1.) Substitutions—Rosenzweig for Freiberg, Schwartz for Weiss. Time of periods—15 minutes each. Referee—Irving Projan, 'Varsity Captain. Timer—Sid Goodfriend, manager.

NICHOLLS HAS LOW SCORE.

Local Professional Makes 74 Over Pinehurst Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 21.—Good scores were in order at Pinehurst today. Gil Nicholls, the former Great Neck professional, had a 38, 36—74 on the No. 2 course, and Parker Whittemore played the No. 3 course in the same figures. Dr. George T. Gregg of Pittsburgh and Donald Parson of Youngstown had a 76 to their credit.

Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd and Miss Elaine Rosenthal, the North and South champion, played No. 2 in 83 and 86, respectively. Mrs. Stuart Pritchard of the Midlothian Club, formerly Miss Myra Helmer, and once holder of the Western championship title, arrived at Pinehurst and will take part in the North and South championship, which opens on Saturday.

A. A. U. SANCTIONS TOUR.

To Govern Contests in Which Misses Durack and Wylie Will Swim.

Official sanction was granted yesterday by the Amateur Athletic Union for the proposed tour in this country of the Misses Fannie Durack and Mina Wylie, the two leading mermaids of Australia. Notification to this effect was sent to Mrs. W. Chambers, honorary Secretary of the New South Wales Ladies Amateur Swimming Association. Mrs. Chambers made the application for a sanction about one month ago.

Miss Durack, with her partner, is expected to arrive at San Francisco about the middle of June. The two Australian swimmers will compete in a number of events in practically all the large cities on the Western coast, and an effort will be made while they are in this country, to have them participate in events in the East.

All of the events will be under the supervision of the A. A. U. If the plans of the union's officials materialize, the Misses Durack and Wylie will meet Miss Claire Galligan, national champion at 500 and 880-yards and one mile and Miss Olga Dorfner, the Philadelphia veteran, who holds titles at 100, 220, and 440-yards, at San Francisco July 21.

BLOW FOR SUNDAY GAMES.

Baseball Bill Sent to Legislative Burial Grounds.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.—A favorable report on the Sunday baseball bill introduced by Senator Robert R. Lawson of Brooklyn was submitted by the Senate Committee on Codes today. The measure has been amended by the addition of a home rule clause which would make baseball matches lawful after 2 P. M. Sundays unless the municipal authorities should adopt ordinances against it.

Senator Lawson requested that the bill be advanced to the order of final passage, but an objection by Senator Adon P. Brown resulted in its consignment to the general orders calendar, considered the legislative burial ground at this period of the session.

To Promote Horse Breeding.

BOSTON, March 21.—Organization of the New England Horse Breeders and Fairs Association was completed today at a meeting in this city of secretaries of racing and fair associations and New England horsemen. The purpose of the association is to stimulate interest in breeding so as to supply remounts for the army and horses for racing and to co-ordinate the work of New England fairs.

YANKEE REGULARS TAKE FIRST GAME

Superior Head Work Decides Opening Practice Fray in Favor of Veterans, 9 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 21.—Hard hitting, fair fielding, base running that was smart as well as the reverse, and pitching which varied from good to indifferent were the leading developments this afternoon of the first practice game between Yankee players under the Huggins régime. The regulars beat the second team, mostly youngsters, 9 to 7, and both sides peppered the ball.

The offensive of the two teams was strong, strong and ragged, and handicapped by poor base running on the second side, and strong, resourceful, and cleverly manipulated on the regular side. The regulars, or veterans, managed their game with better head work, outmanoeuvring the second team, which was not unexpected. The regular team showed power and ability to make runs. That was the most encouraging aspect of the day.

Both sides employed the sacrifice hit well, and so far as can be told by one game, which isn't much, Huggins thinks well of this play. There was some stalwart swatting, and young men played the leading part in it. Beck made a triple, double, and single for the regulars, and Hannah, who did excellent work both on offense and defense, and created a favorable impression generally, batted home two runs. Not only did he do this and watch bases closely, picking off two men napping at second, but he slipped home from third on a pop fly to Huggins. He took Hug by surprise by his boldness and also doubtless calculated that the manager's throwing arm was not dangerous. Sure enough the peg was weak and the big catcher cantered in standing up.

Walter Pipp was another robust hitter, while on the second team Walters, who played third, Lamar, Ward, and Ruel did the heavy stick work. Ward made three timely singles, but hurt his team's chances by poor judgment in base running. Once he was trapped by the guileful Gilhooley. He singled to right with a man on first; the hit drove his mate to third, but Gilhooley, with a throw to Beck, fooled Ward into trying for second. The play was for him as the time and Beck and Pratt collared him.

Veterans did better pitching than the youngsters. Mogridge twirled the first three innings for the regulars and Russell the first three for the second team. There was but slight recourse to curve ball pitching. Russell, however, did throw a few moist balls. Runs began flocking home as soon as Monroe and Thormahlen took the mound. The second team by a vigorous bombardment of Mohroe all but tied the score and wiped out a five-run lead. The regulars responded whenever their opponents rallied and rattled the southpaw service of Thormahlen just as freely.

The summary:

First Team—Gilhooley, rf; Miller, cf; Pratt, 2b; Pipp, 1b; Bodie, lf; Peck, ss; Beck, 3b; Hannah, c; Mogridge and Monroe, p.

Second Team—High, cf; Camp, lf; Vick, rf; Lamar, 1b; Walters, 3d; Ward, ss; Huggins, 2b; Ruel, c; Russell and Thormahlen, p.

Score by innings— R.H.E.

First Team ..... 0 1 2 2 1 3 0—9 10 2
Second Team ..... 0 0 0 0 5 0 0—7 11 4

Hits: Second Team—Gilhooley, Miller, Pipp, (2,) Bodie, Beck, (3,) Hannah, (2.) Errors—Bodie, Peck, Walters, (2,) Ward, Huggins. Three-base hits—Beck, High. Two-base hit—Beck. Hits—Off Mogridge, 2 in 3 innings; Monroe, 9 in 4; Russell, 1 in 2; Thormahlen, 7 in 4. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 1; Russell, 1; Thormahlen, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Monroe. Wild pitch—Thormahlen. Sacrifice hits—Pratt, Hannah, Mogridge, Vick. Stolen base—Miller. Earned runs—Off Monroe, 7; Russell, 2; Thormahlen, 4. Runs batted in—By Gilhooley, 1; Miller, 1; Bodie, 1; Pipp, 2; Hannah, 2; High, 1; Camp, 1; Vick, 1; Walters, 2; Ward, 1.

Bob McGraw, the young pitcher, who is a fine figure of a lad, was before the army examining board this afternoon, that ceremony having been transferred from his home in Colorado. The board pronounced him "physically perfect." He is in Class 1-A of the draft but does not know when he will be called.

Alvah Bowman, the pitcher from Toledo, has arrived.

Huggins's record at the bat was one walk, one strike-out, and two infield outs. He had a fielding error and one slow throw home, on which a man scored from third.

The Camp Wheeler team, which the Yankees will tackle on Saturday, is known as the "headquarters unit team" and is in the lead in the Camp Wheeler baseball race.

MALONEY'S CHANCE IS GONE.

Defeat by Shoemaker Puts Him Out of Pool Title Race.

Standing of the Players.

	Won.	Lost.	H.R.
J. H. Shoemaker	6	0	31
A. Gardner	4	1	15
J. J. Maloney	4	2	21
T. A. Plunkett	4	3	15
C. Shongood, Jr.	3	4	22
C. M. Munoz	2	5	17
C. R. Fulton	2	5	20
A. Wickers	1	6	17

J. Howard Shoemaker disposed of one of his most formidable rivals in the national amateur pocket billiard championship tournament at the New York Athletic Club last night when he defeated James J. Maloney by a score of 125 to 104. This is the second defeat that Maloney has suffered in the event and practically places him out of the running for the championship honors.

Altnough he led from the start Shoemaker had a hard struggle before overcoming his rival. Maloney played a remarkably strong uphill game, but Shoemaker's skill was just a little more tha nhe could match.

J. J. Maloney and Thomas A. Plunkett of the New York Motor Cycle Club were the victors in the afternoon games. Maloney defeated Ardie Wickers by a score of 125 to 104 and Plunkett vanquished Cecil M. Munoz by 125 to 67. In both of these matches there was an element of surprise. It was hardly expected that Maloney would be so closely pressed by Wickers, who has made rather a poor showing in the tournament, and it was startling that Plunkett, who is the champion of the Elks, could defeat Munoz, a veteran tournament player, by such a one-sided score as that recorded.

It was evident in the case of Munoz that he was far from being in good stroke. All through the tournament he has failed to live up to the reputation for brilliant shooting which he had established in other years, but yesterday he was particularly erratic. He missed simple shots in a manner that was almost incredible. Plunkett, on the other hand, played a consistently good game throughout.

The scores:

Afternoon Games.

Maloney—9 9 8 5 11 12 0 11 6 4 12 11 8 12 6 1 2. Total—125. Scratches—2. High runs—13, 11, and 11.

Wickers—5 5 6 9 3 2 14 3 8 10 2 3 6 2 8 13 12. Total—104. Scratches—11. High runs—12, 12, and 7.

Plunkett—5 14 8 10 7 7 11 7 13 10 10 10 7 6 4. Total—125. Scratches—4. High runs—18, 15, and 10.

Munoz—9 0 6 4 7 7 3 7 1 4 4 4 7 8 1. Total—67. Scratches—5. High runs—8 and 7.

Evening Game.

Shoemaker—10 2 11 9 6 12 5 14 0 7 12 11 12 3 4 0 10. Total—125. Scratches—7. High runs—15, 13, and 14.

Maloney—4 12 3 5 8 2 9 0 14 7 2 3 2 11 10 14. Total—102. Scratches—8. High runs—12, 11, and 10.

CRESCENTS VICTORS ON ICE.

Overwhelm St. Nick Hockey Team in Final Fray, 9 to 1.

Final Standing of the Teams.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Hockey Club	3	0	1000
Crescent A. C.	1	2	.333
St. Nicholas S. C.	1	3	.250

The triangle series in the Amateur Hockey League ended last night at the Brooklyn Ice Palace, where the Crescent A. C. showed unexpected activity and defeated the St. Nicholas Skating Club team, by a score of 9 to 1. The Santa Claus team was without the services of its regular goal tender, and Turrell was playing out of his position at the cage.

The Crescents started to score early in the game, and there was never a time when they did not score at will. The two schoolboys on the New Mooners team, Hall and Fyfe, both played a lively game, and the puck was continually passed to them by the veterans. The only St. Nicks' goal was shot by Loutrell, the former Yale player, a few seconds before the end of the game.

In the series, the Hocky Club won with three victories, also having played one tie game with the Crescents. The Crescents finished second.

The line-up and summary:

Crescent, (9.)	Position.	St. Nicholas, (1.)
Lang	G.	Turrell
Kennedy	C. P.	White
Shirreff	P.	Swansen
Hall	C.	Loutrell
Fyfe	L. W.	Gellatly
O'Rourke	R. W.	Pierson

Goals—first half—Fyfe in 0:43; Fyfe in 3:40; Kennedy in 10:45; Shirreff in 13:50. Second half—Shirreff in 0:30; Hall in 0:40; O'Rourke in 4:40; Shirreff in 6:10; Loutrell in 19:10; Hall in 19:40. Referee P. G. Stewart, Hockey Club. Time of halves, 20 minutes. Substitution, Vincent Botting for Fyfe.

HOCKEY TITLE TO FARMERS.

Win in Bankers' League by Beating Guaranty Trust Team.

Final Standing of the Teams.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Farmers L. & T. Co.	6	2	.750
Equitable Trust	5	3	.625
National City Bank	5	4	.556
Guaranty Trust	0	7	.000

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company team won the championship of the Bankers' Hockey League at the Crystal Ice Rink last night, finishing in first place by defeating the Guaranty Trust Company team 6 to 0, while the Equitable Trust downed the National City Bank team by a score of 3 to 2. This victory for the Equitable gave it second place in the league race.

Myers, at centre for the Farmers', did most of the scoring for the winners, shooting two goals in the first half and one in the second. Keator also was an important factor in the game.

The Equitable and City Bank teams had a close battle right up to the end. The first period ended with the two tied at 2 to 2, and for most of the second period there was no scoring. A few minutes before the end of the game Griffith, who substituted for Toothe at centre, slammed in the winning goal.

The lineups and summaries:

Farm.L. & T.,(6.)	Position.	Guaranty, (0.)
Mayhoff	P.	Anderson
Owen	P.	Russell
Wren	C. P.	Ball
Myers	C.	Longenecker
Burrows	R.	Ericson
Scott	L. W.	West
Keator	R. W.	Secord

Goals—First half: Keator in 3:18, Myers in 7:41, Myers in 12:13. Second half: Myers in 3:17, Owen in 5:38, Keator in 12:22. Referee —J. M. Hecker, Columbia. Time of periods—15 minutes.

Equitable, (3.)	Position.	Nat. City Bk.,(2.)
Thompson	G.	Hoffman
Burrows	P.	Rice
Davis	C. P.	Dickinson
Toothe	C.	Lovejoy
Caffrey	R.	Baker
Gibson	L. W.	Russell
Fiske	R. W.	Van Siclen

Goals—First half: Caffrey, in 2:40; Van Siclen, in 6:12; Lovejoy, in 10:18; Toothe, in 13:40. Second half: Griffith, in 12:14. Substitution—Griffith for Toothe. Referee—J. M. Hecker, Columbia. Time of periods—15 minutes.

SIX-MAN TEAMS FAVORED.

Canadian Hockey Association to Provide Uniform Rules.

TORONTO, Canada, March 21.—Following the Allan Cup hockey series, played here recently, the officials of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Hockey Association announced that they were thoroughly convinced that six-man teams provided a superior game and that their association would abandon seven-man teams. They also declared themselves in favor of three twenty-minute periods rather than halves of thirty minutes each. In keeping with the frequently expressed demand to this effect the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association has agreed to provide uniform rules for the whole Dominion for next year on the basis of six-man teams.

MONTCLAIR RIFLEMEN WIN.

Gain Third Victory in Row, Defeating Bordentown, 972 to 934.

Montclair Academy's rifle team won another corespondence match yesterday by defeating the Bordentown Military Institute quintet by the score of 972 to 934. This triumph gives the Montclair shooters their third victory in as many matches. The victorious team scored an average of 194.4, while the Bordentown quintet's average mark was 186.8. In the race for individual laurels Sherman and Moore, both of Montclair, tied, each with 196 shots out of a possible 200. The lowest score on the victorious team was credited to De Gress, who had 192, but this figure was higher than the top score for Bordentown's leading shooter, H. Parker, who had 189.

The scores:

MONTCLAIR.		BORDENTOWN.	
Sherman	196	H. Parker	189
Moore	196	Reid	188
H. Dodd	194	Linsley	186
Steiner	194	J. Parker	186
De Gress	192	Sewalles	185
Total	972	Total	934

MANY ENTER N. Y. A. C. MEET

Leading Athletes of Eastern Department to Take Part.

A record number of entries have been received for the annual indoor games of the New York Athletic Club to be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Broadway and 168th Street, tomorrow night. The entire receipts from the meet will be turned over to the Army and Navy Athletic Equipment Fund, and to help all of the best enlisted athletes at the various cantonments of the Eastern Department have signified their intention of being present.

Camp Upton, Camp Dix, Camp Merritt, Fort Slocum, Fort Totten, Fort Jay, Fort Wadsworth, and Fort Hamilton have all entered large delegations for the premier honors. The navy will be represented by squads from the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, Bensonhurst, Whitestone, Navy Yard, Fifty-second Street Station, and the Granite State. All are crowded with some of the greatest athletic stars of recent years. It is expected that Howard Berry, the former University of Pennsylvania star, will lead the delegation from Camp Dix.

The New York Athletic Club officials have decided to admit free all soldiers and sailors appearing in uniform.

YALE NOT TO SEND CREW TO REGATTA

Definitely Announced That 'Varsity Eight Will Not Compete on Severn.

Yale has definitely announced that the 'Varsity crew will not enter the intercollegiate race which is to be held on the Severn at Annapolis. Although Yale representatives were at the recent meeting of the American Rowing Association in this city, which formulated the latest plan for a pretentious regatta to take the place of Poughkeepsie and New London, and favored the idea, the university authorities at New Haven have frowned on the project, and Yale will not send a crew to the Naval Academy regatta.

In giving reasons for coming to this decision, Professor Abbott, who is in charge of the crews, points out that with the casualties growing every day, the university does not believe that the crew should take part in such a big celebration such as the proposed regatta.

The action of Yale, it is believed, will now have an effect on the attitude at Harvard and Princeton, and it is possible that the Severn regatta may be abandoned, although outside of the three institutions mentioned the sentiment for the regatta is very strong. Yale is willing to take part in dual regattas, but refuses to participate in anything which resembles a rowing spectacle.

In stating Yale's position, Professor Abbott says: "The Yale University crew will not take part in the Severn regatta on May 11. The reason is that we do not believe, where the casualties are coming in more frequently every day, that Yale University should take part in a big celebration such as the proposed regatta on the Severn.

"If Yale and Harvard had wanted a big regatta, they would have followed their usual plan of meeting at New London on the last of June. The only excuse that the authorities had for instituting organized sport at these two universities again is that we find it necessary for the morale and good health of the college, that the students should be urged to undertake athletic sports, and these sports will merely be the handmaid of military and naval training.

"We, therefore," continued Professor Abbott, "enter organized sport not with the old purpose of defeating our brethren in this, but merely for the purpose of turning out men in the best physical condition to undergo the strain of modern warfare. It is necessary for the American youth to have some objective. Therefore we are going to race Harvard, Princeton, and Pennsylvania to get as many men as possible out rowing, for, without this sort of impetus, we find that the American undergraduate takes little interest in sports, as was evidenced last Autumn, when only fifty men went out for football and forty for crew. Since we have instituted organized rowing again we have many more men out on the river than we had last Fall.

"The Captains of all rowing universities are to have a meeting in New York tomorrow evening to see how they can, with the least expense and notoriety, row each other in triangular and dual races."

DATE FOR UNITED HUNTS.

Association to Hold One-Day Meeting at Terminal on May 25.

After a deliberation which covered several weeks, the Board of Directors of the United Hunts Racing Association decided yesterday to hold a Spring meeting of one day at Belmont Park Terminal. The date selected for the events was Saturday, May 25, which conflicts with the final day of the opening race meeting of the season at Jamaica. The regular Belmont Park race meeting opening will be held on May 27.

Following the decision of the Piping Rock Hunts Association and the Rockaway Hunt not to ask for racing dates this season, it was predicted by followers of the sport among amateurs that the United Hunts Association also would abandon any attempts at racing. However, the board yesterday decided it would be perfectly feasible to hold the one-day meeting, inasmuch as the association has promoted two big annual features.

These events, the United Hunts Steeplechase, valued at $5,000, and the United Hunts Double Event Steeplechase, with a value of $5,000, will be decided at that one-day meeting, as will five other events. Four of the events to be held will be over the jumps, and the other three probably will be high-weight handicaps for amateur jockeys.

The members of the board present at the meeting were J. J. R. Murling, Edward F. Whitney, George Willing, Jr., F. Ambrose Clark, Captain Joseph E. Davis, Frank J. Bryan, and Morton L. Schwartz.

TO DECIDE TITLES IN TANK.

First of A. A. U. Swimming Events to be Held at Detroit March 30.

Dates for the National Amateur Athletic Union swimming championships which were distributed recently by the association's championship committee, were announced yesterday at the local headquarters of the A. A. U. The first of the series will be decided March 30 in the pool of the Detroit A. C., when three events are scheduled, two for men and one for women. The men's events are the 150-yard backstroke swim and the plunge for distance. The women's competition will be at 500-yards.

On April 3 in the Chicago A. A. natatorium the men's 50-yard championship will be decided and on April 10 in the same tank the 500-yard and breast stroke titles for men will be decided. The Illinois A. C. will hold a two-day carnival April 4 and 5 when the water polo and diving titles for men and women's 100-yard championships will be determined. The semi-finals of the water polo match will be held on April 4 and and the finals, with the two titular events, will be held on the following day.

The Pittsburgh A. A. was yesterday awarded two of the events. They are the women's 200-yard breast stroke and men's 100-yard back stroke championship swims. No dates have been set aside for these competitions as yet.

MOLLER IN CLOSE BATTLE.

Local Mat Champion Near Defeat in Dual Meet.

Wrestlers of the Hungarian-American A. C. defeated the grapplers of the Boys' Club, three bouts out of, five, in a dual meet held last night. J. Moller, the metropolitan middleweight champion, had a narrow escape from defeat by P. Smith of the Boys' Club, but gained the decision after an extra five minutes of wrestling was ordered. S. Gluck and E. Schusler were the other victors for the Hungarian-American team, while S. Goldstein and C. Hirsch won for the Boys' Club.

Plan Benefit Boxing Bouts.

The Metropolitan A. A. U. will conduct an amateur boxing tournament at the 69th Regiment Armory on May 2 and 4 for the benefit of the soldiers of the regiment. The proceeds will be donated to the 69th Regiment's athletic fund. Bouts will be held in five classes at 110, 120, 130, 140, and 150 pounds.

WRESTLING BOUTS TONIGHT

Preliminaries in College Title Tourney to be Contested at Columbia.

Penn State will make its first appearance in intercollegiate wrestling title bouts this evening at Columbia, and since the team has been competing with marked success this season many regard it as a dark horse in the tourney, and even expect it to displace last year's champions, Cornell. The Ithacans, however, have entered for the tournament and are expected to put up a stiff fight in defending their laurels.

Six colleges will be represented. Besides Penn State and Cornell, they are Lehigh, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Columbia. Bouts will be held in seven classes and in two of these Blue and White triumphs are expected. Captain Barish of the Columbia team is expected to win the 145-pound class, while Rosenzweig, another Blue and White grappler, is regarded as the likely winner in the 115-pound division. Rosenzweig has gone through the present season without a defeat. In the 125-pound class, Bevier of Lehigh looms up as the most formidable entrant. The other classes are 135, 158, and 175 pound and heavyweight.

The referees will be Mr. Karl, former A. A. U. 115-pound champion, and Jack Niflot, who at one time held the 125-pound title. The elimination bouts will begin at 7:30 tonight and the finals will be decided tomorrow afternoon, commencing at 2:30.

LEHIGH SCHEDULES CUT.

Baseball, Lacrosse, Tennis, and Track Contests Limited.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 21.—All schedules of Spring sports at Lehigh University—baseball, lacrosse, tennis, and track—will be abbreviated this year because of the fact that college will close about one month earlier than usual. Professor H. R. Reiter, who has just returned from attending a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Middle Atlantic States Intercollegiate Track Association, states that the date set for that body's meet this year is May 18. The meet was to have been held at Stevens Institute, but because the campus at that institution is used for war purposes the meet has been awarded to Lafayette.

Coach Tom Keady arrived recently to get the baseball men started early. He will have practically a new team to pick. The same is true of the task that confronts Coaches Flick and Rayner of the lacrosse twelve, as Captain Alden is the lone remaining "L" man. Interclass lacrosse will be a feature this year, and the following class captains have been elected—junior, X. V. Keith; sophomore, E. H. Jenness; freshmen, L. D. Wenting. The senior class will not be represented, as it will have been graduated before the class league season starts.

The various schedules as adopted by the athletic association are as follows:

BASEBALL.—March 30—Albright, at home; April 3—Army, away; 6—Catholic University, at home; 10—Lehigh, at home; 15—Open; 17—Seton Hall, at home; 20—Pennsylvania, away; 24—Open; 27—Lafayette, away; May 1—Swarthmore, away. 4—Lafayette, at home; 11—Lafayette, away.

LACROSSE.—April 20—Swarthmore, at home; 20—University of Pennsylvania, away; 27—Stevens Institute, away; May 4—Yale, at home; 11—Johns Hopkins, away.

TENNIS.—April 17—Hill School, away; 20—Haverford, at home; 24—Lafayette, at home; 26—Rutgers, away, (morning;) College City of New York, away, (afternoon;) 27—Stevens Institute, away, (morning;) Columbia, away, (afternoon;) May 1—Lafayette, away; 4—Rutgers, at home; 8—Pennsylvania, at home.

FOOTBALL.—Sept. 28—Open; Oct. 5—Open; 12—Carnegie Tech, away; 19—Rutgers, at home; 26—Ursinus, at home; Nov. 2—University of Pittsburgh, at home; 9—Muhlenberg, at home; 16—Penn State, at home; 23—Lafayette, at home. The Isaacs, from Allentown, will also probably be played.

SET DATES FOR LONG RUNS.

Junior and Senior Cross-Country Races to be Held in April.

The junior metropolitan cross-country championship race will be held on April 13 and the senior event on April 20, it has been announced by the Metropolitan A. A. U. The announcement followed a meeting of the respective committees for both races. Both events are to be held over the Van Cortlandt Park course.

The junior chase will be run under different conditions than previously. The fact that the race is expected to attract a majority of the district's novice harriers has led the officials to adopt a plan eliminating the stiffest parts of the course. This means that the steep hills will not be included. In the place of these inclines, which are regarded as too trying for the junior harriers, the nearest roads will be utilized, so that part of the race will be run over the Glen Hill Road and the roads following the aqueduct and the lake. In the senior championship chase the officials decided to have it run over the same course as in former years without any elimination of stiff points.

The expected opposition to a continuance of the event because of the financial losses entailed was voted down in favor of an economic plan, which the officials expect will eliminate the money losses.

TO CONTINUE YACHT RACES.

Long Island Association Favors Events for Smaller Classes.

When the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound holds its annual meeting at the Hotel Astor on March 28 a resolution will be offered recommending that racing be continued during the coming Summer, in accordance with the expressed wish of President Wilson and Secretary of the Navy Daniels. The resolution which the delegates will pass upon reads as follows:

Whereas, In view of the expressed wish of the President and Secretary of the Navy and other Federal officials that yachting be continued, and, whereas, it is the policy of other branches of sport in this and the allied countries to continue competition, now, therefore, be it resolved that it is the sense of the Executive Committee of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound that yacht racing be continued, especially for the smaller classes, as far as possible by each individual club, with prizes of nominal value, and other money, usually devoted to the purchase of prizes, donated to war charities.

Markthaler to Lead Wesleyan.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 21.—Arthur F. Markthaler, of Elizabeth, N. J., has been elected captain of the Wesleyan football team. He played half back on the 'Varsity last season and is a brother of Edward L. Markthaler, captain of the Wesleyan 'Varsity football team in 1915 and assistant coach at Wesleyan under Coach Dan C. Kenan the Fall of 1916.

Cornell to Meet M. I. T. on Track.

BOSTON, March 20.—Cornell and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will hold a dual track meet this Spring, the first ever arranged between the two institutions. An announcement by Tech officials said the date and place of the meet were under consideration.

Concannon Leads Greenleaf.

Joseph Concannon scored a decisive victory over Ralph Greenleaf in the fourth block of their pocket billiard match yesterday by a score of 125 to 81. Concannon is now leading by a total score of 500 to 444.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Saratoga Vichy

A Spring Drink!

KUEHNE SETS MARK FOR MILE AT RINK

New York A. C. Skater Captures Two Title Races on St. Nicholas Ice.

Walter Kuehne, the New York A. C. skater, who is competing unattached this season, won both the one-mile and quarter-mile metropolitan speed skating championships at St.

MAY BAR IMPORTS OF PAPER RUBLES

Reserve Board Said to Plan Check on Increasing Speculation in Russian Money.

BIG AMOUNT FROM JAPAN

Decision of Federal Authorities Expected to Further Sale of Liberty Loan Bonds.

Speculation in Russian paper rubles having recently expanded to unusually large dimensions, and with indications that transactions are likely to make still greater headway, it was said yesterday that the Federal Reserve Board might decide to check the business, and accordingly is planning to issue an order placing an embargo on further importations of the Russian paper money. This was the information which bankers received yesterday informally, and although the board has not yet made any public statement, it is understood that official announcement of its action might be made within a few days.

For a long time there has been practically no trading in exchange on Petrograd, and the rate has nominally stood at 13 cents to the ruble. Transactions in exchange have been superseded by dealings in actual currency. The normal parity of the ruble is 51.4 cents, but the Russion paper rubles have been sold and bought in this market as low as 8¾ and 9 cents. Quite recently, speculation became very active, as a result of which there has been a marked advance in quotations for the currency. Yesterday the price was around 11 and 11¼ cents.

A large amount of the Russian currency which has been handled here lately has come from Japan and China. It is reported that the Japanese, who not very long ago converted their ruble credits into dollars and then exported gold from New York, have recently been sending to this country large quantities of the paper rubles and have converted this currency into dollar credits here.

The exports of gold to Japan were made previous to issuance of President Wilson's Executive order of Jan. 29, which placed all transactions in foreign exchange under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board and prohibited the exportation and ear-marking of gold or silver coin and bullion without first receiving a license for the same. Under this Executive order the Reserve Board would have the power to prevent the further importation of Russian paper rubles. The board could take this action on the ground that Russian paper rubles are "non-essential" to the prosecution of the war and that their continued importation would have the tendency of having American money invested in a non-productive and non-essential commodity.

Investigation has shown that these Russian rubles have been purchased by big and small speculators. The Russians and Russian-Americans of the east side particularly have been heavy buyers, many of them placing their savings in the Russian paper with the idea of supplying themselves with funds with which to go to Russia after the close of the war. It has also been reported that merchants have invested money in Russian currency with the expectation of using the same in buying goods after the war.

Indirectly the speculation in Russian paper money is likely to hurt the Liberty Loan, for American money which is expended for the purchase of the paper currency represents in most cases the "savings" of the people, which should properly be invested in the war loans of this country.

All of the Russian currency dealt in consists of currency issues put out prior to 1912 and represents the obligation of the Russian Imperial Government. In some quarters it is believed that no matter what happens in Russia and irrespective of plans for repudiation of war loans, &c., the currency issued prior to the war will stand a better chance of being honored than paper put out subsequently.

At the office of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York it was impossible to obtain any information regarding the plans for placing an embargo against further importations of the Russian currency.

MONEY FAMINE ACUTE ALL OVER RUSSIA

Rubles Being Hoarded and Trade Forced Back to a Mediaeval Basis.

MOSCOW, March 18. (Associated Press.)—The money shortage is so acute in Petrograd, Moscow, and other Russian cities that business operations are virtually impossible. Small money is especially scarce, and the money changers are charging heavy commissions for the breaking of 1,000 and 500 ruble notes. The restaurants, the cabmen, and the street car conductors are entirely without change, and long queues are strung out at all the banks in the effort to get large wills changed. Russian Liberty Loan bonds and coupons of all denominations are circulating as money.

Under the Soviet's orders the Moscow bank depositors have been prevented from withdrawing their funds without a special permit from the Government. The Petrograd Soviet allows the depositors each to withdraw 150 rubles weekly. There are similar regulations in other cities.

The private banks had little actual money when the Government nationalized them, and since the Soviets took them over new deposits have ceased to be made. The nationalization of the banks has forced such hoarding of money that the Government was reported recently to be about to denationalize them in an effort to call out the hidden money, but this report was denied by high officials.

The large quantities of paper money issued constantly have had no effect upon the shortage, which is constantly growing more acute in commercial circles. Trade is largely confined to foodstuffs, and the peasants and others who sell their supplies hide away the money they receive. The fear that large sums of money must be paid to the Germans under the peace terms has further aggravated the currency shortage and has hindered ordinary business. Archangel and many other cities have been forced to send special representatives to Moscow to try to obtain rubles. The bartering of commodities has been resorted to in many localities.

The Moscow wholesalers and jobbers and those in other distributing centres are virtually without goods and have suspended business. Because of the failure of transportation legitimate trade has given way to speculation, and to the sale of manufactured goods and foodstuffs at fabulous prices by exploiters of all classes. Small shops of all kinds are rapidly closing throughout Russia because of lack of supplies. Soldiers and wandering peddlers, who steal rides on the railways, are dealing in all sorts of foodstuffs and in small supplies of manufactured articles. The city streets and the country highways abound in these traffickers, who carry their goods with them in bags, and trade has been forced back to a mediaeval basis.

Workmen and soldiers and others of limited means are rapidly leaving the cities for their native villages where food is easier to obtain, and where the home industries are meeting the demand for manufactured articles. Such of the Moscow factories as have not closed are working only on part time, and consequently the workmen are rapidly leaving.

The Moscow food situation is slightly better than that at Petrograd, but the prices are prohibitive, and since the Government left Petrograd the public has despaired of any improvement in the food supply. Bread is impossible to obtain, and the population is moving to the country districts by any possible means. There are no regular passenger trains.

The soldiers from the demobilized forces are scattering with amazing rapidity, and the disorders which were feared in consequence of the demobilization have not occurred.

PETROGRAD, March 18, (Associated Press.)—Russia's total war expenditures are now 50,590,275,000 rubles.

It is reported that the Ukrainian Government is negotiating a loan from German banks.

DIFFER ON OTTINGER BILL.

Ira A. Place Denies New York Central Had a Hand in It.

Ira A. Place, Vice President of the New York Central Railroad, wrote a letter yesterday to Sig Cedarstrom, Secretary of the Mayor's Committee on Taxation and the Investigation of Mortgage Loans, declining to be present at the meeting of the committee tonight at the Hotel Majestic to discuss some phases of the Ottinger-Adler bill relating to the west side improvement. The bill was drawn by the committee named by the Governor, and statements have been made to the effect that it was in the interests of the New York Central Company.

Mr. Place stated that his company had no responsibility whatever in connection with the bill, and that it had nothing to do with its introduction in the Legislature.

"I am therefore unable," he wrote, "to see that I can usefully aid in the discussion of the bill. I, however, have no question as to the good faith of the people who drafted the bill or of those who introduced it."

Mr. Place then referred to these statements given out by the Chairman of the Committee on Taxation:

"The New York Central appears determined to grab the city's priceless waterfront.

"The New York Central now intends apparently to consummate its purpose by creating a 'commission' that may give the railroad what it wants."

Mr. Place said that there was no justification for either of these statements.

"On the contrary," his letter ran, "the object and purpose of the New York Central for the last ten years has been to improve municipal conditions by relieving the streets and avenues of the burdens and dangers to life and limb, of the surface use of streets and avenues, and to enlarge and improve its freight stations and terminal facilities and to make them more nearly adequate to the demands of the business interests of Manhattan Island, of Greater New York, and the State."

R. F. MAGON IN JAIL AGAIN.

Mexican Revolutionist Held on Sedition Charge in California.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 21.—Ricardo Flores Magon, who once tried to start a revolt in Mexico and was found guilty here in June, 1916, of misuse of the mails, was arrested today charged with sedition. He was held under $25,000 bail.

Magon is accused of writing an editorial in El Regeneracion, a Mexican paper here, appealing to Mexicans, radicals, and anarchists to rebel against the United States. It also advocated the destruction of existing Governments all over the world.

Magon, his brother, Enrique Flores Magon, and William C. Owen, an editor of El Regeneracion, were indicted for using the mails to incite revolution and murder. Owen never was arrested.

The Magon brothers came to the United States in 1903 and established El Regeneracion at Laredo, but later removed to San Antonio, where it was called El Progreso. El Regeneracion was published again at St. Louis. Later the brothers went to Toronto, Canada, and subsequently visited Texas, Arizona, and finally California, remaining here for twelve years. Both served terms in a Federal prison, having been convicted here several years ago on a charge of violating neutrality laws.

NASH'S NET ESTATE $752.

The transfer tax report filed yesterday in the estate of John McLean Nash, Treasurer of Columbia University and legal adviser to the Board of Trustees for many years, shows that he left a net estate of only $752 when he died, on March 8, 1916. His total assets were $62,416, but his debts aggregated $58,802, of which the bulk consisted of notes to Thomas and Catherine Nash, his brother and sister. He owed the Union and Brook Clubs for dues and Trinity Parish for pew rent. His home, at 6 West Forty-eighth Street, was worth $52,500, but the equity was only $17,500. He had $13,456 in cash and $11,400 in stocks and bonds. His interest in the law firm of Nash & Jones was $16,610.

NEW TAX QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY ROPER

Revenue Commissioner Issues Appendix to His Excess Profits Primer.

ODD PARTNERSHIP ANGLES

Exemptions in Cases of Certain Invested Capital—Complications in Corporation Finances.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Questions continue to come to the Internal Revenue Bureau in regard to the excess profits tax law, although two weeks ago, when Commissioner Roper authorized the publication of the Excess Profits Tax Primer, it was thought that every conceivable complication likely to disturb the taxpayer had been covered. Mr. Roper today approved the following appendix to the Primer:

QUESTION.—A law partnership has a net income of $15,000. One partner draws a salary of $3,000 and the other $6,000, leaving $6,000 net for the partnership. The deduction for the partnership is $6,000, leaving no tax to be paid. The $6,000 profits, however, is paid to the partner drawing the $6,000 salary. Does he pay excess profits on the basis of an income of $12,000?

ANSWER.—No. He has a $6,000 deduction, which covers his salary, and the $6,000 received in partnership profits is not taxable to the individual partner under the excess profits tax law. In the above case, neither the partnership nor the individual partners will have any excess profits tax to pay.

Q.—A partnership has a capital of $60,000, including $10,000 invested in municipal bonds and the stock of domestic corporations. The dividends and interest received on the stock and bonds are figured as a part of the partnership profits for the year. May the $10,000 be included as a part of the invested capital?

A.—No. The income from this investment is not subject to the excess profits tax. The stocks and bonds in question are therefore inadmissible assets and may not be included in the invested capital.

Q.—A corporation having a capital stock of $100,000 is engaged in the buying and selling of securities. During 1917 an average of $75,000 of its capital was invested in municipal bonds. Interest on the bonds amounted to $4,500; profits from the sale of the bonds amounted to $18,000. May any of the $75,000 invested in these bonds be included in invested capital?

A.—Yes. The total income from the bonds (interest plus trading profits) was $22,500. The trading profits were four-fifths of this amount. Under Article 45 of Regulations No. 41, four-fifths the amount ($75,000) invested in the bonds, namely, $60,000, may be included in the invested capital.

Q.—A corporation with a paid-up capital stock of $100,000 had accumulated a surplus of $20,000 on Dec. 31, 1914. In 1915 the corporation suffered a loss through fire amounting to $50,000. Since then it has made up $10,000 of this loss. In computing invested capital must the capital be reduced by the amount of the loss which was in excess of the surplus and which has not yet been made up? In other words, will the invested capital now be reduced to $80,000?

A.—No. The invested capital will be $100,000. The loss must be taken into account only to the extent that it wiped out the surplus. The amount of the original cash investment need not be reduced for this purpose. However, no new surplus can be included in the invested capital until the full loss of $30,000 chargeable against the capital account has been made good.

Q.—When adjustments are made under Schedule B or C of Form 1,103, must the corporation change its books accordingly?

A.—It is not necessary that the books be changed, provided some permanent record of the adjustments is kept.

Q.—On Dec. 31, 1917, a corporation set aside a reserve of $100,000 to pay the excess profits tax due in June, 1918, in case the current earnings should not be sufficient. May this $100,000 be included in invested capital as of Jan. 1, 1918?

A.—Yes. Although set aside as a reserve fund, it will be regarded as a part of the surplus.

Q.—In 1914 a corporation acquired a secret formula valued at that time at $500,000, issuing therefor $500,000 of capital stock. May the secret formula be included in invested capital at this figure?

A.—Not if this amount exceeds 20 per cent. of the total stock outstanding March 3, 1917. Secret formulae or secret processes are regarded as intangible and are subject to the same limitations.

The Commissioner also makes the following correction in the Primer:

On Page 15 of the Primer, under Question No. 46, in the third line of the answer, the word "before" should be "after," so that the second sentence will read as follows:

"If the property was put in before Jan. 1, 1914, enter the value as of that date; if put in on or after that date, enter the value as of the time when put in."

INDICT FOR CREDIT FRAUD.

Alabama Grand Jury Acts in Case of Wide Interest.

F. Brown Snyder, Chairman of the Investigation and Prosecution Committee of the National Association of Credit Men, received a telegram from Dotham, Ala., yesterday saying that indictments had been returned by a special Grand Jury before Judge Clayton against men who, it is alleged, tried to defraud creditors in New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, Chicago, and elsewhere out of $180,000 worth of merchandise which they obtained on credit.

"We consider the indictments," Mr. Snyder said, "a great victory for the honest business men of this country. All of the indictments are based on the case of the Dotham Mercantile Company, a corporation, and the men involved are Sol Lurie, who filed a voluntary bankruptcy petition; C. J. Lurie, his brother, who was Secretary and Treasurer of the corporation, and Dave and Herman Blumberg, who are indicted for conspiracy to conceal, in violation of Chapter 4-29 of the Bankruptcy act; for subornation of perjury, for conspiracy in making false schedules, and for using the mails to defraud."

More than 100,000 credit men throughout the United States, Mr. Snyder said, were interested in the case."

TEACHERS TO HELP IN DRAFT

Director Conboy Asks Them to Index the Names of 540,000 Men Here.

Martin Conboy, director of the selective draft for New York City, has been requested by Provost Marshal General Crowder to have, if possible, a complete card index of the result of the questionnaire system in New York ready for filing in the War Department by the end of this month.

In order to comply with the request Mr. Conboy has asked the school teachers of New York to give their Easter holiday to their country in order that "the index of the classification of all the registrants of New York City, which is absolutely essential to the success of the selective draft system, be completed."

"The information contained in the questionnaires," said Mr. Conboy last night, "is of paramount importance to the selective features of the draft and to the effective employment of the man power of the army, so that every man can be so placed in it as to get the most advantage from his particular qualifications."

FOOD BODIES DIFFER ON MILK CAMPAIGN

Price Still Too High, Despite Decrease, Speakers at Local Meeting Declare.

WARNING TO RETAILERS

Mrs. Laura Cauble, Deputy Commissioner, to Organize Markets in Interest of Laboring Classes.

While the Bureau of Conservation of the State Food Commission was announcing a campaign to urge greater use of milk in the home, speakers yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Citizens' Market Committee, held at 64 West Tenth Street, declared that the cost of milk to the consumer was still too high in spite of the announced decrease of a cent a quart for April milk.

At the meeting Mrs. Laura Cauble, the first woman appointed a Deputy Commissioner in the city Foods and Markets Commission, made her initial public speech. After saying that it was the desire of her department to organize terminal markets in order to help solve the high cost of living, Mrs. Cauble declared: "If it becomes necessary, let us wipe out the retail dealer and have the people go to places where they will be able to buy food at cost plus the overhead charges. If necessary we will use the dealers to handle the food, giving them a reasonable profit."

The Federal Food Board had before it yesterday thirty-three proprietors of restaurants on complaint of violating the beefless and porkless day. Of this number seventeen were ordered to suspend business next Tuesday. One of the restaurants ordered closed was the Almighty Church Restaurant, attached to a church for colored people at 1085 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The manager said he did not know he was violating the law.

In its campaign the State Food Commission will urge that every child be allowed a quart of milk a day. Circulars to the number of 500,000 will be distributed, stating that milk is the best food.

The inquiry into the case of certain egg sales made between Swift & Co. and C. H. Zinn & Co. was made the subject of a hearing yesterday before Alan Fox, head of the Bureau of Licenses of the Food Board, and it will be continued today. After the meeting Mr. Fox said that no evidence was given at the hearing which would indicate that either Swift & Co. or Zinn & Co., when they sold eggs above the price recommended by the Food Administration, realized any undue profit on the transaction.

The speakers at the Citizens' Market Committee yesterday were ex-State Commissioner of Foods and Markets John J. Dillon, Ralph Folks, and Mrs. Frances Dunning Manning. Deputy Commissioner Cauble said that she would listen to the "voice of constructive criticism." She advocated the sale of every article of food in standardized packages and also said that the urgent cry today is for cheaper milk.

Something ought to be done about the law which prevents the sale of dried milk, Mrs. Cauble continued. She said that dried milk has been used for years in all sorts of commercial cooking, in making milk chocolate, cakes and pies, and other articles of food. Drying the milk and selling it for use in homes and for commercial purposes would be one way of solving a condition of overproduction of milk such as confronts the State today, she said.

Mr. Folk predicted that the "Bolsheviki, or whatever you want to call them," will be recruited from the ranks of those who now have to pay half their income for food. He suggested that city real estate be made more "liquid" so that the use of idle land for market purposes might be instituted in emergencies such as the present war time.

The Federal Food Board made public yesterday the names and addresses of the Chairmen of the Food Council in Manhattan and of the Captain in each Assembly district. The board announced that consumers would find it to their advantage to get in touch with the leaders in the various districts and enlist in the work of the Food Council which is to promote conservation. The names follow:

Borough Chairman, Lower Manhattan, I. H. Klein, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street.
Borough Chairman, Upper Manhattan, Mrs. J. L. Kraus, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street.
Miss Eva Abramson, 216 Madison Street.
Mrs. M. Spinney, 29 Barrow Street.
Mrs. A. S. Bromley, 436 West Twenty-seventh Street.
Miss A. D. MacIntosh, 184 Eldridge Street.
Miss M. Mathews, 413 West Forty-sixth Street.
Miss H. Hart, 147 Avenue B.
Mrs. M. W. Kraus, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street.
Miss E. Williams, 84 First Avenue.
Mrs. Lionel Sutro, Patriotic Service League, 916 West End Avenue.
Miss S. Freeman, 1,968 Broadway.
Mrs. William Cummings Story, Patriotic Service League, 916 West End Avenue.
Miss S. Clapp, 799 Second Avenue.
Mrs. A. L. Goldwater, 141 West 121st Street.
Miss M. de G. Trenholm, Seventy-sixth Street and East River.
Miss M. Cunningham, Hunter College, Park Avenue and 68th Street.
Miss K. Lerner, 31 West 110th Street.
Mrs. Edwin Eells, 237 West 104th Street.
Mrs. Annie Klipp, Hotel Theresa, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue.
Mrs. Laura B. Frisk, 1,999 Madison Avenue.
Mrs. S. Elkeles, 500 West 145th Street. (Harlem Grange Library.)
Mrs. R. Kohn, 631 West 152d Street.
Dr. Lillian C. Randall, 221 Sherman Avenue.

The New York State Federation of Poultry Associations will hold a meeting this morning at the Hotel Imperial to discuss war emergency measures.

OBJECTS TO PRICE FOR MILK

Dr. Porter Asserts Rate Will Hamper Move to Save Babies.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21.—Charging that babies are being discriminated against in favor of middlemen, Dr. Eugene H. Porter, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, has protested to the Federal Milk Commission against the April price of milk to consumers recently fixed by the commission. In a telegram to the Milk Commission Dr. Porter asserts that at a time when food conservation is of vital importance the use of milk should be encouraged. "But," he says, "the price of 14 cents a quart in April will be a handicap instead of an incentive to the increased use of this valuable food."

He points out that while 2 1-6 cents a quart have been taken off the amount allowed the producer, the reaction to the consumer is only 1 cent a quart, "thus giving," he says, "the distributer an extra 1 1-6 cents a quart over what he got in January, in spite of the fact that weather conditions make the cost of distribution in April less than in January."

Dr. Porter, who was formerly State Health Commissioner, declared that if the 14-cent milk goes into effect it will mean permanent high cost of milk to the consumer and a shortage at certain periods, "both of which," he adds, "may affect the nutrition and healthy development of children. There is a widespread movement started by the Federal Government to save 100,000 babies, but if infants are to be deprived of pure milk through shortage or prohibitive cost the campaign on their behalf will be hampered at the start."

$2.50 WHEAT WINS IN SENATE, 49 TO 18

Core Amendment in Interest of Farmers Adopted After Four Days of Debate.

PRESIDENT MAY VETO IT

Executive Believed to be Strongly in Favor of $2.20 Price Fixed by Proclamation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—After four days of spirited debate, the Senate today voted to fix a minimum price of $2.50 a bushel on this year's wheat crop. The vote was 49 to 18. This action, if sustained by conferees on the Agricultural Appropriation bill, to which it was made an amendment, would overturn the President's action in fixing the price at $2.20 a bushel. It was predicted tonight that if the bill went to the President with this provision in it he would veto it. The measure makes appropriations of $28,000,000 for the support of the Department of Agriculture.

There was no doubt, however, that the Senate was strongly in favor of increasing the guaranteed minimum on wheat, for it was necessary to suspend the rules before the amendment could even be considered. Suspension of the rules requires a two-thirds vote. On this question the vote was 48 to 22. Adoption of the amendment speedily followed. The Senate then passed the bill without a roll call. It already has passed the House.

Senator Gore of Oklahoma, sponsor for the amendment, urged it on the ground that the price for wheat fixed by the President was too low to insure planting of increased acreage this year. In some States, he said, the acreage would materially decrease unless a higher price than $2.20 a bushel was guaranteed.

In this Senator Gore was sustained by Senators from other wheat States. The debate brought vigorous attacks from many quarters upon the whole price-fixing plan. Even those who supported the amendment declared that they favored abandonment of all attempts to fix prices. They urged that such matters be allowed to regulate themselves by the natural law of supply and demand. In view of the fact, however, that one price already had been fixed, they agreed that there was nothing to do but vote for the higher rate in order to insure an adequate production for the needs of this country and allied nations.

Senator Wadsworth of New York said that unless measures were adopted to increase production the country would not get 700,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. This amount, he said, would not be adequate for all needs, but might be enough to see us through. It ought to be increased to 800,000,000 bushels, or even more, he declared, so that the United States might build up its reserve of wheat, now greatly depleted because of exports and the fact that last year's crop was a short one.

In view of the overwhelming Senate vote in favor of the higher prices, it is regarded as certain that Senate conferees on the bill will make a stanch fight for the amendment in conference. This may seriously delay final action on the measure. It would not surprise most Senators to receive word that President Wilson looked with disfavor on the proposal and that he might find it necessary to send the whole bill back to the Congress.

PUNISH 18 MEAT VIOLATORS.

Westchester Hotels and Restaurants Must Close One Day.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., March 21.—Eighteen hotels and restaurants in this village, White Plains, New Rochelle, Yonkers, Mt. Vernon, and Bronxville will be closed next Tuesday, and there will be signs on their doors reading "Closed by order of the Food Administrator for violation of the meatless regulations."

On Tuesday last representatives of the Westchester County Food Administrator visited the places and discovered that the proprietors were selling beef, pork, and veal. The proprietors or men in charge were ordered to appear before Arthur W. Lawrence, Deputy Food Commissioner for Westchester County, and J. Lewis Linder, a representative of the New York Federal Food Board, at White Plains today. All were found guilty and the penalty of one day's closing was imposed.

American Army Caps for Firemen.

The caps worn by the city firemen, which are fashioned after the German army caps, and called by the German name, are to be banished from the Fire Department. Hereafter the caps will follow the style of the United States Army. Fire Commissioner Drennan and Chief Kenlon have decided to make the change.

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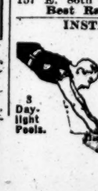

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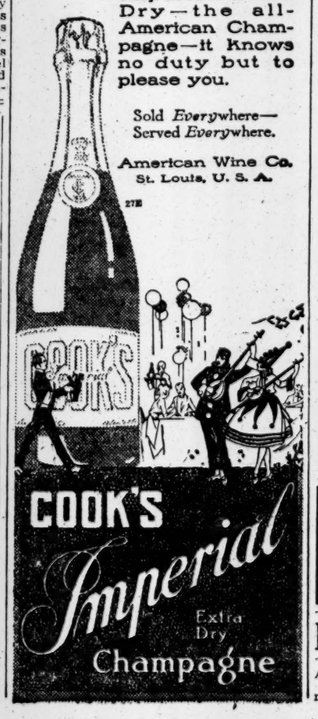

The Glory of the Trenches
The New York Times Review of Books next Sunday will contain views of the horrors of war by four notable writers — Lieutenants Coningsby Dawson, Joseph S. Smith, Pat O'Brien, and E. M. Roberts.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Somewhat Higher, but Inactive—Quotations Indifferent to War News.

With all of the important news, most of it directly connected with the war, which came to the surface yesterday the stock market was little concerned if its interest be gauged by the volume of business done. Until the final hour the list promised to fall short of the extremely limited total done on Wednesday; in the last hour the market broadened and advanced, closing at the best prices of the day. Many of the industrials profited by a point or more, with the railroads showing an improved position on very small transactions. The several specialties in which pools are popularly thought to be interested scored gains of two and three points.

In view of the importance of the day's political developments the failure of the stock market to reflect their meaning furnished further proof of the extent to which traders have withdrawn, pending the offering of the new war loan. The imminence of that offering was again responsible for a spirited rise in the outstanding Liberty bonds on the Stock Exchange. Both the 3½ and 4 per cents. changed hands in large amounts on a rising scale of prices, which shaded off materially from the best prices before the close without extinguishing a substantial gain over the previous day's final figures. Any uncertainty over the good faith of the Treasury Department in providing for the conversion of the older issues into the new has been pretty well dissipated from the minds of investors. Call loans did not go above 5 per cent., the rate which governed most transactions, but was quoted 2 per cent. lower at the end of the session.

In view of the widespread interest that attended discussion of the measures it was somewhat surprising to see no reflection in prices yesterday of the passage of the War Finance bill or the signing of the Railway Control act by the President. Announcement of the taking over of the Dutch vessels was generally welcomed, but had no effect on the quotations for shipping issues. Foreign exchange moved against this market on the news, though transactions were in small volume after an early demand was satisfied.

Financial circles are contemplating without any signs of disquiet the emergence of war activities from Winter dullness and the prospect of more vigorous fighting, both on land and sea. The new policy of supplying actual figures of submarine destruction is expected to have a beneficial effect by stimulating greater productive energies in American yards.

PRICES ADVANCE IN LONDON.

Money in Good Demand and Discount Rates Are Firm.

LONDON, March 21.—The fact that revenue returns are already exceeding estimates assisted the recent cheerfulness in gilt-edged securities on the Stock Exchange, and there was a further advance and a large business in war bonds and rubber shares today at improved prices.

Shipping and oil stocks were supported, but Japanese and Chinese bonds remained easy. Trading was quiet in the other sections.

Money was in good demand and discount rates were firm.

CONSULT ON AETNA PLAN.

Attorneys of Bond and Stock Holders' Committees Meet.

Attorneys representing the bond and stockholders protective committees which favor the readjustment plan prepared by J. & W. Seligman & Co. for the Aetna Explosives Company, held consultations yesterday over the next legal step to be taken in respect to the election of Directors. A meeting of all interests supporting the plan is expected today.

In accordance with Judge Mayer's order on Wednesday, the annual meeting of the Aetna Company will be called to order next Tuesday and immediately adjourned for another week, unless the partisans of the plan succeed in having the injunction vacated by an appeal. An appeal is looked for shortly.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

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High ..... 5 Renewals 5
Low ..... 3 Last 3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS. | ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days ..... 6 | Sixty days. 6
Ninety days ..... 6 | Ninety days. 6
Four months ..... 6 | Four months 6
Five months ..... 6 | Five months 6
Six months ..... 6 | Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¾@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5¼@5%

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days 5%
4 to 6 months 6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7535	$4.7535	$4.7535	....
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	....
France—				
Demand	5.72⅜	5.72⅜	5.72⅜	+.00⅜
Cables	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	+.00⅜

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7535	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.72⅜	5.71¼
China—		
Hongkong	75.25	75.50
Peking	112.50	112.75
Shanghai	105.50	105.75
40.20 Holland	19.40	19.45
32.44 India—	46.00	46.375
Bombay	34.50	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
49.85 Japan—	8.66½	8.65
Kobe	51.75	51.875
Yokohama	51.75	51.875
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46 Russia	*12.50	12.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	33.75	34.25
Copenhagen	31.00	31.50
Christiania	31.75	32.25
19.30 Spain	25.40	25.50
South America—		
34.42 Rio	25.54	25.64
42.64 Buenos Aires	43.94	44.04
5.1826 Switzerland	4.33¼	4.31

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70¾	$4.71½	$4.69¾

*Closing quotations based on local actual transactions in currency.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $520,338,221; balance, $43,101,791; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $88,139; Federal Reserve credit balance, $33,866,154.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c. discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $15.625 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 44½d, up ¾d; in New York, 89¾c, up 1¾c; Mexican dollars, 71¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Receipts and expenditures:

Customs	This Month.	Fiscal Yr. $10,837,795
Internal Revenue—		$118,759,777
Inc. and ex. profits	15,806,666	86,626,948
Miscellaneous	58,369,342	508,514,313
Miscellaneous revenue	9,111,843	148,904,794
Total receipts	$94,128,648	$862,805,834
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	440,906,035	3,483,875,115
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	324,245,031	388,270,509
Expenditures	535,124,684	4,346,680,950

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	242,052	993,797	451,019
Year to date	30,460,680	43,516,662	40,171,393

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
1¾	1⅞	200	Alaska Gold Mines	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	...
23	23½	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25	25	25	25	-½
32	35	100	Am. Banknote	34½	34½	34½	34½	+3
79½	80	100	Am. Beet Sugar	79½	79½	79½	79½	...
43	43¼	2,000	Am. Can	42¾	42¾	42¾	43	+¾
78¼	78½	16,900	Am. Car & Fdry	76¾	78½	76¾	78¼	+2⅝
108	111½	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	110	110	110	110	-½
12⅛	12⅜	100	Am. H. & Leather	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	-⅛
58	59	100	Am. H. & L. pf	58	58	58	58	-⅛
53¼	53½	200	Am. International	53	53¼	53	53½	+1
32⅝	32⅞	1,000	Am. Linseed	32¼	33	32½	32⅝	+⅛
72⅜	74	100	Am. Linseed pf	73½	73¾	73¾	73¾	+⅛
65	65¼	2,100	Am. Locomotive	64½	65	64¾	65	+⅛
10⅛	10⅜	1,800	Am. Malting	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+⅛
51⅞	52⅜	1,900	Am. Malting 1st pf	51¼	53	51⅛	52¾	+1¼
79⅞	79¾	1,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	78½	79⅜	78⅜	79½	+⅝
106	106	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	103½	105½	103½	105½	+⅞
64½	66	300	Am. Steel F'dries	63⅞	65	63⅝	65	+2
91	91¼	1,100	Am. Sumatra Tob	91	91¼	90½	91¼	+¼
101½	101⅝	2,500	Am. Tel. & Tel	102	102	100⅝	101⅝	+⅛
96	99	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	98	98	98	98	-½
13	14	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S	14	14	14	14	-½
63¼	63½	1,600	Anaconda Copper	63¼	63½	63⅛	63½	+⅛
84½	85½	500	Atch., Top. & S. F	84	84¾	84	84¾	+⅛
110	110½	1,400	At. Gulf & W. I.	100½	110¾	109½	110½	+⅝
77½	77¾	7,500	Baldwin Loco	77½	77⅝	76¾	77½	+⅛
54⅞	54⅞	500	Baltimore & Ohio	54½	54⅝	54⅛	54½	+⅛
1¼	1⅝	200	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1½	1¼	1¼	...
81	81¾	100	Bethlehem Steel	80½	80½	80½	80½	-⅝
79¾	79⅞	14,000	Beth. Steel, class B	79⅛	79⅞	79⅛	79⅞	+⅛
101	101½	200	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	-⅛
39½	41	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	39⅜	39¾	39⅜	39⅝	+⅛
123½	124	300	Burns Brothers	123½	124	123	124	...
20⅝	20⅞	1,000	Butte & Superior	21	21½	20⅝	20⅞	+⅛
39⅞	40¼	400	California Packing	39⅜	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞	+⅛
16	16¼	400	California Petrol	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+⅛
45	46	300	California Pet. pf	45	45	45	45	-1
138½	139	2,700	Canadian Pacific	138¼	139	138½	139	+1⅜
39⅜	39⅞	3,500	Central Foundry	38½	39⅜	38½	39⅜	+⅝
48½	49	1,800	Central Foundry pf	47⅞	49⅜	47⅞	49	+1⅛
67⅞	67¾	5,100	Central Leather Co	66⅞	67⅞	66¾	67⅝	+¼
107½	110	2	Cent. del So. Am.Tel	110	110	110	110	...
31⅛	31⅞	100	Cerro de Pasco Cop	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+⅛
83½	85	200	Chandler Motor	84	84	84	84	+⅜
58⅝	59	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	58¼	58⅞	58¼	58⅝	+⅛
21½	22	200	Chi. Great West. pf	22	22	22	22	...
41	42	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	41	42¼	41	42¼	+1
72	72½	1,500	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	71¼	73	71¼	72⅝	+⅜
91½	92½	200	Chi. & Northwest'n	91⅜	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	+⅛
21½	21¾	600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	-⅛
68¾	69	100	C., R. I.& P. 7% c.p.f	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	...
58⅝	58¾	1,650	C., R. I.& P.6 p.c.p.f	57⅞	58¼	57¼	58½	+⅛
31	33	100	Clev., C. C. & St.L	30⅛	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+⅛
86	87	100	Columbia Gas & El	32½	32¾	32½	32¾	+⅛
69¾	70½	100	Consolidated Gas	86½	86⅝	86½	86⅝	+⅛
37⅞	37⅞	25,100	Continental Can x d	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	+⅛
64½	64¾	3,600	Corn Products Ref	36¼	37⅜	36¼	37⅜	+⅛
29½	30⅛	1,400	Crucible Steel	64¾	64¾	63⅞	64⅝	+⅛
78½	79½	1,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	...
94	96	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	+⅛
110¼	200	Deere & Co. pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	-⅛	
94	100	Delaware & Hud	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	-⅛	
8½	9	13,300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	9	9	9	9	-⅛
40¼	41½	100	Distillers' Secur	40¼	41½	39¾	41½	+2⅛
8¼	8½	100	Dome Mines	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	...
27½	27⅝	100	Elk Horn Coal	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
16	16⅛	3,700	Erie	16	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	-⅛
29	30	500	Erie 1st pf	30	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	-⅜
21¼	22	400	Erie 2d pf	21½	21⅝	21¼	21¼	-⅛
74	78	200	Fisher Body pf	75	75	75	75	-1
42	44	900	General Cigar	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+3¾
138	138½	1,600	General Electric	138	138	138	138	...
119¼	119⅞	100	General Motors	118½	119¼	118⅝	119¼	...
43	44⅞	400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	43½	43¾	43¼	43¾	...
74½	75½	100	Granby Consol	73½	78½	77¾	78½	+⅝
27¾	28	500	Great Northern pf	27¾	28	27¾	28	+⅛
38	42	100	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	+⅛
39¾	40	300	Hartman Corp	28	28	28	28	...
79	82	100	Haskell & Barker	40	40	40	40	...
95	95½	200	Homestake Mining	39	40	39	40	+1
27½	27¾	600	Illinois Central	80½	80½	80½	80½	+½
96⅞	93¾	5,700	Int. Mer. Marine	95	95	95	95	...
28½	28⅝	200	Int. Mer. Marine pf	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	...
90	99	200	Int. Nickel	95¾	96¼	95¾	96¼	+⅛
31⅞	32	500	Int. Nickel pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	-¼
31½	31⅝	2,000	Int. Paper	96	96	96	96	-2
75¾	76	200	Kennecott Copper	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+⅛
60¼	60½	100	Lackawanna Steel	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+⅛
105	115	100	Lehigh Valley	78	78½	78	78½	+⅛
95¼	95⅝	12,800	Loril., (P.,) Co., pf	60	60	60	60	...
30½	31¼	100	Mexican Petroleum	105	105	105	105	+7
44⅞	45	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	93¼	95¾	92⅝	95½	+2⅝
22⅝	23	400	Miami Copper	91	91	91	91	...
53⅛	53⅜	500	Midvale Steel	31	31	31	31	...
15	15½	100	Missouri Pacific	44⅜	44⅞	44½	44⅞	+½
58¼	59	100	Missouri Pacific pf	22	22	22	22	+½
15	15	800	Nat. Cond. & Cable	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	+¾
18⅜	18½	100	Nat. Lead	15	15	15	15	-⅛
72	72½	300	Nevada Con. Cop	58⅝	59	58⅝	58⅝	+⅛
29¼	29½	500	N. Y. Central	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+⅛
63	63	2,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	71½	72	71½	72	+⅝
38⅝	39	4,100	Nova Scotia S. & C	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+⅛
7⅝	8	100	Ohio Cities Gas	63	63	62½	63	+⅜
57½	60	100	Ontario Mining	38⅝	39	38⅝	39	+⅛
28	29	100	Owens Bottle Mach	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
90¾	92¼	100	Pacific Mail	60	60	60	60	+⅛
44⅞	44⅞	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	28	28	28	28	...
39½	40	700	Penn. R. R	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	-½
54⅞	55	500	Pierce-Arrow	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	-⅛
29½	29¾	500	Pittsburgh Coal	39	39	39	39	...
62½	64	500	Pitts. & West Va	54¼	54¼	54	54½	+1½
95	98	500	Pressed Steel Car	29	29	29	29	+⅜
113¾	114½	300	Pressed Steel C. pf	62	62½	62	62¼	+⅜
53½	54¼	300	Pullman	95½	96¼	95½	96¼	+½
23¼	23½	11,900	Railway Steel Sp	114	114	114	114	...
83¼	85¾	500	Ray Con. Copper	54	54	53⅝	54	+⅛
79⅝	80		Reading	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23½	+⅛
97	97¾	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	+⅛
73¼	74	700	Rep. Iron & S. pf	79	79	79	79	+⅛
11½	11¾	400	Royal Dutch N. Y	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+⅛
8	8½	100	St. Louis-San Fran	72¼	73¼	72¼	73¼	+1½
17⅞	18	200	Seaboard Air Line	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
31¼	31⅝	1,600	Seab. Air Line pf	8	8	8	8	...
54	55	2,700	Sinclair Oil Refin	18	18	18	18	...
86½	86¾	3,500	Sloss-S. Steel & I	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31½	+⅛
23¾	24¼	1,800	Southern Pacific	54	54	54	54	-1
46⅜	46⅝	5,100	Southern Railway	85⅝	85⅞	85¼	85⅝	+⅜
91	94	2,700	Studebaker Corp	23⅝	24	23⅝	24	...
16⅛	16¾	100	Studebaker Co. pf	45¾	46½	45¾	46⅞	+⅜
149	149½	100	Tenn. C. & C	91	91	91	91	...
50⅞	51⅛	4,100	Texas Co	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+⅛
39⅞	40⅜	1,000	Tobacco Products	145⅞	149⅜	145⅞	149⅜	+4⅞
121½	122	100	Transue & Wms	50¾	51	50¾	51	+⅛
87⅞	87¾	2,200	Union Pacific	40	40	40	40	...
71	71	400	United Cigar Stores	121⅜	122¼	121	121½	...
123	127	100	United Drug	87	87½	87	87	...
124½	124¾	200	United Fruit	63⅜	63⅜	63½	63½	-⅛
95	100	6,600	U. S. Indus. Alco	122	123	123	123	-1
55¼	55¾	1,000	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	124½	124⅞	123½	124½	+⅝
33	33	200	U. S. Rubber	99	99	99	99	+2
86	87	300	U. S. Sm. R. & M	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	...
69¾	70½	29,300	U. S. Steel	43¼	43¼	43¼	43½	+⅛
37⅞	37⅞	400	U. S. Steel pf	91¼	91⅞	90⅞	91⅞	+⅛
64½	64¾	3,600	Utah Copper	64¾	64⅝	63⅞	64⅝	+⅛
29½	30⅛	1,400	Va. Iron, Coal & C	36¼	37⅜	36¼	37⅜	+⅛
78⅝	79½	1,500	Wabash	78¼	78¾	78¼	78¾	+⅛
96	96	100	Wabash pf. A	67½	68	67½	68	+⅝
42	43	500	Wabash pf. B	8	8	8	8	+⅛
23	23½	100	Western Maryland	42	42¼	42	42¼	+⅛
14¾	15½	400	Western Pacific pf	23	23	23	23	+½
50½	53	200	Willys-Overland	15	15	15	14⅞	...
17⅝	18	1,000	Worthington Pump	51½	51½	51½	51¼	-¼
17¼	42½	100	Worthington Pump pf	17⅞	18	17⅞	17⅞	-⅛
				41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	+⅛

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Can. Con. Rub. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Chi. Ry. Equip.	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Columbia Trust	2½	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 22
Cornell Mills	2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Do	8	Ex	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Elyria Iron & S.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	...
Everett, H. & Co.	2½	Q	Apr. 5	Mar. 26
Fairbanks-M. Co.	3	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 19
Granby Cons. M., S. & P.	2½	Q	May	Apr. 19
Hendee Mfg. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Houston G. & F. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Lawyers Mtg.	2	Q	Apr. 30	Mar. 16
Magor Car	1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Do	$1	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 25
Do	$2	Ex	Mar. 30	Mar. 25
Do pf., A	2	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 25
Midwest Oil pf.	2c	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 1
Mortgage Bond	1¾	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 22
N. Y. State Rys. pf.	1¼	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Okmulgee Pr. & R.	2½	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
Do	5	Ex	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
P. Lorillard	20	Stk	Apr. 10	Apr. 5
Procter & G. pf.	2	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 25
Seaboard Nat.	3	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Tecumseh Cot. M.	1¼	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Do	1½	Ex	Apr. 1	Mar. 23

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.00	5.75
Buff., Roch. & P	1918-'23	4½@5	6.10	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Chic. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.25	5.75
Chic. N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.75	5.50
Chic., R. I. & P.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., S. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.50
Del. & Hudson	1922	5	6.40	6.00
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½	6.25	5.75
Illinois Central	1918-'28	4½@5	6.60	6.00
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	4½@5	6.00	5.40
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	5.50	5.40
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	6.20	5.80
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'28	5	7.00	6.00
New York Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½@6	6.25	5.75
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½	5.00	5.40
Penn. Gen. Pref.	1918-'23	4 @4½	6.50	6.12
Seaboard Air Line	1918-'26	4 @4½	5.70	5.30
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½@5	7.00	6.25
Southern Rwy.	1918-'24	4½@5	5.80	5.40
			6.50	5.50

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.25	7.50	7.25	7.50
Spelter	8.10	8.30	8.10	8.35
Antimony	12.75	13.12½	12.75	13.12½
Quicksilver	$125.00	....	$125.00	....
Aluminium	....	*32.00	....	*32.00
Iron, No.2X f'dry	....	34.25	....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23¼c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	320	0	0	320	0	0
Tin, futures	319	0	0	319	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans. Security.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Scr. Sec.5	Aug., 1919	95½	95¾	5.20
Argen. Gov.-6	May 15,'20	95½	96	7.10
City of Mont.-5	May, 1918	99½	100	5.00
City of Que.-5	Aug., 1920	93	97	6.65
Dom. of Can.5	Aug., 1919	95	95¼	8.30
Fr'ch Gov.con.5½	Apr., 1919	96¼	96⅝	8.50
Gov. of N. S.5	July, 1919	94	97	6.66
Norweg. Gov.6	Feb., 1928	101	102	5.50
Russian Govt.6½	June, 1919	40	42	...
Russian Govt.5½	Dec., 1921	36	39	...
Prov. of Que.5	Feb.14,'26	88	91	...
Swiss Gov..5	Apr., 1920	93	95	7.75
	May, 1920	100¼	100¾	4.75

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.5	Sep., 1918	99	99¼	6.00
Am. Cot. Oil.5	Sep., 1919	96	96	7.80
Am. P. & L.6	Aug., 1921	92	96	7.50
Am. P. & L.6	Feb., 1919	98⅞	99¼	7.20
Am. Thread..4	Jan., 1919	97¼	97⅝	6.00
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.....6	July, 1919	96	99	7.00
B. & O. R. R.5	July, 1918	99¾	99⅝	6.25
B. & O. R. R.5	July, 1919	98	98¾	6.20
Beth. S. Corp.5	Feb.15,'19	97¼	97¾	7.30
B. R. T.....5	July, 1918	93	94	...
C., B. & Q....4	July, 1921	92¼	92⅝	6.50
C. & W. Ind.6	Sep., 1918	98½	98⅞	8.80
Can. North..6	Sep. 2, '18	99¾	99½	7.00
Can. Pac. R..6	Mar. 2,'24	97¾	98¼	6.30
Cub.-Am.Sug.6	Jan., 1919	98¾	99¼	6.75
Cub.-Am.Sug.6	Jan., 1920	97¾	98	7.10
Cub.-Am.Sug.6	Jan., 1

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COTTON SOARS AGAIN

Desperate Need of Speculators to Meet Contracts Sends March Price to 34.05.

The prediction made a few days ago, by old heads in the cotton trade, that all the short interest in March had not covered yet, and that there would be fireworks before that delivery was closed off the books, was abundantly verified on the local market yesterday. The desperate need of a number of speculators, chiefly Wall Street and Western men—none of them, apparently, men acutally in the cotton trade—to find cotton to meet their contracts, or to buy back the contracts on the market in advance of the last notice day in March, which is today, sent quotations in that delivery up 77 points.

The entire list moved forward in sympathy with March, assisted by heavy buying of May by trade interests, apparently apprehensive of a similar situation in that month before their needs are provided for. The market opened strong and went highest of all in the final hour, closing strong, up from 33 to 77 points net. March was not the only month in which shorts hunted cover, but their need was naturally greatest there because of the limited time left them to find cotton.

The final price, 34.05 in March, with the high of 32.99 in May, just a little before the close, constitutes a new record on this market. The turnover during the day was unusually large, moreover, owing to the big trade buying.

The big drive for cover, in which the bidding was led by a Stock Exchange house with Western connections, did not set in until the afternoon, although the opening prices were up from 2 to 16 points, with March already looking troublesome. There was enough of a speculative long interest to be liquidated, however, to keep prices down fairly well in the morning. It was not until all these offerings had been absorbed, and there were still many short lines uncovered, that quotations began to jump. It became evident that the recent heavy trade buying has taken even more cotton off the market than was calculated. Remaining outstanding March contracts are largely in the hands of those who want cotton, not profits, and cotton is hard to get. Practically all the cotton in storage in and around New York is in the hands of three or four big spot houses, marked for export. Nobody knows accurately how many people were unable to get out yesterday and are still short, or how much.

No exports were reported yesterday. Southern spot markets were unchanged to 50 points higher.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed.
Mar.	33.45	34.05	33.40	34.05@.....	33.28
April	.....	.....	.....	33.21@.....	32.59
May	32.55	32.99	32.42	32.91@32.95	32.39
June	.....	.....	.....	32.47@.....	31.96
July	31.82	32.20	31.74	32.17—32.20	31.76
Aug.	31.71	31.71	31.71	31.84@31.86	31.51
Sept.	.....	.....	.....	31.30@.....	30.99
Oct.	30.75	31.12	30.65	31.05@31.12	30.69
Dec.	30.51	30.85	30.46	30.85@30.90	30.47
Jan.	30.38	30.38	30.38	30.70@.....	30.35

The local market for spot cotton was 75 points higher at 35.05 for middling upland; sales nil; delivered on contract 500 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 33.55c; New Orleans, 33.13c; Savannah, 32¾c; Augusta, 33.88c; Memphis, 32.50c; Houston, 33.40c; Little Rock, 32.75c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Thursday.	Last W'k.	Last Y'r.
Port receipts...	$13,314	$15,251	$15,846
Exports	15,528		8,854
Exports, season.	2,962,266	2,804,852	4,247,420
N. York stocks.	133,184	126,058	134,125
Port stocks.....	1,580,925	1,539,350	1,244,380
Interior receipts	15,243	18,853	7,722
Interior shipm'ts	15,858	20,130	11,496
N. Y. arrivals..	2,077	1,230	1,554

Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton in more demand; middling, old contract, 3 points lower at 24.02d; good middling, new contract, 2 points lower at 23.33d. Sales, 8,000, including 4,000 American. Imports nil. Futures opened steady at 4 to 6 points higher. Closed quiet at a net advance of 2 to 6 points. March, 24.53d; April, 24.42d; May, 24.39d; June, 24.29d; July, 24.19d. Manchester.—Yarns stocks diminish; cloths strong.

N. Y. Shipbuilding Earns $1,753,099

The annual report of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, a subsidiary of the American International Corporation, for the year 1917, shows a net income of $1,753,099, of which $963,914 represents profits on the company's shipbuilding operations, and the balance from various external operations. The entire amount was added to the company's previous surplus of $38,390, making a total surplus as of Dec. 31, 1917, of $1,791,448. The present New York Shipbuilding Corporation was incorporated Nov. 29, 1916, to take over the entire assets, business and good-will of the old New York Shipbuilding Company. The present year is consequently its first full year. The company's entire plant, together with a large extention rapidly nearing completion, is engaged on Government contracts, principally large warships and destroyers for the navy.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Montgomery & Co. are offering $800,000 two-year 6 per cent. coupon gold notes of the Kentucky Solvay Coke Company at 97½ and intrest, dated March 1, 1918. The issue, according to announcement yesterday, has been approved by the Capital Issues Committee. The proceeds will be used to complete a new coke plant at Ironton, Ohio, and improvements at other works.

The Gulf State Steel Company reports net operating income of $224,544 in February, a decline of $88,506 from the same month last year.

The Magor Car Company declared yesterday an extra dividend of $2 a share on the common stock and the usual quarterly disbursement of $1 a share, payable March 30 to stockholders of record, March 25. The usual 2 per cent. on the preferred A and 1¾ per cent. on the preferred shares were also declared, due on the same date.

Frank H. Shipman has been appointed Assistant Treasurer of the Equitable Trust Company of New York.

At the annual meeting of the North American Company Bayard Dominick and Martin Jourdan were elected Directors to fill vacancies on the board. Other Directors were re-elected.

The Ohio Public Service Commission has granted the Union Gas and Electric Company of Cincinnati permission to issue $2,550,000 bonds in order to finance improvements. Union Gas and Electric Company is a subsidiary of Columbia Gas and Electric.

Colonel Samuel McRoberts, an Executive Manager of the National City Bank of New York, has been elected a Director of the Consolidation Coal Company of West Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky, succeeding the late William E. Griffith.

William Morris Imbrie, Jr., has been elected Treasurer of the Savannah & Atlanta Railway Company.

At the organization meeting of the Directors of the Distillers Securities Corporation, H. J. M. Cardeza resigned as a Director and Henry H. Wehrhane was elected in his place. J. K. Hodges was made Vice President and officers were re-elected.

The Board of Managers of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange have voted to close the Exchange on Good Friday, March 29, and the following Saturday, March 30. The New Orleans Cotton Exchange will be closed on the same dates.

At the annual meeting of the American Railways Company, Walter H. Lippincott and C. L. S. Tingley were elected to fill vacancies.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 21. — Twenty-seven new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $681,800, were chartered today. They include:

Columbia Rotisserie, Brooklyn, $5,000; M. Lichtman, L. Landanyi, M. Almassy, 842 3d Av.

Harold J. O'Connell & Co., Manhattan, dairy and farm products, $20,000; H. J. O'Connell, H. J. Stetson, F. S. Gannon, Jr., 2 Rector St.

The Wilbro Co., Manhattan, textiles, $20,000; H. Aronson, G. Bernstein, I. Bruckenstein, 440 4th Av.

Greeley Square Supply Corp., Manhattan, food products, $10,000; J. F. Hennessy, T. M. Carrol, A. H. Anderson, 34 Nassau St.

Phoenix Patents Corp., Phoenix, razors, $15,000; F. N. Decker, R. M. and M. R. Karge, Phoenix.

Seaboard Brass Foundries, Brooklyn, 500 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 500 shares common, no par value; active capital stock, $52,500; D. Havens, P. C. Holter, A. C. Curtin, 316 East 70th St.

A. Recknagel, Long Island City, hardware and tinsmith, $10,000; H. O. Greishaber, C. P. Early, J. K. Gillette, Long Island City.

The National Food Corp., Brooklyn, $100,000; D. P. Sullivan, L. O. Bergh, L. Van-Horne, 50 Pine St.

Colon-Seaver, Manhattan, contracting, engineering, and architects, $25,000; A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, G. V. Reilly, 65 Cedar St.

Sterling Warehouse Corp., Manhattan, $25,000; W. P. Riley, E. Levy, J. T. Abeles, 2 Rector St.

The Genesius Producing Co., Manhattan, motion pictures, $10,000; W. L. O'Connor, M. J. Dower, R. D. McIver, 2 Rector St.

Gertrude H. Ford Tea Co., Manhattan, $5,000; G. H. and C. S. Ford, T. Bull, 450 West 116th St.

L. P. Scott & Co., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, $25,000; L. P. Scott, T. P. Dilkes, W. J. Barrett, 1,160 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Parkside Mills, Manhattan, textiles, $132,000; J. Kleiner, C. J. White, L. Nadel, 957 Faile St.

Alwil Construction Corp., Manhattan, $5,000; A. Scauler, W. F. Stewart, A. C. Ulrich, 505 West 187th St.

Dilstad Fur Dyeing Co., Manhattan, $15,000; A. A. Sarafan, W. W. Constad, M. Solomons, 838 Whitlock Av.

Atlantic Drug Co., Manhattan, $100,000; J. M. Traster, B. B. Myers, H. F. Vortkamp, 619 Avenue C, Brooklyn.

Rapid Auto Transfer Co., Manhattan, 250 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $25,000; V. E. Gartz, J. H. Snodgrass, A. A. Agueseff, 233 Broadway.

Lansing Realty Corp., Utica, $70,000; H. W. Roberts, F. B. Cantwell, W. O'R. Hayes, Utica.

F. J. Kraft & Son, Buffalo, undertaking, $5,000; S. F. Scheu, G. C. and E. C. Kraft, Buffalo.

CAPITAL INCREASES:

Baker & Williams, Manhattan, $600,000 to $900,000.

Stern, Davis & Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000.

Arieto Hosiery Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $300,000.

Provident Loan Society of Rochester, N. Y., $50,000 to $100,000.

The Orbee Realty Co., Manhattan, $1,000 to $100,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Utica Paint, Oil and Glass Co., Utica, to Utica Paint and Glass Co., Inc.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

International Drug Co., Delaware, $50,000. Representative, H. J. Reiss, 104 Pearl St.

Blue Valley Creamery Co., Delaware, $122,000. Representative, J. H. Hagelund, 118 Hudson St.

George E. Kunhardt Corp., Massachusetts, textile fabrics and clothing, $2,000,000. Representative, J. H. Knapp, 25 Madison Av.

The Shotwell Mfg. Co., Illinois, popcorn and confectionery, $50,000. Representative, A. J. Hartman, 35th St. and 3d Av., Brooklyn.

Texana Oil and Refining Co., Delaware, $1,000. Representative, A. Kalvin, 50 Broad Street.

Quaker Woolen Mills, Pennsylvania, no capital given. Representative, M. Fuhrman, 251 4th Av., Brooklyn.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Henry Creange, Manhattan; United Plumbers' Supply Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, March 21.—The following corporations were chartered in New Jersey today:

New Jersey Wood Products Co., Newark, $100,000; Ralph H. Smith, Newark; Silas P. Cummings, William E. Meyer, Nutley.

New York Credit House, importers and exporters, Newark, $10,000; Benjamin Sacker, Newark; Louis Sackett, Lillian Sackett, Irvington.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, March 21.—Charters filed:

T. W. Simons Corp., shipping and forwarding, $2,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Ingalls Stone Co., $1,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

The My Column Co., products for the treatment of tuberculosis, leprosy, &c., $1,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

United Precious Stone Corp., $600,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Stilwell Lumber Co., $500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Piston Valve Motor Co., $300,000; C. B. Bishop, S. H. Baynad, Jr., A. M. Fox of Wilmington.

Speedwell Navigation Co., $250,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Lever Transportation Co., $250,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL STOCK.

General Motors Corp., New York, from $102,600,000 to $200,000,000.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Weather conditions over the wheat belt were again ideal for the new Winter wheat crop, with the exception that moisture would now be acceptable in some localities. The crop is moving more freely in Argentina, and the recent reports of a larger supply of tonnage have been confirmed by increased shipments to Europe. Broomhall estimates exports from Argentina this week at 2,230,000 bushels, compared with 1,656,000 bushels last week and 960,000 bushels last year.

RYE.—The local rye market was again dull and nominal, while in the West prices were firm at 2c to 3c advance.

CORN.

A firm undertone prevailed in the corn market, although price changes were narrow, the close being ½c to ¾c net higher. Western cash markets were firm and offers for shipment in the local market were advanced in some cases about 5 cents a bushel. In the local cash market prices were steady. No. 3 yellow quoted at $1.00¾; No. 4 yellow, $1.83¾; No. 5 white, $2.04¾. cost and freight New York. Argentine corn, $2.40 f. o. b. cars.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	1.27¾	1.27¾	1.27¾	1.27¾	...
May	1.25¾	1.25¾	1.25¾	1.25¼	1.12¼

OATS.

The oats market was firm and higher, closing with a partial reaction from the top but 1 to 1¼c above the final of Wednesday. Firmness in the cash position was again the principal sustaining factor. Cash premiums in the West were well sustained and there were further evidences of buying for export account. The prospects of shipments by Dutch steamers exerted more or less influence in the market notwithstanding the difficulties being encountered in the way of getting permits. Chicago has a proposed new contract which makes No. 3 white oats deliverable with the better grades at a prescribed premium. The local cash market was firmer; natural quoted at 1.06½ to 1.08½; clipped white $1.06½ to $1.10; all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year
March	91¼	90	90¾	89¼	...
May	86⅞	85¼	86¼	85⅝	58¾

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was firmer owing to a firmer tone to the hog market and to the firmness in grain. The hog movement at the present time is running somewhat lighter and hog prices have been working slowly but steadily upward for some days past. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 37,000; estimated for Friday, 33,000. Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 17,500 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	26.35	26.15	26.27	26.17	19.70
July	20.32	26.17	26.27	26.17	19.75
Ribs—					
May	25.07	24.85	25.07	24.90	18.02
July	25.40	25.17	25.35	25.22	18.12
Pork—					
May	48.80	48.45	48.75	48.50	34.30

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was devoid of feature, with prices at the close entirely nominal and unchanged from the final of Wednesday. Range of prices:

	Close.	Prev. Close
Spot	19.80	19.80
March	19.80	19.80
April	20.00	20.00
May	20.00@20.50	20.00
June	20.00	20.00
July	20.00	20.00

COFFEE.

The coffee market was quiet but generally steady or firm yesterday with futures advancing on a moderate demand which came partly from trade sources. The opening was unchanged to 2 points lower, but after selling at 8.65c, May contracts advanced to 8.69c, while December sold up from 8.76c to 8.85c, and the close was net unchanged to 8 points higher. March was unchanged at the maximum price of 8.50c, while May and later deliveries showed advances of 2 to 8 points.

The local spot market was firm and unchanged at 9¼c for Rio 7s and 11c for Santos 4s. The Coffee Exchange will be closed on Good Friday and the Saturday following.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	8.50	8.50
April	..	..	8.58@8.60	8.58
May	8.69	8.63	8.67@8.69	8.65
June	..	..	8.70@8.72	8.68
July	8.75	8.75	8.74@8.76	8.67
August	..	..	8.75@8.77	8.69
September	8.76	8.76	8.77@8.79	8.72
October	..	..	8.79@8.81	8.74
November	..	..	8.81@8.83	8.76
December	8.85	8.76	8.84@8.86	8.78
January	..	..	8.87@8.89	8.80
February	..	..	8.90@8.92	8.82

SUGAR.

There were no changes in the sugar situation, prices remaining at the fixed level of 4.985c for Cuban raws, cost and freight, equal to 6.005c for centrifugal and 7.45c for fine granulated. It was said that refiners were making pretty fair deliveries of late owing to the increased supply of raw sugar, and it was thought that conditions would continue to improve. The committee reported no purchases of raw sugar yesterday. The talking over of the Dutch tonnage was looked upon as a favorable feature, as some were of the opinion that some of the ships would be used in the transportation of sugar from Cuba.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,345 pkgs. Buying was on a little more restricted scale, but prices fairly sustained on most grades of creamery. Renovated easy, and ladles and packing stock show further decline, with comparatively little business. Creamery, higher than extras, lb., 41¼@42c; extras, (92 score.) 40¼@41c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 39¾@40¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 38@39c; thirds, 36@37c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 42¾@43c; extras, 41¼@42c; firsts, 40@41c; seconds, 38@39½c; creamery, held, as to quality, 35@40¼c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 40@40½c; good to prime, 38@39½c; common to fair, 35@37½c; renovated, extras, 38½@39c; firsts, 37@38c; lower grades, 33@36c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@35c; ladles, current make, firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 30c; lower grades, 28½@29½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 30c; No. 2, 29c; lower grades, 26@28c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 23,993 cases. The market developed more decided weakness during the day. Prices were further reduced in many instances. The tone is unsettled and irregular. Exchange sales were made at lower prices, generally 39@39½c for storage packed and 38¾c for firsts, but 38½c was bid for firsts from northerly sections and not accepted, and at the close prime stock from desirable sections is generally salable up to 39c, although most of the business in average prime current packings is at 38¾c, and 38c has been accepted in some instances. Nearby white eggs are dull and lower. Duck eggs are scarce and wanted. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 40¼@41c; storage packed, firsts, 39@40c; regular packed, extra firsts, 39@39½; regular packed, firsts, 38@38c; seconds, 37@38c. Fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 36c; No. 2 and poorer, 34@35c. Fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 33@35c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 43½@45c; ordinary to prime, 42¾@43¼c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 42@44c; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to finest, 43@44c; lower grades, 40@41c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 40@44c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 41@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 38½@40c; duck eggs, 58@65c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Fair and warmer Fri. Sat., fair.

Fla., Ala., Miss., Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ind., Mich., and Ohio—Fair and colder Fri. Sat., fair.

La.—Shower Fri. Sat., fair.

Ark. and Tex.—Showers Fri. Sat., fair and colder.

Okla.—Fair and colder Fri. Sat., fair.

Ill.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Mo.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Wis.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Minn.—Fair and warmer Fri. Cloudy Sat.

Ia.—Fair and cooler Fri. Cloudy Sat.

N. Dak.—Fair and warmer Fri. Cloudy Sat.

S. Dak., Kan., and Neb.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Statement, March 16, 1918.

	Corporate Stock and Tax Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Cash Action.			
Outstanding March 9	$25,655,000.00	$78,940,218.43	$8,825,000.00
Net increase	2,260,000.00	7,000,000.00	.....
Outstanding March 16	$27,915,000.00	$85,940,218.43	$8,825,000.00
Cash balance	7,612,225.65		
Net obligation	$20,302,744.35		

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Oper. revenue	$9,161,808	$8,302,276	*$859,532
Net oper. rev.	2,679,886	2,855,670	175,777
Oper. income	2,235,642	2,470,916	235,274
Gross income	2,452,614	2,846,569	393,955
Net oper. inc.	800,060	1,153,966	353,770

*Increase.

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS CO. and subsidiaries for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Oper. revenue	12,863,406	8,940,913	5,468,247
Net aft. taxes	3,636,667	3,383,940	1,942,778
Gross income	3,921,629	3,428,106	1,994,229
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,290,861	1,829,366	1,073,578

THE DETROIT EDISON CO.—

	1918.	1917.	Decrease.
Feb. gross	1,142,497	1,084,609	*$57,888
Net	949,221	381,437	31,616
Sur. aft. chgs.	352,232	299,775	47,543
2 mos.' gross	2,420,264	2,144,331	*275,963
Net	738,733	811,496	72,760
Sur. aft. chgs.	544,323	641,493	97,170

*Increase.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross earn.	6,063,040	5,084,249	4,963,116
Net earn.	3,608,886	2,800,016	2,714,498
Sur. aft. chg & deprec.	1,511,941	1,146,001	1,011,317

Provision for depreciation amounted to $1,000,000 in 1917, against $650,000 in 1916 and $700,000 in 1915.

UTAH POWER & LIGHT CO.—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Jan. gross	492,788	425,653	67,135
Net aft. taxes	268,694	227,096	41,598
Sur. aft. chgs.	146,622	122,712	23,911
12 mos.' gross	5,249,653	4,879,113	370,540
Net aft. taxes	2,702,206	2,291,421	412,785
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,247,069	1,106,375	140,696

Miscellaneous.

CAMBRIA STEEL COMPANY for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net earn.	47,121,089	27,511,794	8,328,672
Depr., &c.	3,996,700	1,821,106	1,251,524
Fed'l taxes	17,264,396	.....	.....
Camb. Iron lease	338,720	508,336	471,610
Net inc.	25,721,853	25,094,353	6,405,538
Dividends	5,400,000	3,037,500	2,700,000
Surplus	20,321,853	22,056,853	3,705,538

GULF STATES STEEL CO.—Net operating income, $224,544, a decrease of $88,506 as compared with February last year.

NEW YORK SHIPBUILDING CO. for year ended Dec. 31, 1917.—Net income, profit and loss surplus as of Dec. 31, 1917, $1,791,448.

UNION BAG & PAPER and subsidiaries for year ended Jan. 31—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Net earnings	$3,131,106	$2,832,277	$298,829
Depreciation	281,006	240,199	40,807
Interest	211,619	187,523	24,096
Deduct	.....	821,763	*821,763
Federal taxes	555,764	.....	555,764
Balance	2,102,716	1,582,792	519,924
Dividends	988,438	350,000	638,438
Surplus	1,114,278	1,232,792	*118,514
Previous surp.	1,232,792	.....	.....
P. & L. surp.	2,347,070	1,232,792	1,114,278

*Decrease. †Proportion of income of the Union Bag & Paper Co. for period Feb. 1 to Oct. 4, 1916, applied in reduction of property account.

WELSBACH CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross profits	1,195,363	952,544	799,871
Depreciation	82,294	123,075	61,683
Interest	344,750	340,501	340,000
Sinking fund	105,360	105,360	105,360
Net profits	661,959	383,806	272,328
Pref. dividends	85,750	85,750	85,750
Com. dividends	70,000	70,000	70,000
Surp. for yr.	506,209	228,056	116,578

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Oil	12	13	Iron Cap	19	19½
Bay State Gas	7	9	La. Rose	50	60
Begole	50	75	Majestic	31	34
Black Hawk	1¼	1⅝	Mex. Metals	35	39
Bohemia	85	1	Moj. Tung	6	8
Boston Ely	80	85	New Baltic	90	95
Bost. & Mont.	60	62	Nat. Z. & L.	27	30
Butte & Lon.	18	20	New Cornelia	16⅝	17
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	Nev. Douglas	90	93
Calaverras	1	2	Nixon Nevada	1	1⅛
Crown Res.	25	26	Oneco	20	25
Con. Arizona	2	2½	Onondaga	20	25
Cortez	10	15	Ray Hercules	4	4¼
Champion	7	8	Rilla	2	3
Chief Cons.	2	2⅛	S. W. Miami, part paid	.75	1
Eagle & B.	2	2¼	S. W. Miami, full paid	1	1½
Earl-Eagle	4	5	Un. Ver. Ext.	37	38
Fortuna	4	6	Victoria Min.	70	90
Gold Lake	1	6	Yukon Gold	1	1¼
Houghton	75	1			
Homa Oil	60	61			
Iron Blossom	35	43			

AMERICANS IN FRANCE.

A Midweek Pictorial feature this week is a two-page etching by the famous French artist Sabattier, depicting the arrival of American troops at a French port, a historical etching worth a frame. 24 pages rotogravure. All news stands. 10c. a copy; $5 a year. Midweek Pictorial, published by The New York Times.—Advt.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,345 pkgs. Buying was on a little more restricted scale, but prices fairly sustained on most grades of creamery. Renovated easy, and ladles and packing stock show further decline, with comparatively little business. Creamery, higher than extras, lb., 41¼@42c; extras, (92 score.) 40¼@41c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 39¾@40¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 38@39c; thirds, 36@37c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 42¾@43c; extras, 41¼@42c; firsts, 40@41c; seconds, 38@39½c; creamery, held, as to quality, 35@40¼c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 40@40½c; good to prime, 38@39½c; common to fair, 35@37½c; renovated, extras, 38½@39c; firsts, 37@38c; lower grades, 33@36c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@35c; ladles, current make, firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 30c; lower grades, 28½@29½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 30c; No. 2, 29c; lower grades, 26@28c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 23,993 cases. The market developed more decided weakness during the day. Prices were further reduced in many instances. The tone is unsettled and irregular. Exchange sales were made at lower prices, generally 39@39½c for storage packed and 38¾c for firsts, but 38½c was bid for firsts from northerly sections and not accepted, and at the close prime stock from desirable sections is generally salable up to 39c, although most of the business in average prime current packings is at 38¾c, and 38c has been accepted in some instances. Nearby white eggs are dull and lower. Duck eggs are scarce and wanted. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 40¼@41c; storage packed, firsts, 39@40c; regular packed, extra firsts, 39@39½; regular packed, firsts, 38@38c; seconds, 37@38c. Fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 36c; No. 2 and poorer, 34@35c. Fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 33@35c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 43½@45c; ordinary to prime, 42¾@43¼c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 42@44c; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to finest, 43@44c; lower grades, 40@41c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 40@44c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 41@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 38½@40c; duck eggs, 58@65c.

BIG DROP IN INCOMES.

Express Companies Report Decrease in Revenues During 1917.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Operating income of the express companies for the eleven months ended with November, made public today by the Interstate Commerce Commission, shows marked decreases compared with the corresponding period in 1916. The statistics assume unusual importance in light of proposed Government operation or unification of the companies.

The companies included are the Adams, American, Canadian, Great Northern, Northern, Southern, Wells-Fargo, and the Western. Total revenues and expenses were as follows: Transportation charges, $202,533,130; express privileges, $106,186,017; operations other than transportation, $6,147,069; total operating revenues, $105,494,182; operating expenses, $102,154,582; net operating revenue, $3,339,600; uncollectible revenue, $62,989; express taxes, $2,028,877; operating income, $1,247,784.

The Adams company showed a deficit of $2,202,759.

American Chicle
American Cyanamid
Babcock & Wilcox
Canadian Car & Fdy.
Ingersoll-Rand
Otis Elevator
Porto Rican-Amer. Tob.
Remington Typewriter
R. J. Reynolds Tob. Rights
Standard Screw
Texas and Pacific Coal
Private Wires to
HARTFORD MONTREAL
WILMINGTON TORONTO
JENKS, GWYNNE & CO.
15 BROAD
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

New Jersey Securities
B. H. & F. W. PELZER
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Phone Broad 6037 **12 Broadway**
NEW YORK CITY.

Your Surplus Funds
deposited with this Company will earn a liberal interest.
Metropolitan Trust Co.
60 Wall Street

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company

One-Year 5% Collateral Gold Notes, dated April 16, 1917, and maturing April 15, 1918:

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the Collateral Indenture of

We Can Use	We Offer For Sale
100 American Stores	200 Hupp Motor
50 Empire Steel & Iron	100 Manhat. Elec. Supply
100 Gillette Safety Razor	100 Mich. L. & Chem. Pfd.
100 Motor Products	50 Nash. CRatl. & St. L.
5 Peerless Tr. & Mt. 6s	100 Penna. Coal & Coke

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.

PHILADELPHIA — Land Title Building — Tel. { Spruce 381 / Race 5050

NEW YORK — Equitable Building — Tel. Rector 5354

Aetna Explosives Pfd.
Gillette Safety Razor
Penna. Coal & Coke
Smith Motor Truck Pfd.

DUNHAM & Co
Investment Securities
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover.

American Cyanamid
Penn Coal and Coke
Texas & Pacific Coal

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John — 36 Wall St., N. Y.

INVESTMENT TALKS

FUNDAMENTAL conditions have the same importance for the small investor as for the large trader. Following the crowd is often dangerous in market affairs. Seek the best advice available before investing.

Special Letter "P" on Federal Mining.

J. FRANK HOWELL
Member Consolidated Stock Ex. of N. Y.
52 Broadway — New York

Carib Syndicate
Carbon Steel, All Issues

C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. — 'Phone 6780 Rector

Central & So. Amer. Tel.
Autosales Corporation
Home Insurance
Yale & Towne

Salisbury & van der Kieft,
45 Pine St., N. Y. — Phone John 1646

Burns Bros. Ice
Bought—Sold—Quoted

Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. — Phone Broad 6911

COMMISSION
STOCK BROKERS
C. W. Pope & Co.
25 Broad St., New York City
Phone Broad 7110

Gillette Safety Razor
Marlin Arms Stock & Notes
Manhattan Elec. Supply Com.

GWYNNE BROS
Private Wire to Hartford
25 Broad St., N. Y. — Phone 3232 Broad

UNION TRUST
COLUMBIA TRUST
HUPP MOTOR PFD.
BORDENS COND. MILK PFD.
CHELSEA EXCHANGE BANK
SULLIVAN MACHINERY RTS.

John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
35 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Rochester Ry. & Lt.
5s, 1954

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 6340. 74 Broadway, New York
Private telephone to Boston.

Cities Pfd.
Childs Pfd.
Cen. Petroleum Pfd.
Laclede Gas Pfd.
Sheffield Farms Pfd.

CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad.

A partner's death not only means a loss of efficiency, which competition may render dangerous, but it may also mean the withdrawal of working capital at a time when the replacing of it would be difficult.

Mellor & Allen
Life Insurance
149 Broadway
New York City

HOUSE PASSES FINANCE BILL

Conferees Expected to Adjust Differences Within a Few Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The War Finance Corporation bill was passed today by the House, 369 to 2. Those opposing were La Follette of Washington and Mason of Illinois.

There are radical differences between the House and Senate bills, but Democratic leaders believe the Conference Committee will reach a conclusion quickly and that the bill will be finally adopted by both houses by next Monday and sent to the President. Secretary McAdoo wants the legislation completed in the next five days, so that its machinery may be used, if necessary, to bring about a condition of greater stability in the Government loan market.

While there has been no such official announcement, it has been intimated that Secretary McAdoo might use the funds of the corporation to buy Liberty bonds in the market, in the hope of bringing these securities to par before the next loan is floated.

Representative Kitchin had a conference with Secretary McAdoo today and assured him that the bill would be acted upon promptly by the conferees.

"I believe the interest rate of the next loan will be more than 4 per cent," said Mr. Kitchin. Secretary McAdoo has informed the Ways and Means Committee that he is opposed to increasing the rate unless it is imperative. In the opinion of several House leaders the Secretary is seriously considering making the loan 4 per cent., free of all taxation and redeemable in five years.

J. J. Scannell's Will Filed.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 21.—The will of John J. Scannell, one time Fire Commissioner of New York City, friend of Richard Croker, was filed for probate here today.

No petition accompanied the will which was handed in by a relative. The petition and other papers are to follow. It is unofficially estimated that the estate will be worth $100,000. Mr. Scannell died at Jamaica recently.

Stock Exchange Seats Decline.

The price of Stock Exchange memberships declined from $59,000 to $56,000 in transactions reported yesterday. The membership owned by R. Lawrence Benson was posted for transfer to Henry H. Flather for the higher figure and the seat of Charles W. Maury was posted to go to Richard G. Wagner at the lower quotation. E. Allen Wood was elected a member of the board.

UNION BAG & PAPER'S YEAR.

Corporation Earns $3,131,106, a Gain of $298,829 Over 1916.

The Union Bag and Paper Corporation earned a net income of $3,131,106 last year, according to the annual statement issued yesterday, an increase of $298,829 over the result in 1916. After depreciation and interest, and the reservation of $555,764 for the Federal war taxes, a balance of $2,102,716 remained for dividends, equal to $21.44 a share of stock. In the preceding year the profit available for stockholders was equivalent to $16.89 per share. The corporation has one class of stock.

Dividends amounted to $983,438, leaving a surplus of $1,114,278, compared with $1,232,792 in 1916 when the disbursement was smaller. President M. B. Wallace told shareowners in his statement that conditions under which business was conducted were difficult, and much more cash was necessary to carry supplies than in normal periods. Mr. Wallace said that the St. Maurice Paper Company, Limited, a subsidiary which manufactures newsprint, earned a net profit of $595,148, which was not included in the annual statement for the reason than no dividends were paid from it.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Hale & Norcross	.02
Alta	.02	Jacket	.06
Andes	.17	Justice	.02
Best & Belcher	.02	Mexican	.15
Caledonia	.03	Ophir	.11
Challenge Con	.02	Overman	.02
Chollar	.04	Potosi	.03
Confidence	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.14
Con. Virginia	.29	Union Con	1.05
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican, dollars	.72½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Goldfield Cons	.27
Cash Boy	.08	Goldfield Merger	.03
Jim Butler	.62	Great Bend	.06
Manhattan	.08	Jumbo Exten	.14
Midway	.08	Kewanas	.06
Mizpah	.05	Silver Pick	.04
Monarch Pitts	.03	Spearhead	.03
Montana	.11	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.04	Big Four	.03
Rescue	.08	Consolidated	.00
Tonopah Divide	1.70	Morning Glory	.03
Tonopah Exten	1.45	Union Amalg	.04
West End	.79	White Caps	.48
West Tonopah	.18	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.04
Atlanta	.10	Rochester	.30
Booth	.04	Round Mountain	.33
Florence	.13	United Eastern	4.62½

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	4½	Isabella	5	6½
Elkton	4	5	McKinney	5	6
Dr. J'pot	3½	5	Portland	98	102
El Paso	12	20	U. Gold M.	14	15½
Golden C.	158	163	Vindicator	30	45
Granite	35	40	Rose Nicol	11	12½

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF VOTING TRUST Certificates for the Common and Preferred Stock of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company:

Notice is hereby given as follows:

1. The Voting Trust, under Agreement of date March 27, 1913, in respect of the common and preferred stock of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, will expire by limitation on the 27th day of March, 1918.

2. The next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company takes place on the 2nd day of May, 1918, and only holders of the capital stock of record twenty days before the date of the meeting, namely, April 11th, 1918, are entitled to vote at that meeting. It is desired, if possible, that all Voting Trust Certificates shall be surrendered and exchanged for Certificates of stock prior to April 11th, 1918.

3. Holders of such Voting Trust Certificates are hereby required to exchange their certificates for certificates of capital stock of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company Ltd., of Delaware, to the Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Successor, that bonds bearing the following serial numbers have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund, and will be paid on and after April 1, 1918, at 105% of par, upon presentation at the COUPON DEPARTMENT of the undersigned, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, after April 1, 1918, interest on these bonds will cease. Bonds should have coupons due April 1, 1918, and subsequent attached.

$1,000.

22	185	380	488	645	805	1068	1614		
31	209	385	495	647	809	1183	1620		
32	217	387	502	672	814	1185	1919		
38	229	389	516	673	870	1215	1923		
47	248	390	517	675	913	1225	1945		
76	283	404	545	717	918	1243	1958		
116	360	459	554	719	925	1253	1967		
150	371	462	562	724	928	1263	1974		
171	377	453	612	784	1017	1270	1983		
177	378	458	640	804	1044	1607			

Dated, New York, Jan. 30, 1918.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Raleigh, March 4, 1918.
NOTICE OF SALE.

Sealed proposals will be received by me as State Treasurer of North Carolina, at this office, in Raleigh, North Carolina, until April 1st, noon, for the purchase of all or any part of the following Bonds:

$500,000.00 Permanent Improvement Bonds dated July 1, 1918, as follows:

$100,000.00	Mature July 1,	1928.
100,000.00	" July 1,	1929.
100,000.00	" July 1,	1930.
100,000.00	" July 1,	1931.
100,000.00	" July 1,	1932.

The Bonds will be sold at par to the person bidding the lowest rate of interest not exceeding 4%.

Bonds paid for in full on April 1st will be exempted from all taxation including income and also when constituting a part of the surplus of any bank, trust company, or other corporation.

Apply to me for blanks upon which to bid.
B. R. LACY,
State Treasurer.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company

Under the terms of its Adjustment Mortgage, St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company will on April 1, 1918, pay to the holders of its Adjustment Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds a semi-annual instalment of interest of 3%, being the interest for the six months ended December 31, 1917, at the maximum rate carried by the Adjustment Bonds.

Payment of such interest will be made at Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York, on presentation and surrender of the proper coupons for such interest.

Dated, New York, March 22, 1918.
ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY.
By F. H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment
W. C. SAUNDERS, Cashier.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL Association, located at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
MEXICAN PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD. OF DELAWARE

First Lien & Refunding Gold Bonds, Series "A."

DATED OCTOBER 1ST, 1911.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as provided in Article V. of the Indenture, dated October 1, 1911, made by the Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., of Delaware, to the Standard Trust Company of New York, Trustee, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Successor, that bonds bearing the following serial numbers have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund, and will be paid on and after April 1, 1918, at 105% of par, upon presentation at the COUPON DEPARTMENT of the undersigned, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, after April 1, 1918, interest on these bonds will cease. Bonds should have coupons due April 1, 1918, and subsequent attached.

$1,000.

22	185	380	488	645	805	1068	1614		
31	209	385	495	647	809	1183	1620		
32	217	387	502	672	814	1185	1919		
38	229	389	516	673	870	1215	1923		
47	248	390	517	675	913	1225	1945		
76	283	404	545	717	918	1243	1958		
116	360	459	554	719	925	1253	1967		
150	371	462	562	724	928	1263	1974		
171	377	453	612	784	1017	1270	1983		
177	378	458	640	804	1044	1607			

Dated, New York, Jan. 30, 1918.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Raleigh, March 4, 1918.
NOTICE OF SALE.

Sealed proposals will be received by me as State Treasurer of North Carolina, at this office, in Raleigh, North Carolina, until April 1st, noon, for the purchase of all or any part of the following Bonds:

$500,000.00 Permanent Improvement Bonds dated July 1, 1918, as follows:

$100,000.00	Mature July 1,	1928.
100,000.00	" July 1,	1929.
100,000.00	" July 1,	1930.
100,000.00	" July 1,	1931.
100,000.00	" July 1,	1932.

The Bonds will be sold at par to the person bidding the lowest rate of interest not exceeding 4%.

Bonds paid for in full on April 1st will be exempted from all taxation including income and also when constituting a part of the surplus of any bank, trust company, or other corporation.

Apply to me for blanks upon which to bid.
B. R. LACY,
State Treasurer.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company

Under the terms of its Adjustment Mortgage, St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company will on April 1, 1918, pay to the holders of its Adjustment Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds a semi-annual instalment of interest of 3%, being the interest for the six months ended December 31, 1917, at the maximum rate carried by the Adjustment Bonds.

Payment of such interest will be made at Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York, on presentation and surrender of the proper coupons for such interest.

Dated, New York, March 22, 1918.
ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY.
By F. H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment
W. C. SAUNDERS, Cashier.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL Association, located at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
W. C. CAINE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE MUTUAL BANK,
40-51 West 33rd Street, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held March 14th, 1918, a quarterly dividend of Five Per Cent was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable April 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 25th, 1918.
HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Cashier.

Hannevig & Company
139 BROADWAY
Specializing in
SHIPPING
FOREIGN EXCHANGE
LETTERS OF CREDIT
Tel. Cortlandt 7787.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,

at the close of business on the 14th day of March, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$555,088.54
Private securities		982,940.88
Real estate owned		28,282.93
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		3,464,721.81
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,594,394.71
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$21,096.93	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	242,069.44	
		263,166.37
Specie		28,982.23
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		79,636.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$3,589,601.26	
Other cash items	32,989.23	
		3,622,590.49
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, less offsets		769,939.28
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		50,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	$30,000.00	
W. S. Stamps	1,160.00	
		31,160.00
Total		$11,420,753.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$750,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$250,000.00	
Undivided profits	620,914.78	
		870,914.78
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$404,845.18	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	200,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	5,087,595.62	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	25,000.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	5,000.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	50,756.75	
Certified checks	3,259,034.58	
Unpaid dividends	1,589.25	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	13,960.00	
		9,047,771.27
Bills payable, including indebtedness for money borrowed, represented by notes, certificates of deposit, or otherwise		200,000.00
Rediscounts		377,938.89
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		50,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserve for taxes, expenses, &c.	$103,128.30	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	3,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	18,000.00	
		124,128.30
Total		$11,420,753.24

DIVIDENDS.

224th DIVIDEND.
CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, March 21, 1918.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free from tax, on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after April 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 26, 1918.

The transfer books will not close.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY,
New York, March 20th, 1918.

A dividend of twenty per cent. (20%) on the common stock of P. Lorillard Company has been declared, payable in common stock of the Company at par on April 10th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 5th, 1918.

Scrip certificates will be issued for fractional parts of shares, which may be combined with other fractions and exchanged for full shares.

Certificates for full shares and scrip certificates for fractional parts of shares will be mailed. WM. B. RHETT, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,
43 Exchange Place, New York,
MANAGERS

CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY

The Board of Directors of CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY has declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.75) per share on the outstanding preferred stock of the Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1918, payable Monday, April 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Monday, March 25, 1918.
T. W. MOFFATT, Treasurer.

UNITED VERDE EXTENSION MINING COMPANY.
Dividend No. 8 and Extra.

233 Broadway, New York, March 12th, 1918.

The Board of Directors of the United Verde Extension Mining Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of fifty cents per share and an extra dividend of twenty-five cents per share on the outstanding capital stock, payable May 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 5th, 1918. Stock transfer books will not close.
C. P. SANDS,
Treasurer.

MAGOR CAR CORPORATION
30 Church St., New York,
March 20th, 1918.

The Board of Directors has declared the following dividends, payable March 30th, 1918, to stockholders of record of March 25th, 1918: A regular quarterly dividend of 2% on outstanding Preferred "A" stock; a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on outstanding Preferred stock; a regular quarterly dividend of $1.00 and an extra dividend of $2.00 per share on outstanding Common stock of the Corporation.
A. VAN HASSEL, Asst. Secretary.

SHATTUCK ARIZONA COPPER COMPANY
120 Broadway, New York City.

The Board of Directors of Shattuck Arizona Copper Company has this day declared a dividend of Twenty-five (25c.) cents per share, and a capital distribution of Twenty-five (25c.) cents per share, payable April 20th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30th, 1918. Stock Transfer Books to not close.
NORMAN E. LAMOND, Ass't Secretary.
February 19th, 1918.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

A Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after Monday, April 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 22, 1918.

Transfer Books will not be closed.
FARIS R. RUSSELL, Vice President.
New York, March 21, 1918.

CITY INVESTING COMPANY,
165 Broadway,
New York, March 21, 1918.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. upon the preferred stock of this company, payable at its office on April 1, 1918, to holders of preferred stock of record on the books of the company at the close of business on March 27, 1918.
G. F. GUNTHER, Secy. and Treas.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, March 19th, 1918.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., and an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after April 1st, 1918. The transfer books will remain closed from 3 o'clock P. M., March 21st, until that date.
WM. E. CABLE, Jr., Cashier.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
New York, N. Y.,

The regular semi-annual preferred dividend of $2.50 per share on the outstanding Preferred stock of this Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on April 1st to stockholders of record March 27, 1918.
J. E. CROSBIE, Treasurer.
March 21, 1918.

Panama Power & Light Corporation
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 4.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of the Panama Power & Light Corporation has been declared, payable April 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 28, 1918.
A. E. SMITH, Treasurer.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY.

Spokane, Washington, March 15, 1918.

A dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared, payable April 1, 1918, to stockholders of record March 13, 1918.
D. L. HUNTINGTON, President.

MANNING, MAXWELL & MOORE, INC.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the capital stock of the Company, payable on March 30th to stockholders of record on that date.
GEO. D. BRANSTON, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Franklin Trust Company

at the close of business on the fourteenth day of March, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		$60,000.00
Public securities	5,576,911.25	
Private securities	3,418,899.48	
Real estate owned	548,000.00	
Mortgages owned	759,000.00	
		10,302,810.73
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		100,918.55
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		6,067,737.48
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		4,160,467.88
Overdrafts		128.96
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,136,473.86	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers, not included in preceding item	1,942.80	
		1,138,416.66
Specie		724,021.21
Other currency authorized by the Laws of the United States		385,358.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$436,063.20	
Other cash items	7,999.62	
		494,062.82
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, less offsets		636,514.96
Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra)		450,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$337,896.58	
Acceptances received, for search, title fees, &c.	96,796.22	
Other assets	13,606.69	
		447,296.49
War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps		2,367.22
Total		$29,158,549.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$4,000,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits		169,197.39
		5,169,197.39
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$2,012,416.75	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	1,296.33	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	298,972.01	
Deposits by the State of New York	445,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	729,470.00	
Deposits other wise preferred, if any	1,485,741.95	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	13,150,282.88	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	1,228,829.25	
Demand certificates of deposit	587,685.70	
Other certificates of deposit	384,046.16	
Deposits with drawable only on presentation of pass-books	8,850.85	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	533,128.67	
Certified checks	387,317.15	
Unpaid dividends	246.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	711,334.38	
Total deposits		21,945,494.33
Bills payable, including indebtedness for money borrowed, represented by notes, certificates of deposit, or otherwise		350,000.00
Rediscounts		1,136,756.75
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		1,140,007.88
Contingent liability account, acceptances bought and sold		164,456.61
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$30,380.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	11,491.56	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	31,889.44	
Estimated unearned discounts	12,200.00	
		85,971.00
Total		$26,912,329.23

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 14th day of March, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$502,384.63
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$4,233.03	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	100,294.49	
		104,527.51
Other currency authorized by the laws of the United States		1,300.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Other cash items		899.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$2,763.53	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	2,307.29	
Accounts receivable	9,704.83	
		15,255.70
Total		$624,366.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus:		
Surplus fund	$10,000.00	
Undivided profits	114,366.84	
		124,366.84
Total		$624,366.84

DIVIDENDS.

The American Sugar Refining Company

PREFERRED DIVIDEND 1%
COMMON DIVIDEND 1%

The Board of Directors have declared the following dividends:-

On the Preferred Stock one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent., being the 105th consecutive dividend thereon, payable on April 2nd, 1918, to the Stockholders of record on March 19th, 1918.

On the Common Stock one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent., being the 106th consecutive dividend thereon, payable on April 2nd, 1918, to the Stockholders of record on March 19th, 1918.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.
JOSEPH E. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

79th COMMON DIVIDEND THE Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent on the Common Capital stock of the Company, payable April 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30th, 1918. Transfer books will not be closed.
G. P. WELLS, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 14th day of March, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value)		$2,447,233.19
Private securities (book value)		4,444,483.90
Real estate owned		3,332,658.26
Mortgages owned		8,128,300.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		165,080.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		3,797,802.44
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased, not secured by collateral		2,534,618.28
Overdrafts		315.06
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,138,473.86	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers, not included in preceding item	1,942.80	
		1,138,416.66
Specie		724,021.21
Other currency authorized by the Laws of the United States		385,358.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$436,063.20	
Other cash items	7,999.62	
		494,062.82
Due from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, less offsets		636,514.96
Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra)		450,000.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$337,896.58	
Acceptances received, for search, title fees, &c.	96,796.22	
Other assets	13,606.69	
		447,296.49
War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps		2,367.22
Total		$29,158,549.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$4,000,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits		169,197.39
		5,169,197.39
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$857,484.92	
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions	170,924.72	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	399,267.94	
Deposits by the State of New York	1,299,802.71	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	33,206.94	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	532,744.92	
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any	163,404.13	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	13,513,637.41	
Time deposits certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	580,541.35	
Demand certificates of deposit	382,589.33	
Other certificates of deposit	44,692.60	
Deposits with drawable only on presentation of pass-books	64,499.89	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	370,118.78	
Certified checks	74,737.75	
Unpaid dividends payable April 1, 1918	50,000.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	224,842.69	
Total deposits		18,742,398.67
Rediscounts		75,000.00
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		450,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, and depreciation of securities	588,622.89	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	11,491.56	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	110,899.75	
Estimated unearned discounts	23,231.43	
		721,953.37
Total		$20,158,549.53

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE M. BERARDINI STATE BANK,

at the close of business on the 14th day of March, 1918:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities		$265,966.25
Private securities		136,183.92
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		296.00
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,180.00
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$14,000.00	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	424,079.45	
		438,079.45
Specie		965.83
Other currency authorized by the Laws of the United States		44,837.00
Other assets, viz.:		
Mediterranean Conference	$220.00	
Sundries credits	1,104.11	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	2,978.00	
		4,239.11
Total		$866,626.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$150,000.00
Surplus—		
Surplus fund	$450,000.00	
Undivided profits	8,340.67	
		458,340.67
Deposits: Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	$27,588.49	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	135,233.03	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	100.00	
Certified checks	33.95	
Foreign money orders awaiting transmission	8,638.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	37,700.49	
Total deposits		229,293.96
Account payable		3,517.73
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Reserves for taxes, expenses, and depreciation		115,468.70
Total		$956,626.06

SOLDIERS LOOK FOR NEWS.

It is a great solace for a soldier and sailor to know what is going on at home. You may send The New York Times to men with the expeditionary forces for $1 a month or $5.50 for six months. Give name, number of company and regiment of a soldier; name of ship if a sailor with the U. S. Navy. Mailed through War Department. Address Subscription Department, The New York Times, Times Square, New York.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97½	98	3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
2s, coupon, 1930	97½	98	4s, registered, 1825	105	105½
2s, coupon, '3s, reg	97¼	97¾	4s, coupon, 1925	106	105½
3s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97¼	97¾
3s, coupon, 1918	99

SENATORS DEMAND MOVE AGAINST I. W. W.

Assert People on Coast Will Take Law Into Own Hands if Government Doesn't Act.

FEAR OUTBREAK IN SPRING

Jones Predicts Sabotage and Other Means of Delaying Our Aircraft Program.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Warnings that the people of the Pacific Northwest, tired of I. W. W. activities, might take the law into their own hands to suppress traitorous conduct, charges that the Government itself had "coddled" the leaders, and predictions that sabotage and other action to embarrass the Government's aircraft program are likely to break out in the Spring and Summer, featured the Senate debate today on the Administration bill to empower the Government to commandeer timber and conduct logging operations.

The debate flared up so suddenly and lasted so long that the time allotted for considering the bill was used up and Chairman Chamberlain of the Military Committee let it go over for action later.

Senators were not sparing in their declarations that the Government should act swiftly and drastically to meet what they characterized as a menace to the people. Senator Chamberlain particularly declared it might be necessary to send troops into the spruce forests to protect workers getting out the precious timbers for the airplanes.

"The I. W. W. will not allow men to work in the forests," he said.

Senator Borah of Idaho, declared the Government could deal adequately with the I. W. W. without resort to force and by orderly lawful action. Without mentioning the name of the I. W. W. leader to whom he referred, the Idaho Senator declared:

"The Government now has in its possession the evil genius of the I. W. W., a professional criminal for twenty years, who has taken the lives of at least eighteen men. The I. W. W. believe he leads a charmed life. The best thing to crush the I. W. W. would be to punish him on the evidence of his treason."

Denouncing I. W. W. activities and espionage, Senator Jones of Washington characterized reports of the I. W. W. being crushed out as untrue.

"The indications are that they are likely to break out this Spring or Summer as bad, if not worse, than before," he said, "calling for drastic and radical action."

"We hear a great deal about spies," he continued. "If newspaper reports are true, the Government is not doing its duty in getting these spies. We ought to catch them and treat them as all spies are treated in war times."

Senator Jones referred to the action of Yakima, Wash., citizens in tarring and feathering a local I. W. W. Secretary.

"The people are becoming desperate," he said, "and intend to take the law into their own hands to suppress traitorous conduct."

Senator King of Utah attacked the report of President Wilson's Mediation Committee on the deportations from the Arizona copper districts as a "quasi-justification." The I. W. W., he declared, had been "coddled" too much by certain sympathizers in the Labor Department.

Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey said in his opinion bad management on the part of the Aircraft Production Board was responsible for the lack of spruce.

Testimony before the Senate Military Commission, Senator King replied, had shown inefficiency on the part of the Aircraft Board.

"There is not the slightest doubt of inefficiency of the Government operations in connection with lumber for airplanes," interjected Senator Townsend of Michigan, declaring reasons advanced in behalf of the bill were "camouflage."

PROPAGANDA IN PLATE FORM

Syndicate Article Figures in Philadelphia Treason Case.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Testimony at today's session of the treason trial of Louis Werner, editor in chief, and Martin Darkow, managing editor, of the Philadelphia Tageblatt, developed that at least one article published in the newspaper and alleged by the Government to be one of the thirty-nine overt acts that gave aid and comfort to the Germans, was furnished to the Tageblatt by a concern that syndicates plate matter.

This was brought out by the defense through Richard Richter, foreman of the Tageblatt's composing room. The article purported to be a military review of the year 1916 published in the Berlin Tägliche Rundschau of Jan. 1, 1917. The headlines, which the Government alleges constitute an overt act, read:

"Review of 1916. The military successes of the Germans in the previous year. All offensives of the allied smothered in streams of blood."

The Government intends to establish responsibility for the plate matter, and, it is expected, will follow it up with an investigation as to whether such matter is used to further German propaganda in this country.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Notices have been sent to the trade by the wholesale department of W. & J. Sloane announcing that all Nairn linoleums are already entirely withdrawn from sale, mill shipment, for the present Spring (1918) season, and that no further business of any nature can be accepted.

The lace manufacturing business heretofore carried on at Bridgeport, Conn., under the trade style of Alb. & E. Henkels, Inc., will in the future be conducted under the name of International Textile, Incorporated. H. A. Phillips will continue as general manager.

On May 1 King & Applebaum, manufacturers of dresses, will remove from their present quarters at 39 West Thirty-second Street to 15 East Twenty-sixth Street.

George H. Kline, Johnstown, Penn., whose store was recently totally destroyed by fire, has purchased the McCoy store in that city, and will open for business early next week. He is represented in this market by Brown & Macrae, resident buyers, 1,170 Broadway.

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THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin, 2412.

APPAREL Wanted.—High grade suits, coats, dresses for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4133.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Also poplins, velours, and serges; any quantity; all makes; cash. Call, with samples, ninth floor, 334 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany or F. & H. and Oxford suiting, triconets 09062, Am., taupe, reindeer, navy. Orchard 4278.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—White botany, 50-inch. H. Elson, 11 West 20th. Farragut 9688.

BURELLAS Wanted.—Also velours, any quantity, for cash. Madison Square 2740.

CASHMERE VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H. 8286, all colors; will pay $6.75 net. Phone Greeley 3877.

CHEESE CLOTH Wanted.—Unbleached seconds, 20,000 yards, about 6 to 8 cents per yard. Spring 4368. 11 Waverly Place.

CLOTH Wanted.—Timney's or Dobson's cheap mole from last year; will buy any quantity, spot cash. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th. Farragut 4717.

COATINGS Wanted.—3-4 or 6-4 heavyweight. Room 804, 24 East 21st. Gramercy 2523.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at cloth and plush coats for Fall, ladies', juniors', children's and infants'. Third floor, 42 West 18th St.

COATS Wanted.—Baltimore jobber open for Fall cloth coats, also jobs in Spring coats and suits. Shapiro & Herman, 2 West 33d, Room 1217.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for Fall in ladies' and misses' coats. 22 West 32d St., thirteenth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Plush; Western jobber in the market for 5,000 coats. P 3 Times.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on Fall coats. 8th floor, 12 W. 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobs of Spring coats. 38 West 26th St., first floor. Chelsea 4948.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will look at Fall coats. M. Fast, Prince George Hotel.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for Boye's 3200, all colors. Stitzer Woolen Exchange, 1,265 Broadway, Room 712.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Will buy any quantity white corduroy, cash. United Infants' Wear, 462 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—3-thread, large quantity, for cash; must be cheap. 33 West 34th, Room 904.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber is placing advance orders on better grade Georgette and wash dresses; especially interested in high class novelties; samples mornings. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber is open to buy 500 graduation dresses for immediate delivery. Bring samples. 95 5th Av., 9th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Georgette cotton and silk dresses will place orders on snappy styles. 11 East 31st, 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber wants gingham dresses; we furnish materials. Furman, 39 Union Square.

EVORA CLOTH Wanted.—All shades, cash. Murray Hill 5458.

FRENCH SERGE and Poplins Wanted.—For cash. J. Goldman, 418 4th Av. Madison Square 4550.

GROS DE LONDRES Wanted.—State price and colors. C. G., 271 Times Downtown.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All weights and colors. Jonas Fingar, 111 West 28th.

LINENS Wanted.—Pure French linens, all shades, buy for cash. Model Dress & Costume Co., 208 East 27th.

MACKINAWS Wanted.—For cash. Zwarico Dancosiky, 13 Chester St., Brooklyn.

MATERIALS Wanted.—Suitable for making pennants and cushion covers. P 48 Times.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Staples; will pay cash. A. Horvitz & Son, 41 West 25th.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peco, any quantity, spot cash. Harry Kitzinger & Co., 1,333 Broadway.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Peco plush; will pay cash. Farragut 3139.

PLUSH Wanted.—Esquimette and Peco for cash. Farragut 9752.

POM POM Wanted.—Liberal cash price paid for 0816-11. Gramercy 1690.

POPLINS Wanted.—Pekin, all wool; also 6301 Copenhagen and tan. H. Drusin & Son, 137 West 36th St. Farragut 3489.

POPLINS Wanted.—Black, also serges, 106; Fall velours, for cash. Farragut 9317.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for quantity of navies and black. Phone Farr. 9030.

POPLIN Wanted.—Pekin and tan; Copenhagen storm serge. Stuyvesant 1618.

RAW GOODS Wanted.—At once, raw goods, spot cash. Phone Mr. Fish, Intervale 537.

SERGE Wanted.—Will exchange navy, black, and tan, tricotines, botany, for 0034 American, navy, serge, with difference. Chelsea 7834.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for Whitman's 2001, Amoskeag 7614, 6614, 7301, for cash. Phone Spring 7730.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 87 blacks and navies. Phone Madison Square 9553.

SERGES Wanted.—6234 American Woolen Co., black and navy. Mad. Square 7425.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0036 navy, 50 pieces. Phone Madison Square 4160.

SERGE and Broadcloth Wanted.—6234, 315; spot cash. Gramercy 1807.

SERGES Wanted.—99 Whitman's for cash. Madison Square 7040.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Gray and infantry blue, Pinch or Kennedy Tweeds, cash. Madison Square 3121.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted. — Open for quantity; Spring shades. Telephone Greeley 2138.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Spring shades, spot cash. Karp Bros., 45 West 27th.

SILVERTONE VELOURS Wanted.—Samuels & Malo, 6 West 32d.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on wash skirts; call with samples, 152 West 34th, 5th floor.

SOL SATIN or CONQUEROR Wanted.—Fay cash. Farragut 488.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Open for large quantity of black taffeta and striped messaline; spot cash. J. Blumenthal & Bro., 14 West 24th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted. — Garfield 4718, all shades. Madison Square 6205.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher & Kennedy, all colors; also botany, tricotines. Madison Square 4152.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Open to buy Fisher Kennedy's tweeds. Phone Madison Square 7617.

VELOURS, Kerseys Wanted. — Heavy weights; all descriptions. N. Becker Sons, 34 West 22d.

VELOURS, BROADCLOTH Wanted.—All colors, will pay spot cash. 4544 Columbus.

VELOUR DE CASHMERE Wanted.—All shades, cash. Murray Hill 5458.

VELOURS Wanted.—K 544 and 11050, for cash. Spring 6421.

VIGOREAUX Wanted.—We pay cash for gray vigoreaux. Schwartz Bros., 150 West 22d.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Mixtures, plaids, checks, fancies, or staples. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—14 and 16 ounce, all colors, plain and heathers. Madison Square 6917.

WOOL JERSEY wanted, 14 to 16 ounce, all shades. Seltzer & Goldberger, 6 West 22d St.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—10 to 16 oz., all shades; also jobs. Chelsea 5183.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG 4002, Pacific SBGL in black, blue, Copen.; also WSG, CSG, VSL, MDS, CFL, CS, SPA, BPNL, PPL, SCLX, MB, 4408. A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th St.

BROADCLOTH.—Worumbo, 54 inches, white. H. Florsheim, 101 5th Av.

BURELLAS. — Brightwood, Buckley-Chen 711, Botany gabardines, serges, velours; colors. Farragut 9811.

CANVAS REMNANTS.—Red selvage; prompt shipment. Barclay 8880.

CELLULOID sheet material of all kinds. D. B. L. Products Corp., Woolworth Building, New York City. Phone Barclay 1007.

CHECKS.—Shepherd, various sizes, all worsted and part cotton, to close out at a price. Madison Square 8698.

CHEVIOTS.—200 pieces ¾, also heavy velours, gabardines, serges; reasonable. Farragut 9812.

COATS AND SUITS.—The best selling number on racks for immediate shipment. N. Harwitz & Sons, 109 West 26th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Exceptional values on racks for immediate shipment. L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th.

COATS.—5,000 coats on racks for immediate delivery; also job of sport coats. Louis Magidoff, 40 West 22d.

COATS.—Serges, Delhi, poplins; immediate delivery; also jobs. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th St.

COATS, SUITS.—All shades, exceptional styles; immediate delivery. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, juniors'; immediate delivery. Cass-Rosenthal, 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—200 girls' coats, to close out; sizes 6 to 14. Eisenberg & Co., 69 5th Av.

COATS.—Sports and automobile coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS, SUITS.—$6.75-$20; immediate delivery; also jobs. Smith Co., 30 West 32d St.

COATS.—Stouts and regular coats on racks to ship today. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS AND SUITS to close out cheap. Standard, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Girls' and misses' in all leading materials and shades for immediate delivery; style and price will appeal to you. Isaac Sternberg & Son, 1,140 Broadway.

COATS.—5,000 coats and suits on the racks for immediate delivery; best leading shades in demand. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Few hundred select garments at very reasonable prices; immediate delivery. A. H. Hollander, 28 West 20th.

COATS. — 3,000 infants', children's, and juniors', for immediate delivery. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Delivery today; big values; best sellers, from $10 up. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Better grade on hand; specializing our famous taffetta suits. Shapiro & Davis, 29-33 West 25th.

CORDUROYS.—27-inch rose, light blue, white, Copen., 2,000 yards each at 50c per yard. Eroeport Silk Co., 115 West 25th St. Tel. Farragut 3625.

CORDUROY. — 5,000 yards 724 Juilliard's, 83½c. net. Lester Co., 263 Greene St. 5397 Spring.

COTTON NET, white georgettes in navy and white; shadow flouncings, velveteens. Lubin, 36 West 20th St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

DENIMS.—Prompt shipment. Barclay 8880.

DRESSES.—1,000 taffeta, crepe de chine, striped and foulards, ginghams, taffetas, for sale purposes; to close out. Nathan Nathanson, 148 West 23d St. Chelsea 1326.

DRESSES.—Large sizes always on hand in crepe de meteor, crepe de chine, Georgette, foulards, and taffetas, $8.50 to $18.50. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Better kind, reasonable prices on silk, gingham, Georgettes, meteor, taffeta, pongee; latest styles. Schwartz Bros., 30 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Jersey, meteors, georgettes, silk, cotton ginghams; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES. — 300 to close out; silks and serges, snappy styles, at reasonable prices. B. Herman, 146 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses for immediate delivery. International Dress & Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Gingham, wonderful line for immediate delivery; prices, $2.75 and upward. Deubosky Bros., Farragut 9097.

DRESSES.—500 snappy silk and serge at sacrifice. Emanuel, 43 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks; assorted styles; close $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—3,000 silk; close out for prices. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Uptown showroom, Blate Brothers & Love, 32 East 31st St.

DRESSES.—Job of silk dresses to close out. Cohen-Polowan, 19 West 21st St.

DUCK.—White; prompt shipment. Barclay 8880.

DUVET DE LAINE, poplins, jerseys, Delhis, all shades. Farragut 554.

GINGHAMS.—Amoskeag, Renfrew, Treffan, Glenroy, plaids, checks, stripes. 71 West 23d, Room 1203.

GINGHAMS, plaid and check, all widths and qualities; U. S. Textile, 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

GINGHAM DRESSES for immediate delivery, $2.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

Gingham checks and plaid ginghams; beautiful patterns, 7 cases. Berger, Farr. 749.

GINGHAMS.—Very desirable plaid. Rosenfield, Chelsea 2598.

JAP SILK.—500 pieces of 5, 5½, and 6 mummie, job habutai, at prices below market. Samuel Haggett, 1,178 Broadway. Madison Square 8441.

KHAKI DRILL, 28 inches, for immediate delivery. Henry Isaacs, Inc., Gramercy 3022.

METAL GOODS.—We are in a position to take on more business for a short time on stamped, blanked, drawn, or pierced metal goods of all kinds, such as buttons, medals, fountain pen parts, badges, checks, and similar articles that are produced automatically; send samples of whatever you might be in the market for and we will render quotations upon receipt of same. The Geo. S. Kelley Co., Inc., 85 Sprague St., Providence, R. I.

ORGANDIE CLOTH for immediate delivery. Henry Isaacs, Inc., Gramercy 3022.

OXFORD SUITINGS.—Velour, poplin, Fall and Spring colors; ¾ melton. Gramercy 4409.

PERCALES.—Borden's scouts, lights, darks, plaids. 71 West 23d, Room 1203.

POPLINS.—Silk, 40-inch, for cloak, suit, and skirt trade; $1.40; all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 9380 Mad. Square.

POPLINS.—Whitman's 767-774 and 78; also heavyweight velours and pompoms, Americans. Gramercy 1074.

POPLINS.—American, navy, black, 90610 and 6077, at $2.40, cash. Igstaedter, 3284 Stuyvesant.

POPLIN.—American Woolen Co.'s poplins and Delhis in all shades. Phone Farragut 4539.

POPLIN.—Silk, 36 inches, 40 pieces as colors, 62c net. Gramercy 2871.

POPLIN, all colors. American Woolen Co. Spring 606.

POPLIN.—Whitman's 774, tan, $1.87½ net. Chelsea, 1918.

PUTTEES.—Knitted spiral, several hundred pairs, unfrayable edge, full length, Government rejects, slightly imperfect; splendid lot for military outfitters, Home Guards, Boy Scouts; write for appointment to see. 306 Times Downtown.

RADIUM TAFFETA.—40-in., all colors, $1.35; immediate deliv. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

SERGES.—1,000 yards Bachman's 3201-2, manipulated 60-inch, $1.02½ net. The Lester Company, 263 Green St. Spring 5397.

SERGE, S B G L, Bachmann's 1544, 30-inch; Goff 4050, 36-inch; ¾ Meltons and Oxfords. Farragut 4046.

SERGE.—Have 5,000 yards of Bachman's original 3201-2 6-quarter goods at $1.05 net. Phone Spring 2581.

SERGES, &c.—Genuine Irish homespuns, serges, worsteds, &c. Alden Woolen Co., 160 Greene St.

SERGE.—50-inch; 25 pieces U. S. G. navy and Copen., 82½c net cash. Gramercy 2871.

SERGES.—54289, 25 navy, $1.87½ net cash. L. I. Zirinsky, 22 West 32d. Mad. Sq. 2607.

SERGES.—Slater, 31 inches, 28 pieces navy cotton warp, 62½ cents. Stuyvesant 4542.

SERGE.—Bachman's 8 navy, 60 inch cotton warp, white flannel. Stuyvesant 4542.

SERGES.—100 pieces cotton warp, also 6120, 6301, Selden 1059. Farragut 9811.

SERGE.—All navy, 519, 7120; new cord, 801. Phone 6755 Greeley.

SILKS.—2,000 yeards printed champrints, last year's patterns; also silk foulards in all colors, at a price. 1755 Madison Square.

SILK SKIRTS, plain and fancy, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—Flowered kakiku, $2.25; blacks, $2.75; striped silks, $5; stripe fibers, $3.50. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Discarded samples, assorted styles, to close; woolens. Ford, 149 West 36th.

STOLES.—Marabout, $2.50 up; quick delivery; big Easter item. E. Eisemann & Co., 48 West 4th. Spring 8850.

SUITS AND COATS.—1,000 for immediate delivery; assorted styles, sizes, and materials. Simon Ginsburg & Bro., 18 West 22d.

SUITS AND COATS.—2,000, popular price, for immediate delivery. Williamsburg Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway, city.

SUITS AND COATS.—To close out; snappy styles at reduction prices; all shades. D. Gutman Co., 45 West 24th.

SUITS AND DRESSES. — Tailored, high class, for immediate delivery. Harry Gryger & Co., 25 West 31st St.

SUITS AND COATS.—5,000 garments on the racks for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Sons, 38 West 20th St.

SUITS, COATS.—Job high grade suits, coats; close out cheap. Manufacturing Clearing House, 1,170 B'way.

SUITS.—$6.75 up to $16.50, all shades, for immediate delivery. Edelsack Garment Co., 32 West 32d.

SUITS.—Wonderful suits at $13.50; peau de cygne lined. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

SUITS.—Serge and poplin suits, to close out. J. D., 51 West 13th St., near 6th Av.

SUITS for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

SUITS, COATS, on racks for immediate delivery. Myer-Cohen, 11 West 25th St.

SUITS.—Ladies', job lots, French serges, 152 East 23d St., top floor.

TAFFETA SUITS, better kind, on hand for immediate delivery; jobbers only. A. Leff, 18 West 21st. Farragut 3555.

TAFFETAS.—All grades, all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

TAFFETAS.—All colors; quantity at a price. Madison Square 7527.

TRICOTINE.—Garfield's 4718, all shades; Dobson poplin 610, all shades; Forstmann & Hoffman, Duvet de Laine, all shades. A S. H., Madison Square 2138.

TRICOTINES.—F. & H., 8057, 670, 673, $3.85 net; Delhi, 037, 977, 964, 978, 163, $2.10 net. 7423 Madison Square.

TRICOTINES.—F. & H. 8057, 2 pieces each navy, chinchilla, centrillon, and black. Murray Hill 8778.

VELOURS.—Buckley & Cohen's 711 and 715, all shades, and gray French serges, men's wear. Madison Square 1519.

VELOURS.—De-Lord, Salts, 45 pieces; $4.25 net cash. Benj. Levy, Madison Square 2607.

VELOURS AND POPLINS.—High shades for sale. Phone Madison Square 7617.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VELOUR.—American 0360 Quaker, 8 pieces, at $2.25 net cash. Greeley 6172.

WASH SATINS.—Ivory, flesh, $1.15; immediate delivery, M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9389.

WASH SATINS.—Ivory and flesh; 92½c; immediate delivery. Madison Square 9988.

WOOLENS.—20 pieces 54-inch tan coverts, $2, net cash. Madison Square 1756.

WOOL JERSEYS.—All colors, $2.50 a yard. Farragut 2190.

WOOL SCRIM.—Navy, $1.10. Phone Greeley 6755.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS on very fine satin, beaded Georgette and lace dresses. 11th floor, 33 East 33d.

Help Wanted.

BILLING CLERK.—One who can operate Remington machine; knowledge of bookkeeping desirable. Call B. M. L., 105 5th Av.

GIRL wanted, to make herself useful in hosiery department. Frank Bros., 588 Fifth Av.

PORTER, to assist in shipping department. O 196 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man to qualify as salesman New York office of Eastern textile mill; state full experience and salary expected. R 857 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMAN (female) wanted, with experience and references; salary. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

SHOE SALESMEN wanted, with experience and references; salary. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR BUYER.—The advertiser is at present associated with one of the leading mail order houses in the country as buyer and manager of a women's wearing apparel department doing business of over a million dollars; he is desirous of making a change with any progressive mail order or retail concern, where big things could be accomplished; would go out of town if necessary; highest credentials. P 7 Times.

YOUNG MAN who has knowledge of house furnishings, toys, and kindred lines wanted in resident buyer's office; state where last employed and salary desired, or else no attention will be paid to applicants. P 49 Times.

Situations Wanted.

WOMEN'S READY-TO-WEAR BUYER. The advertiser is at present associated with one of the leading mail order houses in the country as buyer and manager of a women's wearing apparel department doing business of over a million dollars; he is desirous of making a change with any progressive mail order or retail concern where big things could be accomplished; would go out of town if necessary; highest credentials. P 7 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....6 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday....6 " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Spring Neckwear Trade.

The feature of the neckwear buying in this city for the last few weeks is said to be the development of quite a general demand for foulard knot ties. These and knot ties of novelty silks, according to reports from several manufacturers, have been well sought in many sections. In the foulards, blue or tan backgrounds with conventional foulard designs are preferred. The novelty silks are taken in the bright colors, frequently a brilliant combination of shades being favored.

Cables from India Delayed.

The delays in the cable service between this country and India are said to be causing local exporters and importers no end of worry. A cable from Calcutta dated March 2 was not received in New York until March 11. Frequently, it is reported, orders have to be canceled because of these delays in getting the confirmation of prices. South American cables, on the other hand, are said to be coming through in good time; usually not more than a day is required in which to get an answer.

Fall Shoe Orders Encouraging.

Despite the youngness of the season, salesmen who are now on the road booking advance orders for the finer grades of Fall shoes for men are turning in an encouraging amount of business. The things called for by the retailers are about the same as those taken this time a year ago. So far the best demand has been for cordovan brown and medium tan, but blacks are being looked on with more favor than for some time. Labor at the factories is scarce, and the resultant decrease in production may cause general advances in prices before the season goes very far. In some cases quotations have already been revised upward.

Capes vs. Coats for Women.

In some quarters in the local coat and suit trade it is said that there is a greater demand for capes this year than there is for coats. Though all manufacturers are not of one opinion on this point, the fact remains that capes are having an unusually large sale. Military styles are as popular in these garments as are the non-military models. Serges and tricotines are the leading fabrics, according to reports, and navy blue is usually the favored color. French blue is also well taken, however, particularly in the military capes.

Automobile Coats Popular.

Automobile coats for women, many of them cravanetted, are very much in favor all over the country, according to reports from manufacturers in this city. It is said that re-orders have already commenced to come in, and that some of them are quite sizable. Tweeds seem to be having a big sale, and loose flowing lines are usually preferred. The fact that these garments are particularly well suited for walking as well as motoring is pointed to as one of the chief factors in causing the large sales that have been made.

Buying Wall Paper Early.

According to reports coming from manufacturers of wall paper who have retail departments, as well as from importers and retailers, the public is taking time by the forelock this Spring in the buying of this merchandise. The result is a tidy amount of business on their books and a good outlook for excellent business when the "official" Spring openings are held early next month. As for the manufacturers, most of their attention at present is being given to selections of designs for the lines to be made up for exhibition at the annual August trade showing. That there probably will be little, if any, curtailment in these lines is presaged by reports of active design purchasing.

Penney Co. Sales Show Big Gain.

The 1917 business of the J. C. Penney Company, Inc., which operates a chain of retail stores in the Middle, Far and South West, amounted to $15,000,000, against $8,500,000 in 1916. Part of this increase was due to the opening of fifty new stores in the course of the year. Twenty additional stores will be ready for business about April 1 bringing the total to 197. Some of them will be located in Pennsylvania and Ohio, States in which the company has had no previous representation. It was said yesterday at the local office of the company, 354 Fourth Avenue, that Spring business is very active and that no curtailment of purchases is anticipated because of the war. A single recent shoe purchase, for instance, exceeded $1,000,000, and it is expected that a $5,000,000 business in shoes alone will be done this year. In 1917, shoe sales totaled about $3,300,000.

Gray Goods Buying Quickens.

Trading took a new lease of life in the local gray goods market yesterday, principally on cloths of printcloth yarn construction. A big business was done on 38½-inch 64-60s at 16½ cents for deliveries running through the rest of this month, April and May. These constructions also sold for the same deliveries at the prices given: 39-inch 80 squares, 22 cents; 39-inch 56-44s, 14½ cents; 38½-inch 60-62s, 15⅜ cents, and 38½-inch 60-48s, 14¾ cents. For shipments ranging from April to August, 4.70 sheetings brought 13 cents. Printcloths prices closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s....22c	38½-inch, 64-60s..16½c
30-inch, 72-76s....21c	38½-inch, 64-56s..16c
39-inch, 68-72s....18½c	38½-inch, 60-52s..15⅜c
39-inch, 56-44s....14½c	38½-inch, 60-48s..14¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s..17c	27-inch, 64-60s....12¼c

Japanese Raw Silk Prices Rise.

Raw silk prices have moved up sharply in the Yokohama market, according to delayed cables that have been received here. The rise amounts to about $40 per picul of approximately 133 pounds, and is due to active trading both for European and American account. A total advance of about $55 a picul on Sinshiu No. 1 has been registered in the last month or so. The Canton market is firm, according to H. L. Gwalter & Co., and holders will make no concessions. Aside from American interest in tussahs, there is little stirring at Shanghai, while no new information comes from Milan. Locally, prices have moved up in sympathy with the trend in the primary markets. The current demand here is large and well diversified.

Like New Sports Skirts.

Sports skirts are attracting more attention this year, it is said, than they have for some time. Corduroy, which is more or less of a new fabric for this purpose, has been used extensively by a number of manufacturers of skirts with a great deal of success. Quite a few novelty silks are also proving popular, both with the retailers and the buying public. Narrow effects are produced by the use of vertical pleats, which still allow ample freedom of movement. Bright colors seem to be the order of the day.

BOYS GO TO FARMS APRIL 1.

Will Get Full School Credits if Average Then Is 75%.

ALBANY, March 21.—Boys and young men between 16 and 21 years of age who enroll in the New York State Boys' Working Reserve for farm work will be released from school after April 1, and will receive full school credits if they have at that date attained an average of 75 per cent. in their studies, according to an announcement today by Henry D. Sayer, Director of the working reserve.

Mr. Sayer also announced a plan which he expected would result in an enormous increase in the planted acreage of New York State. He said that an agreement had been reached with the Farm Bureau Directors under which farmers who obtain members of the Boys' Reserve for work on their farms will be pledged, if possible, to plant an additional five acres for each boy obtained.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALTOONA, Penn.—J. Brett, coats, suits, skirts, dresses, infants' wear; 1,150 B'way.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White Co.; R. H. Pendleton, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; C. H. Collins, silks, dress goods; 2 West 37th.
BALTIMORE—Southern Overall Co.; J. B. Colvin, overalls, working shirts; Arlington.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; I. Baer, upholstery; 105 Grand.
BALTIMORE—Shapiro & Herman; H. Shapiro, Fall coats, jobs Spring coats, suits; 2 W. 33d, Room 1217.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. W. Strauss, boots, shoes; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Polan, Katz & Co.; C. Katz, umbrella materials; 1,270 B'way; New Strand.
BALTIMORE—S. Ginsberg Co.; S. Ginsberg, woolens; Breslin.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; Miss Ryan, sweaters; Miss Canty, muslin underwear; 230 5th Av.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; Miss F. A. Hahn, waists; 25 W. 33d.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; Miss M. Murphy, muslin underwear, infants' wear, ladies' neckwear, house dresses, kimonos; H. Dawson, men's furnishing goods, gloves, knit underwear, hosiery; Room 723, 1,133 Broadway.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; L. B. Withstanley, domestics, linens; Miss M. Lynehan, millinery; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—I. Golden, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—L. Slotkin, piece goods; Breslin.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Segal Bros.; M. Segal, millinery; 621 Broadway.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Millinery Stores; S. H. Solomon, millinery; Breslin.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; D. R. Bingham, books, stationery; G. A. Dawson, linens; Mr. Friedman, women's, misses', children's skirts; G. Neufeld and Mr. Manning, talking machines; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; F. E. Deubert, housefurn. goods; 300 6th Av.
CHICAGO — Montgomery Ward & Co.; C. Gilbert, millinery, gloves; 300 6th Av.; Brotzel.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; A. Rogers, coats, suits; 116 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.—B. E. Knippenberg, boys' clothing; 37 W. 28th.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; H. E. Crouch, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.; Cumberland.
CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; L. S. Weinstein, furs; 116 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND — Knoll-Campen Co.: M. J. Campen, waists, dress materials; Brotzell.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Green, Joyce Co.; J. F. O'Shaughnessy, coats, suits, domestics; 329 4th Av.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; S. Wheeler, men's, boys' clothing; 71 West 23d, Netherland.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; E. Nels, furs; 354 4th Av.
DETROIT—Russell Co.; Miss C. Granman, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.
ERIE—Erie D. G. Co.; P. W. Dennison, toys, trunks, bags; J. N. Mahan, housefurn. goods; 432 4th Av.
EVANSVILLE—Max De Jong, coats, suits, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
FINDLAY, Ohio—C. D. Levy, children's gingham dresses; 116 West 26th.
GOLDSBORO, N. C.—A. M. Shrago, general mdse.; Aberdeen.
GOLDSBORO, N. C.—Royall & Borden Furniture & Carpet Co.; G. C. Royall, furniture; St. Andrew.
HAMILTON, Ontario—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; Mrs. M. McLean, millinery; 28 E. 26th.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; J. W. Bowman, L. Pryor, dry goods; 1,270 Broadway; Continental.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Ladies' Bazaar; M. Schondorf, women's wear; Imperial.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; W. M. Allen, millinery; 404 4th Av.
HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss E. S. Rolston, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Eastern D. G. Co.; S.

DARING AIR CAPTAIN KILLED IN ACTION

Phelps Collins Crowded Many Adventures Into His Short Army Career.

ARRESTED FOR RASHNESS

Fought In Disobedience of Orders and Was Court-Martialed, but Freed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—"Killed in action—Captain Phelps Collins."

This laconic announcement by the War Department, based on a report from General Pershing, gives no hint of the romantic career of the officer named.

Civilian, ambulance driver, student aviator, military prisoner, Lieutenant, Captain, and destroyer of German airplanes—all these were steps in the life of Collins from the time the United States entered the war, less than a year ago, until he was killed while serving with American forces on the French front.

The announcement that he had been killed in action was made by the War Department on Tuesday. Nothing was disclosed then as to the unit to which he was attached, or the State from which he came. It was learned today that he was a resident of Alpena, Mich., when Congress declared a state of war with Germany. He left home the next day in search of an opportunity to fight for his country.

Action with the least possible delay was his aim. He first went to Buffalo to enlist in the American flying corps, but finding that organization incomplete he realized that it would be a long time before he could get to France as a member of it. A friend told him that he knew a man in Chicago who had gotten into the French flying corps, but did not know just how this was accomplished. Phelps boarded a train for Chicago, learned that the former French flier had crossed as a member of the American Red Cross, and then had little trouble in getting a transfer to the flying service.

Offered to Sail at Once.

Collins came to Washington and enlisted the help of Representative Frank Scott of Alpena, who took him to the Red Cross Headquarters.

"Is he willing to sail day after tomorrow morning?" asked a Red Cross official.

"I'll sail tonight if you can get me to a boat," said the youth.

Collins enlisted in the Ambulance Unit and sailed promptly for France. That was late in May. Collins arrived in France shortly after June 1 and drove an ambulance, carrying wounded men from the front to a first-aid hospital for just a few days. Then he got his chance to enter a French aviation training school.

He completed his three months' preliminary training and was making one of his first flights on his own account when he saw a fight, several miles away, in which several French and German airplanes were engaged. Dashing toward the scene, his first shot killed a German aviator and sent the airplane reeling toward the earth. Collins's entrance in the encounter proved just the aid his comrades needed. The Germans were driven off and the French airplanes returned safely.

Arrested, Then Promoted.

Collins landed amid a mighty ovation from his fellow-students, but the cheering ended suddenly when the commander of the school appeared. Collins was placed under arrest for disobedience of orders to avoid fighting until he was in the regular service. He was court-martialed and sent to Paris a prisoner.

He was in Paris two weeks, when he was suddenly ordered back to the front. Much to his delight, he was commissioned a Lieutenant, his further period of probation was waived, and he received a fighting airplane alongside of "Escadrille" of the Lafayette Escadrille.

From the day Collins returned to the front his career was largely hidden by the censorship. Scraps of information contained in letters to Congressman Scott indicated that he was in the fighting fury frequently. One day in December came word that he had been promoted to a Captaincy. Incidentally he stated then that he was flying the fourth fighting machine that had been given to him since he became a Lieutenant. Apparently the three others had been disabled in action.

Captain Collins was transferred to the American Aviation Corps with the other Americans of the Lafayette Escadrille when General Pershing's forces took up their position in the front line trenches. As to where or how he lost his life no word has come beyond the simple message announcing his death.

LOAN CONFERENCE TODAY.

McAdoo Will Get Advice on Size and Interest Rate.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The size, interest rate, and other features of the third Liberty loan, which is to open on April 6, depend largely on the result of a conference here tomorrow of Secretary McAdoo, Governors of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks, and Chairmen of a number of Liberty Loan campaign committees. These bankers and business men will bring to the Secretary their views of money conditions throughout the country, and of how many billions of bonds the nation can absorb.

It was stated today that Secretary McAdoo had decided tentatively the size of the loan, but wished to have a final word with men outside of official Washington before sending his recommendations to Congress. He is represented as even more anxious for the opinion of these men on the interest rate, in view of some difference of opinion among the Treasury advisers as to whether the rate should remain at 4 per cent. or be raised to 4½ per cent.

One phase of the subject to be given special consideration is the uncertainty as to the amount of revenue to be derived from the income and excess profits taxes. It has been estimated that these would yield $2,427,000,000—about $1,226,000,000 from excess profits and $1,201,000,000 from incomes—but many officials believe the actual money harvest will be greater.

Some Treasury officials have been inclined to urge a loan of only enough to carry the Government to the end of the fiscal year, June 30—in the neighborhood of $5,000,000,000, or even less—leaving war expenses of the first part of the next fiscal year to be met by new bond issues. This arrangement would give time for the War Finance Corporation to get into operation, and by June 30 the effect of the corporation's activities on the money market might be determined.

Organization and publicity preparation for the next loan campaign are going forward rapidly. It was announced today that Governor Bamberger of Utah, Thomas B. Love, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Judge Martin J. Wade of Iowa, and Sergeant Matthew Wayman of the British Army would make a speaking tour through Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, and Arkansas from March 25 to April 20. They will start at St. Louis next Monday.

ASKS NEWSPAPERS FOR AID.

Secretary Wilson Urges Them to Help Mobilize Farm Labor.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The aid of 736 daily newspapers was asked by Secretary of Labor Wilson today in mobilizing farm labor. They will be branches of the Federal Employment Service, and a member of the staff on each paper will be made a Federal agent. The newspapers asked are those in towns of over 20,000 population. Secretary Wilson's letter to the newspapers follows:

"There are none more worthy than the farmers for help to produce the nation's food. The Department of Labor, co-operating with the Department of Agriculture, is expanding its United States employment service to find all available labor and correlate every activity toward meeting this demand.

"The Postmaster General has authorized rural carriers and Postmasters in rural communities and smaller towns to aid the employment service as labor agents. But over 100 of the 316 American cities above 20,000 population have no public employment office, and in many such offices there is no special farm service given. There is hardly time to open and train the new offices for this season's farm needs.

"In this emergency I am asking the patriotic help of the 736 daily newspapers of these cities to establish co-operative farm labor agencies. The plan of organization is outlined in the attached memorandum. If your publication feels that it can give its very great influence to this campaign, may I ask that you advise me, naming your active labor agent?"

INSPECT CURTISS PLANT.

H. S. Marshall and E. D. Wells, Government Investigators, at Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, March 21.—H. Snowden Marshall and E. D. Wells, members of the committee appointed to investigate the aircraft production situation, spent today inspecting the Curtiss plant here. They refused to discuss the investigation, however, declining to say whether they had examined the books of the Curtiss Company.

"Our report will be made to the War Department, and any information concerning it must come from Washington," said Mr. Marshall.

James E. Kepperly, the General Manager of the Buffalo plant of the Curtiss Company, accompanied Mr. Marshall and Mr. Wells in their trip through the factory. He said that the two men were "visualizing" conditions at the plant. Further than that he would not discuss the investigation. In a speech last night at a dinner of the Curtiss employes Mr. Kepperly said that the Curtiss Company had been "square with the Government" and that it was willing to lay all of the facts on the table.

Several Signal Corps officers arrived here today. They declined to say whether they had come to Buffalo in connection with the aircraft investigation, but some of them were in consultation with Mr. Marshall tonight.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24448.

Notice is hereby given that LEWIS G. MORRIS and FRANK B. PORTER of the firm of LEWIS G. MORRIS, FRANK B. PORTER, and JAMES H. POPE, individually and as copartners, doing business as MORRIS & POPE, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 22nd, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., then to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25468.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES S. HOST and BENJAMIN WIGDEROWITZ, individually and as co-partners, trading as BROADWAY DRESS CO., Bankrupts.

Creditors of said bankrupts are hereby given notice that on January 24th, 1918, they were duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on April 3rd, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,633.—In Bankruptcy.—ALEXANDER JARET, Bankrupt.

ALEXANDER JARET was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 26th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on April 24, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 24135.

Notice is given that GEORGE M. FISHEL and HARRY FISHEL, individually and as co-partners trading as the MICHIGAN FURNITURE COMPANY, bankrupt, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 22, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., then to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25691.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—JAMES KELLEY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on March 16th, 1918, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on April 4th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24365.

Notice is given that ISAAC BLANCK, individually and trading as CHARLOTTE WAIST COMPANY, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 22nd, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24309.

Notice is given that JOHN E. HARRIGAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 22, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—SOL SCHOENWETTER, Bankrupt.

Sol Schoenwetter was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on March 5, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on April 4, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25375.

Notice is given that ANNA STRAUB, bankruptcy, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 22, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,538.—In Bankruptcy.—ALEXANDER JARET, Bankrupt.

ALEXANDER JARET was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 26th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on April 24, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24135.

Notice is given that GEORGE M. FISHEL and HARRY FISHEL, individually and as co-partners trading as the MICHIGAN FURNITURE COMPANY, bankrupt, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 22, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., then to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24458.

Notice is given that MORRIS TOBIAS, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 22, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 24875.—Notice is given that E. PIERREPONT ROWLAND, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 22, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25097.

Notice is given that WILLIAM CAHILL, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 22, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24935.

Notice is given that AARON SACHS, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 22, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24309.

Notice is given that JOHN E. HARRIGAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 22, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

COURT CALENDARS.

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c). This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.

806—Navy Yard Route, plain., v. H. E. Devlin.—Dismissed, per stipulation.

244—The Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Co., plain., v. the City of Dallas, Texas.—Continued, per stipulation.

230—Z. L. de Aldecoa y Palet et al., aplts., v. the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. et al., and 231—J. L. de Aldecoa y Palet et al., aplts., v. same.—Argument continued for aplts., and concluded for appellees. Leave granted Mr. Tucker to file brief within four days, and to Mr. Opisso to file reply brief within four days thereafter.

232—H. A. Moss and J. F. Bradford, plain., v. C. C. Moore et al.—Argued for def. and submitted for plain.

233—U. S. Glue Co., plain., v. the Town of Oak Creek.—Argument commenced for def. and concluded for plain.

115—The Grand Trunk Western Ry. Co., aplt., v. the U. S.—Argued for aplt. and for appellee.

Adjourned until tomorrow. Call for Friday, March 22: Nos. 240, 242, 243, 245, (and 246, 247, and 248,) 249, 101, 250, 254, 255, and 256.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Re Independent Co.	Re Singer.
Healey<Moran.	

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Blumenstock<D, L & W RR.	Moore<Hartman
Fighiera<S S Havo.	Blanchard.
Melido<same.	US<3 large diamonds.
Del Necchio<same.	Nat SS Co<US S Z,&c
Simmons<Denman & Davis.	US<R D W I Mail.
Cinque<Local Board Div 153.	Gilbert<Sentinel.
Bayley<Braunstein.	Stoll<Mayer.
Same<Weinberg.	Ward<Chatfield.
Same<Kramer.	Atlas<Tug Louise
Same<Silverman.	Rugge.
Same<Elliott.	Compagnie<Universal.
Same<Nonpareil.	McGinity<St Lighter
Guaranty<McCabe.	Riverside.
Martin<Blackford.	J C Stockyards<Tug
Caruso<Local Board Div 114.	L Crosby.
Aktieselskabet<Jamison.	Howard<S S Satsuma.
	Luckenbach<Universal
	Arena Mills.
	Dumas<Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. Common law.

Munson<Brown, (on trial.)

At 2 P. M.

Bank'cy discharges:

John A Blom.	Harry Wilson Stells.
Robert McRobinson.	Compositions:
Isidor Minowitz.	Innovation Corset Co.
Harry I Stein.	Brinker Hdwre Co.
John Kovacs.	Motions:
Wm O'D Langley.	Morris Jabiln.
Stephen A Simmons.	David Marcus.
Robert M Richter.	Paul Albert.
Jesse R Benjamin.	George Neuman.
Edward F Taber.	William C Herzog.
Abraham Singer.	Silverman Bros.
Harry Clark & Bene Clott, Indiv and as members of firm of Clott Bros.	J D'Esposito & Bro.
	James I Meade.
	E B Jordan & Co.
	Elizabeth L Hughes.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

O'Brien<Stern Bros.	Cognetta<Fishel.
Maloney<Levy & G.	De Carvallo et al<
Townsend et al<	Johnston et al.
Hirshkind.	

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Clarke, P. J.; Smith, Page, Davis, and Shearn, JJ.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Klein<Norworth.	Re Pub Serv Com,
Pope Trading Corp< Cutler.	(7th & Lex Av Line)
Gana<Schlanger.	Re McGowen (Menken)
Pinto<Di Iorio.	Re Frost (Gray.)
Koscherak<Koscherak.	Murdock<Grifenhagen.
Kingsbury<Coram, (2.)	Conley<Fine.
Archer<Adamson.	Yorhaus<City Nat Sec.
Soffer<Herd.	Steigman<Nagarow
Brown<Hennessey.	Silk Dyeing Co.
NY & Q Co Gas<Straus	Critchfield<3d Av Ry.
People<Gegus.	Bankers Serv Corp<3d
Same<Wong Lee.	Nat Bk of Alleghy.
Same<O'Neill.	Stadler<Union Trust.
Same<Favato.	Richards<Aetna Acci-
Same<Davis.	dent, &c. Co.
Schieffelin<Craig.	Ludwig<Hartmann.
Wimpfheimer<CNY.	Brown<Perera.
Gilleran<Owens.	Ishii<Norton Co.
Goldstein<Schreiber.	Re Tillinghast, (2.)
Paramount Con Co< Decklade, (2.)	Re Lamport.
	Benesch<Benesch, (2.)
Superior Motor Garage Co<Stokes.	Brown<Hennessey.
Kohlberg<Taylor.	Hungarian Gen Credit-
Vogel<Merc Lunch Co.	itbank<Titus.
Gumpel<Gurvitch.	Seacoast Trust Co< Mugman.
	Kobre Assets Corp< Baker.

Non-enumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.

Menasha Woodenware Co<Landeck.	Cooper<Carter Med Co
Tischner<Sickenger.	Dowd<Hughes's Sons
Rosenberg<Am Bus-	Tow & Transp Co.
ness Assn.	Gilleran<Owens.
De Sherbinin<Breemer-Waltz Corp.	Hamilton<Wills & ano
Crown<Goldstein Co.	Main Post et al<
Crown<Gold Ref & Lam	Thomas et al.
Du Havre<France & Canada SS Co.	Spence<Volpi.
Dohrman<Humphreys, limpid, &c.	Carney Shoe Co<Ginzberg-Gordon Co.
Heim<Heim Creek Tug	Ackermann<Hemsley & Co, Lim.
Judd<Erlanger.	Tashjian<Expert Clean Co<Warney, Young<Corning.
Shieffelin<Craig.	

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

N Y Pneumatic and Service Co<N Y Edison Co.	Moore<Wenare Holding Co.
Sam<Int R T.	Frankel<Mechanics.
Budashevsky<Steiner.	Hurwitz<Lovett.
Standard Code Co< Bishop.	Ahearn<Ahearn.
Hirsch<Schmoll.	Schmidman<Roosin.
Brann<Reilly.	Ash<Ash.
Lawyers Mtg Co< Levison.	Bernstein<Bernstein.
Nanuet Amusement Co<First Nat Exhibitors Circuit Inc.	Re Clarkson.
Lieberman<Oshrin.	Sullivan<Strack.
Cieslenska<Bernard.	Singer<Schwartz.
Bigham<Bigham.	Edwin Cigar Co<Fitzgerald.
Bjork<Stanza.	Ahearn<N Y Rys.
Levinson<Frankenberg.	Lynch<Sussman.
Coaldale Mining Co< Ouemahoning Coal.	Crouch<Crouch.
Gennerich<Schneider.	Souerbel, Inc<Jatison Const Co.
Blaustein<Wildfeuer.	Same<same.
Westcott Express Co< CNY.	Wilner<Johnson.
Emig Ind Sav Bank< Panciero.	Reinach<Buhler.
Re Arnold.	Hannevig & Johnson< Am Star Line.
Disaro<Disaro.	Neuman<Lindenhurst Mfg Co.
Tamisier<Tamisier.	Sturge<51 5th Av.
Mid-City Trust & Sav Bank<Assets Realization Co.	Van Hise<Underhill.
Bier<Bier.	Fuld<Fuld.
Re Gibson.	Holland Sec Co< Greenhut Co.
Grove Linseed Oil Co< Penn RR Co.	Thorburn<Gates.
Ringold<Ringold.	Lange<Diamond.
Young<Harris.	People<Golden.
Podolak<Weigold Rty	Schmitt<N Y Rys.
Thomas<Thomas.	Re Harmon.
Re Gaffney.	Re Haydorn<Carroll.
	Waydell & Co<American Trading Co.
Grove Linseed Oil Co< Penn RR.	Benedict<CNY.
Ringold<Ringold.	Re Phillips Shoe Co.
Young<Harris.	Re Freedman.
Podolak<Weigold Rty	Goode<Jones.
Thomas<Thomas.	Re E. G. Myers Co.
Re Gaffney.	Groveman<Groveman.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Fallon<Goldkind.	Baker,
Hobbe<Pearson.	Matz,
Duryea<Bergman.	Johnson,
Faxon<Fuller.	Schwartz,
Benson<Benson.	Skinner,
Gates<Gates.	Sotsung,
Uher<Uher.	Bloom,
Aronowitz<Aronowitz.	Edwards,
Peterson<Peterson.	Friedman,
Feiner<Feiner.	Weissberg,
Preferred causes:	Daniels,
Christopher<Christopher.	Berg,
Undefended divorces:	Lynett,
Bidart,	Jenssen,
Palmer,	Schwartz,
Schiffer,	Mariani,
Nelson,	Ludlam,
Duffey,	Weiss,
Theaman,	Richardson,
Woodhams,	Walk.
Beard.	General calendar:
	Jamieson<Jamieson.
	Case on.

PART IV.—Newberger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bernstein<Abrahams.	Revere<Richard Levering & Co, Inc.
Lipshitz<Pepper.	Val<Baxter Shipyard, Inc.
First Nat Bank of Madison<Rafter.	E A Saunders Sons Co<Logie.
Ebbecke Furn Co< Reshel.	Baunfels, Browning & Co<Bayly-Hopkins, Inc.
Univ Transp Co<Sugar Prod. Shipping Co.	Rawel<Sawyer.
Wade<Wade.	P Doeljer, Brew<Gallagher.
Farjeon<Gavito.	McClory<Singer.
Edelstein<Oak.	Sloat<Guggel.
Rehnheimer & S Pliesner Brew<Rosthal.	Lee Tire Sales Co, Ltd<Klohs.
Peters<Ticknor.	Sat Sponge & Chamois Co, Inc<Empire Sunday Co.
Ft. Dearborn Nat Bank<Smart.	Blasuis & Cavri Chemical Prod. Mosaic Co<
Lieberman<David Mayer Brew.	H Lancaster & Co.
White<Stoutenburgh.	Clear.
Franklin Nat Bank< Taylor.	PART III.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kaufman<Foster.	Same<Greenberger<Bliss.
Seidlitz<Auerbach.	Inquest—Weinberger<Jenkins.
PART III.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.	Schwartz<NY Rys (2)
Same<Greenberger<Bliss.	Sherman<Block.
Inquest—Weinberger<Jenkins.	Laskofsky<Pocahontas Collieries.
Schwartz<NY Rys (2)	Katz<Bennet.
Sherman<Block.	Hilbert<Ludwig.
Laskofsky<Pocahontas Collieries.	Koster<Beaver, (2.)
Katz<Bennet.	Kiernan<same.
Hilbert<Ludwig.	Weiss<Hauptman (3.)
Koster<Beaver, (2.)	Russo<Cohen.
Kiernan<same.	Hubbard<Scranton & Wyoming Coal Co.
Weiss<Hauptman (3.)	
Russo<Cohen.	
Hubbard<Scranton & Wyoming Coal Co.	

Dubner<Michelman.	Vexler<Lacks.
Schiffman<Chalmowitz	Duparquet, H & M Co
Branch<Williams.	<Hirsh.
Nigrelli<Sheffield	Tracey<NY Rys.
Farms-S-D Co.	Rowley<Kanzler.
Sullivan<Harbauer.	Schwartz<Ashner.
Michalovsky<Berkowitz.	Vanwyngarden<Sheldon.
Goldfarb<Meyer.	Rosenberg<Wenson.
Steinberg<Lippman.	Coleman, Jr<Carpenter
Manders<3d Av RR.	Litvin<Lederer.
Pine<Col Wat W Ldry	Fischer<McMahon Co.
Schoonmaker<I R T.	White<42d St, &c, Ry.
Kobilts<Orenstein.	Pell<Cohen.
Dunleavy<same.	Brown<Nass El RR.
Goldberg<Burrows.	Tormey<Eleto Co.
Pollack<NY Rys.	Tamburello<Gibson.
O'Neill<Ewert.	Bokar<NY City Interb RR.
Pellorjas<Rosen.	James<Hock.
Flaumenbaum<Marrone.	Brodsky<Dinkelspiel.
Rosenzweig<NY Con RR.	Schorr<Sarasohn.
McDonough<42d St, &c, RR.	Kelleher<Arndt.
Miller<Schultz, (2.)	Rooney<5th Av Coach.
Constantine<5th Av Coach Co.	J Maskalik<P A Butler Market.
Heintz<Winfield.	M Maskalik<same.
Dickey<Heaton, (2.)	Mulbegart<Good Samaritan Dispensary.
West<Woman's Hosp.	Gehring<Bergold.
May<3d Av Ry.	Laulichts<Pechter.
Perella<NY Rys, (2.)	Rogusa<Christian Jacobs, Fireproof, &c
Glidner<Ottenberg.	Bernstein<NY Rys.
Goldstein<NY Rys.	Podgetz<same.
Meyers<McAdam.	O'Laughlin<Weinstein.
De Stefano<Wilkinson	Lehrman<Wachtel.
Schlonik<Gold.	Krivisky<McGraw Realty Co.
Bugnitzess<D, L & W RR.	E Anderson<same.
Veloconis<same.	Same<Benkert.
Keeley<461 8th Av.	
Flech<Pallisco.	

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.

Economy Ritsos Co< Texas Rice Produce.	Ruben<Siegel.
Bauchle<Bauchle.	People<Glanckopf.
Times Sq Auto Co< same.	Frankenberg<Spiegel.
	Salwen<Walker.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.

PART I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IV.—Gotf, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned to March 25.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.

Wilson Overseas Shipping Co.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Leavy, J.—At 10 A. M.

Zeitlin<Empire Carrying Corp.

PART XII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10 A. M.

Norwood<Bradley Cont. Co.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XV.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Estates:

Henry B. Sire, J. A. Beattie, &c, Henry Lilt, Charlotte Y. Ackerman, Esther Brauser, Marie E. S. Wiggins, Charles Eichhold, Moses Gardner, M. J. Schaustel, Edward Nafter, Sarah Abramowitz, Jacob Appell, Solomon Roth, Louis Pinch, Helen Steuber, infant, Clara Steuber, infant, Charles Kohler, Sarah C. Miller, H. W. Carpenter, John O'Neil, Charles E. Rivers, Blaso Meriogieri, John L. Bloem, W. Van Norden, Charles Corey, Mary V. McCusker, Mary A. Gordon, William McAuliff, Israel Wine, Florence Herrick, H. Hinrichsen, Beth B. Howes, Terry McGlver, John T. Meehan.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills:

Susie Wolf.
Kath F Lindemann,
Thomas S Doyle.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

De Mise<Esposite.	Matz & Cohen<Zweig.
Batt<Hollow & Berlew.	McManus<Sullivan.
Ettlinger<Brownstone.	S S Lamson & Bro< Adamson.
Wener<Cohen.	Ricks<Lippman.
Colon<Dixon.	Harris<same.
Feldman Bros<Ronsheim.	Feeney Shoe Co<Ginzberg-Gordon Co.
English & Sons<Evans Lumber Co.	Pioneer Film Corp.
Packard Motor Car Co< Majestic Lamp, &c, Corp.	Conway<Moore.
	Greene<Trainor.
Palca<Langsam.	Neeton Tow Boat Co< Sofield.

PART II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS — Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Jaffe<Auslander.	Goldstein<same.
Landes<NY Rys.	Same<Horovitz.
Roberts<Union Hgts Pres Church.	Feldman<Semmel.
Smalowitz<Glickstein.	Solomon<NY Rys.
Halpern<NY Rys.	Rintovis<Warshaw Bros Perfumers, Inc.
Bonner<Bonner.	Eisenstein<Deretchin.
Frotman<Neustaedter.	Cifferello<NY Rys.
Townsend<NY Rys.	Potenskin<Pinkus.
Jelot<Brindze.	Blank<Jacobs, (2.)
Stein<Heller.	Smith<Lawrence.
Wasserman<Helelr.	Hiepe<Hiepe.
Berlad<N Y Rys.	CNY<Chappell.
Gray<same.	Re Southampton Horse Assn.
Gold<Neuman.	Bossert<Dhuy.
May<Michaelson.	Peo State NY—Ryan< Woods, Police Comr.
Soulan<N Y Rys.	Lyon<Lutz.
Paterno<Stanley Patterson Co.	Peo State NY—Ajello< Ajello, Jr.
Rosenthal<U S Rty & Imp Co.	Ajello<same.
Girtz<Apelles.	Wasserman<Rhelms.
Abushevitz<Union Rty.	Susskind<Susskind.
Welby<Fargo.	Child<Tucker.
Purick<N Y Rys.	
Hannigan<same.	
Brown<Holzwasser.	
Cooper<Fid & Dep Co.	
Krug<Union Rty.	
McQuillan<Rys.	
Wiesner<Int R T Co.	
Garelick<NY Rys.	
Sudnowsky<Lewi.	
Raman<Mahon.	

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term.

Kramer<Bank of US.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Century H Co<Ebling Brew).	Hanauer<Turchin Co.
Warshaw<Lichter.	Donnelly<59 St R. R.
Rosenbaum<Colon Co.	Paterson Nat Bank< Schmidt Dauber Co.
Kelley<Levy.	Barba<Sudbrink.
Furman<Oestreich.	Block<Sentner.
Cosen<Hughes & Benesch.	Case on.

PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J. Met. Sav. Bank<Dubuwak—Thomas G. Flaherty.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J. Schack< Schwartz—James A. Lynch. Treitman< Schwartz—Edward J. Dunphy.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J. Barry< Wells—Ron. William B. Maloney.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J. Sparrow< Hawes—Nathaniel Phillips.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J. N. Y. Trust Co.<Theresa Dortman—David Pasinsky: Anna H. Watson<David Angerman—Harold S. Rankine.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Mills, Rich, Putnam, Blackmar, Kelly, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Re A Clements.	Case & Son Mfg Co< Young Imprt et al.
Snyder<Snyder.	Lynch<Mut Life Ins.
Allen<Wolkof & Aetna Surety Co.	Trani<Gerard.

APPELLATE TERM —

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BOLTON ROAD, plot begins on n s land conveyed to — Cumming by deed in Libre 723, Page 189, at point 60.4 ft w of F St if prolonged, runs s along w s former Bolton Road, 109.4x w 156.3x n 104.9x e 228.2 to beginning, being Lots 28 to 32, map 954, Inwood; Bolton Road, plot begins at n s of land conveyed to — Cummings, 34.9 ft w of F st, runs s 140.3x w 166.4x n 26.2 to s w corner Lot 28 x e 156.3 to w s Bolton Road x n 109.4 to n e corner Lot 32 x e 34.7 to beginning, being unnumbered lots, adjoining above on e and s; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., trustee of Wesley Walt, to Sarasota Realty and Improvement Co., 27 Pine St, b. and s., March 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

CHERRY ST, 338-344, n s, 46.8 ft w of Montgomery St, 116.8x96.11; Harris and Annie Mandelbaum to Dora Wittenberg, 153 East 110th St, one-half part, all liens, March 20; attorney, Phil. D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St $1

SUFFOLK ST, 55, w s, 75 ft s of Broome St, 25x75, foreclosure March 14, 1918; Mathias L. Conhes, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, March 20; attorneys, Cary & Carroll, 39 Wall St....$19,500

3D AV, 1,358, w s, 81 ft s of 88th St, 20x88; 87th St, 214 East, s s, 183.4 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.8; Edw. G. Daly to Alex. L., Emma, and Amelia Brudi and Pauline Price, 214 East 87th St; William H. Brudi, 1,481 Union St, Brooklyn, et al, mtg $7,000, quitclaim, March 16; address A. L. Brudi, 214 East 87th St.....$1

11TH ST, n s, 220 ft w of 6th Av, 22x103.3; Frederick R. Ryer to F. A. Ryer, 29 Gorham Av, Brookline, Mass., b. and s.; attorney, Hy. W. Gaines, 31 Fulton St....$2,143

48TH ST, 325 East, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Nathaniel N. Shire to John M. Sibley, 124 Morningside Av, mtg $15,000, March 20 .....$1

75TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Samuel Kilpatrick to Stewart Holding Co., 105 West 75th St, mtg $19,500, March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

90TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of West End Av, runs s 67.1x w 197.7 to e s of Riverside Drive, x 77.2 to 90th St x e 159.11 to beginning; Alfred H. Swayne to Francis B. Swayne, at Fort Salonga, Suffolk County, N. Y., one-fifteenth part, b. and s., all liens, March 19; attorneys, Ver Planck & Prince, 149 Broadway.....$1

116TH ST, 406 East, s s, 122.2 ft e of 1st Av, 14x100.11; also 1st Av, 2,150, w s, 75.10 ft s of 112th St, 25x100; Joseph Russo to Leo Tipaldi, 333 East 112th St, all liens, March 16; attorney, Alfonso Bivona, 309 Broadway $1

126TH ST, 117 West, n s, 196.5 ft w of Lenox Av, 17.10x99.11; William E. Cadwallador to William J. Fanning, Sterling Av, Weehawken, N. J., ½ part, mtg $7,500, all liens, March 11; N. Cadwallader, Box 162, Weehawken P. O. $1

170TH ST, 705 West, n s, 95 ft w of Fort Washington Av, 50x97.6; Simon Soldin to Economy Realty Co., 209 West 125th St, mtg $57,000, Feb. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BASSFORD AV, 2,242, e s, 17.6x75.5; Viola Rosen to Hannah Rothschild, 2,242 Bassford Av, mtg $2,500, March 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Arthur Rothschild to same, mtg $2,500, March 16; same attorney $100

SAME PROPERTY; Miriam Rothschild to same, March 1; same attorney.....$100

CHARLOTTE ST, 1,427 and 1,429, w s, 40x100; William Bondy, referee, to James A. Heaney, 1,356 Teller Av, July 21, 1917; attorney, James A. Heaney, 1,356 Teller Av.....$4,000

SAME PROPERTY; James A. Heaney to James A. Heaney, trustee, 1,356 Teller Av, July 23, 1917; attorney, James A. Heaney, 1724 St and West Farms Road.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; James A. Heaney, trustee, to Tenco Realty Corporation, 3d Liberty St, mtg $33,100, March 20; attorney same.....$1

COURTLANDT AV, s w corner 155th St, 24.1x100; Francesco Madonia to Mary Eisler, 212 Edgecombe Av, mtg $10,000, Oct. 14, 1905; attorney, E. S. Joseph, 1,834 Broadway $100

EAGLE AV, 570, w s, 20x120; William B. Kirchhof to John S. Mitchel, 1,245 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn, mtg $4,500, March 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, w s, 138.8 ft s of Appleton Av, 25.1x119.8x25x122.1; Charles Katz to Earle Moynthan, 3,010 East Tremont Av, March 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

KINGSBRIDGE AV, e s, 200.4 ft s of 231st St, 200.5x —; also Godwin Terrace, w s, 175.6 ft s of 231st St, 225.9x —; Emma L. Moller to Edith M. M. Panlovico, Bayville, N. J., March 18; attorney, A. O. Whaley, 5,814 Broadway $1

LOT 1, Parcel 4, map of William B. Ogden; also Lots 10 to 15, Parcel 9, same map; Lot 120 and 121, map of Hunt's Point Estates; Economy Real Property Co. to Adrienne C. Soldin, Glenrock, N. Y., Feb. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

LOT 45, map Baxter estate; Frederick Prigge to William Prigge, 1,046 Lowell Av, March 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

PROSPECT AV, 1,043, w s, 23x175.10x25x175.11; John Steger to Nathan Schrader, 1,726 Madison Av, mtg $5,500, March 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

ST. LAWRENCE TER, 1,220, Lot 202, map of Gleason property; River Realty Co. to Hy F. Spahr, 284 Reservoir Place, Dec. 1, 1917; attorney, Hy F. Spahr, 202 Reservoir Place, ...$100

TRINITY AV, e s, 325 ft s of 156th St, 18.9x81.9; Louis Fisher to Ida E. Fisher, 600 West 163d St, March 13, correction deed; attorney, Ida E. Fisher, 600 West 163d St, ...omitted

UNION AV, s e s, at s w s of 165th St, runs s e 80x s w 21x w 96.10 to avenue x n e 59.2; William J. Frey to Anthony Avenue Realty Co., Inc., 3 Beekman St, mtg $35,500, March 15; attorneys, Price Brothers, 271 Broadway $100

WALKER AV, s w s, 140.10 ft n w of Frisby Av, runs s 92.2x s e 17.1x s 2.11x n w 134.8x e 7.08 to Walker Av x n e 93.4 to avenue x s e 149.9; Elgar Brothers, Inc., to Bennalk Corporation, 949 Broadway, March 4; attorneys, Hardy, S. & W., 165 Broadway.$1

WASHINGTON AV, 2,179, w s, 50x145; Sophia Gruenstein to Jennie Bradley, 626 Cauldwell Av, March 14; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jennie Paley to Ardolare Co., 233 Broadway, March 12; same attorney $100

WESTCHESTER AV, n e corner of Taylor Av, 102.9x74.3x100x97.11; Christian Broschart to August Baur, 1,815 Westchester Av, ½ part, Sept. 1917; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

1622 ST, 572 East, s s, 80x75.11x—x113.1; Hudwill Corporation to Elisha Lambow, 452 Linwood Av, Brooklyn, mtg $24,000, March 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

207TH ST, s s, 230.1 ft w of Perry Av, 100x100; Timothy I. O'Connell to James O'Connell, 539 West 147th St, March 14; attorney, J. J. O'Grady, 277 Broadway.....$1

229TH ST, 750 East, 33.4x114; Marcella M. Oakes to Catherine Shell, 63 West 3d St, Mount Vernon, N. Y., mtg $2,500, Dec. 15, 1917; attorney Catherine M. Shell, 63 West 3d St, Mount Vernon, N. Y. $1

236TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Oneida Av, 25x100; Anthony Avenue Realty Co., Inc., to William J. Frey, 1,226 Tinton Av, mtg $4,000, March 15; attorneys, Amend & Andrews, 119 Nassau St.....$100

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 194, and 12th St, 501 East; Max D. Greenberg against R. K. Realty Corp. et al., action to recover possession; attorney, D. T. Smith.

GREENWICH ST, n w corner of Vesey St, 58.10x61.11; Kalman Hans et al. against Sellwell Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Rose & Paskus.

2D AV, s w corner of 24th St, 74x97.1; New York Life Insurance Co. against Alrose Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. W. Hubbell.

43D ST, 543 West; Katharine R. Jackson against Charles P. Caldwell et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Ireland.

74TH ST, n s, 261 ft w of 8th Av, 20x102.2; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Carrie S. Kennedy et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

Bronx.

VYSE AV, w s, 320 ft n of 167th St, 20x100; Thomas C. Stephens against Silberberg & Saul, Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, T. F. Keogh.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 50 and 52; A. F. Galligan & Co., Inc., against Atlantic Garden Realty Co., owner; Feliciono and Maria Acierono, contractors $55

16TH ST, 5 West; Henry M. Walter against Rudolph F. Layman, owner and contractor $65.42

27TH ST, 203 East; Oscar Schweitzer against Rosario Layanco, owner and contractor; Giuseppe Difrancisca, contractor.....$398.10

63D ST, 106 and 108 West; Pietrowski & Konop, Inc., against William W. Wheeler, owner; Plaza Contracting Co., contractor, ...$741

Bronx.

FRANKLIN AV, 1,071; Kelyoc Construction Co., Inc., against J. Mautner, owner and contractor $408.00

PROSPECT AV, 1,985; Elias Sapirman against Katie Reichwein, owner and contractor, renewal $12

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Bronx.

HOE AV, 1,533 and 1,535; Nathan Yannett against Etta Crakow et al., Jan. 18, 1918 .....$235

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10 to 17 Rooms
4 to 6 Baths
$5,100 to $15,000

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5 acre farm, 5 room house, barn, outbuildings, orchard, hennery, etc.; worth $3,000; owner forced to sell, will take $2,000; $600 cash, balance very easy terms. B. BROWNE, 161 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

Handsome 7-Room Cottage.

All large, airy rooms; all modern improvements; near school and trolley; owner needs $250 cash, balance easy monthly payments. Easy commuting distance from New York. Address Cottage, 243 West 34th St.

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1,000 ACRE ESTATE at $90 an acre. Beautiful Hudson River shorefront country place, within two hours of New York. Large brick residence having 14 rms., indirect steam heat, electricity, hardwood floors. Complete set of farm buildings, greenhouse, etc., all in perfect condition. Gravity water supply, fruit, lake, trout stream, woods, hunting and fishing. Superb views of river and country. Remarkable opportunity.

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CRANFORD Houses, Bungalows, $3,300

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

WILLIAM E. GOODRIDGE, do hereby certify, that he is conducting or transacting the business of insurance brokerage at 56 Beaver Street, New York City, in the County of New York and State of New York, under the name or William E. Goodridge & Son, and that the true real full name of the persons being successor in interest to the above concern conducting or transacting such business, with the post-office address of said person, is as follows:

Name:

WILLIAM EDWARD GOODRIDGE.

Post office address 72 Rodney Place, Rockville Centre, Nassau Co., N. Y.

Dated February 15, 1918.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On the 15th day of February, 1918, before me came William E. Goodridge, to me known to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

FLORENCE J. BOULLEE,

Notary Public, Kings County, 446. Certificate filed in New York County No. 567, Register's 9437.

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NEAR MORRISTOWN.

42 Acres, all imp'ts; large house, 5 bathrooms, 12 bedrooms, &c.; superb views, cool in Summer, pure spring water; farmer's house, complete barn equipment, garage. Will sell at bargain. Condict, P. O. Box 164, Jersey City.

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Lot 80x100; 2,300 sq. ft. per floor, 4 stories and basement; total 13,000 sq. ft.; 250 lbs. per sq. ft. carrying capacity; light on three sides; 2-ton electric elevator meets all building dept. requirements; near all car lines. Permanent alley on both sides; wired for electric lights. Owner, VENINO, 65 Hamilton St., Newark, N. J.

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STORE Parlor store, with large show windows; new building; rent $100; excellent location. 55 West 46th.

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2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.

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Modern apartment; strictly fireproof. Columbus 8466.

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6 and 8 Rooms, $50-$90.

Large, light, all outside rooms, corner apartment; newly decorated. Apply Superintendent, or L. SCHLECHTER, 140 St. Nicholas Ave.

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Sale, Larchmont.—Bungalow, 8 rooms, 2 baths, stone fireplace; plot 90 feet frontage; bargain; price $7,500, if sold before April 1. F. L. Ezger. Tel. Murray Hill 2326.

AM COMPELLED TO SACRIFICE modern 10-room house on corner plot in the heart of White Plains. Address Widow, P. O. Box 176, White Plains, N. Y.

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LEAVING New York temporarily, modern, fireproof house, with garage; worth $20,000, rental $126; half hour by automobile to city. 4R 302 Times Downtown.

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Corner plot; best residential section; 10 rooms, hot-water heat, all improvements; garage; will be sold at a very attractive price as owner's business takes him out of State; price, if sold at once, $12,250. JOHN N. BOOTH, 5 Union Hall St., Jamaica.

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TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $300 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York. 7 1-2c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

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30 minutes from 33d St.; at Rutherford, N. J. 15 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; fruit trees; plot 95x300; garage, garden, &c.; price reasonable, quick buyer. J. H. H. VAN HOVEN, 42 East 9th St., NEW YORK.

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Make your rent pay off your home; six-room modern dwelling, all improvements, half hour out; near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Good houses at bargain, $4,800 to $8,000. Morehouse, telephone 902 W, Westfield, N. J.

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CALDWELL, N. J.

For rent, season or longer, large house and garden, beautifully situated, overlooking valley; ten bedrooms; near station. Room 1003, 64 Wall St.

A NINE-ROOM HOUSE, 50 minutes out, Lackawanna R. R., near Millburn; 8 min. to station; newly decorated; 20-mile view; $45 per month. H. K. LYON, Millburn, N. J.

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Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Bungalow, 7, 8 rooms; half hour out; season; option yearly lease; must be good location; give full description and price. J 118 Times.

Wanted to rent, by the year, small modern house, with garage, at Elmhurst, L. I. Stuyvesant 1686. R 328 Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED, AN ELABORATE PRIVATE DWELLING, BEAUTIFUL PRIVATE BLOCK, WEST SIDE, IN THE EIGHTIES, 15 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; WILL LEASE FOR $5,500 PER ANNUM. INQUIRE A. W. MILLER & CO., 898 8TH AV.

Long Island.

BELLE HARBOR (140th St., near Ocean.)—Beautiful 12-room furnished stucco house, $1,250. Klappert, 8 E. 18th St., Manhattan.

New Jersey.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Attractive, exquisitely furnished cottage in Chelsea, Newton section; five bedrooms, bath, and lavatory; will rent from two to four months. For terms, &c., communicate, Y 222 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

ONE-THIRD undivided interest in equity, plot 50x100, 8th Av., near 49th St.; will take $5,000 cash and mortgage for $2,500. Address E. G., Owner, 3,525 Broadway.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

DESIRABLE 3-story dwelling with store in growing neighborhood, Bronx; good condition, no liens, with first mortgage assessed at $7,000; please state terms. Harry F. McDevitt, 811 Pennsylvania Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Will dispose of my 2 fine Jamaica lots, all improvements; beautiful lake; block from trolley, near depot; only $50 cash needed, balance to suit. Address Park, Box 101 Times.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Just completed, ideal new 7-room house, on plot 40x100; very high ground; beautiful view; several trees on premises; North Shore, Long Island, 23 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 4 minutes' walk from station; Hy-tex brick fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood finish, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, extra breakfast room with built-in Dutch cabinet and benches; exceptional kitchen facilities; steam heat; tiled bath; large clothes presses and linen closet; open attic; small cash payment down and $45 a month; telephone, call, or write at once. Bayside Homes Co., 1 West 34th St., New York City; telephone Greeley 6896.

Need $500 cash at once; must be sold within ten days, my 5-room bungalow and large plot of excellent farmland; 1 hour and 15 minutes from city; full price $1,750; balance of payments $12 per month. B. Joseph, 161 West 34th St., New York City.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Exceptionally roomy and comfortable old country residence; large grounds; barn, needs redecoration and minor repairs; equity $12,500; bona fide inquiries invited. C., 60 Springfield Ave., Summit, N. J.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles; our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A, North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD.—Six rooms, bath; large plot; electric light, $4,800; easy terms. Owner, X 367 Times Annex.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

$65 per acre makes this farm the most attractive purchase in the beautiful lake section at Monroe; 115 acres, high altitude, southern exposure, mountain background, woods and stream; map; details. Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Commuter's farm, Bergen County, hour out; modernized house; 50 acres; bargain. W. Butscher, 21 Park Row.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

267-ACRE FARM, $16,000;

FULLY EQUIPPED AND OPERATING. Extraordinary buildings, ¼ mile from railroad station; 86 bushels rye sown; principals only; no trades. Elbert Miller, 314 West 112th St., New York.

FARM.—250 acres, 15 miles from Newburg, N. Y., house, barns, outbuildings, good condition; close to creamery and town; must sell. Write W. M. Collard, Middletown, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Farm for sale, old-fashioned New England homestead, 10 rooms, 3 fireplaces, extensive lawn, shade trees, 68 acres, abundance of fruit; price $4,800, $500 down. Charles Wernsman, Derby, Conn.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

79 acres poultry trucking farm, woodlands, fruit, dairy, spring water, lake, 9-room house, all outbuildings, at Annapolis Junction, Md., (near Camp Meade;) $12,000. Apply Hughes, 210 West 34th.

MORTGAGE LOANS

Want to borrow $65.00 on $100 first class security; interest. P 26 Times.

Mortgage Loans Wanted.

WANTED.—FIRST MORTGAGES, $4,000 EACH; 6% ON NEW HOUSES NEARBY NEW JERSEY SUBURB. J. A. BALDWIN, 27 CEDAR STREET.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Will rent half well-equipped office suite three rooms, $250; Madison Square. O 71 Times.

Desk room to let, Room 417, 103 Park Av. Apply between 9 and 10 or 12 and 1 o'clock.

A very attractive office suite for physician or dentist. Apply Supt., 924 West End Av.

Building, five story, Pearl St., near Beekman; rent $2,000. Duross, 156 Broadway.

Half office in United States Rubber Bldg., 1,700 Broadway, Room 713.

103 5th Av.,—Third loft, 29x80, sublease $1,400. Rowantree, 200 5th Av.

Furnished offices and desk room; service. Suite 308, 51 East 42d St.

Light, large office to sublet, $25. Room 1816, 21 Park Row.

Light, private office, real estate suite. Room 21, 51 Liberty St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SUBLEASE MOST REASONABLY HIGH-CLASS OFFICES

Near Grand Central and 5th Av. 4,000 SQUARE FEET.

Will divide. Good light. Lease immediately or May 1. Phone 2501 Murray Hill or write C. E., 132 Times.

THE MONOLITH BUILDING, 45 WEST 34TH ST.

OFFICES, single or suite; bright, cheerful; good service; $350 up; immediate possession.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

Dentist's office to let; 12 years at same place, with good practice, at 78 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn; first floor corner building; owner drafted. Inquire L. Silberman, 1,689 49th St., Brooklyn. Phone Borough Park 4479.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET

for two years, where lease may be continued; 11th floor; 25x135; light on four sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 69TH ST., ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ABUNDANT DAYLIGHT; SUITABLE FOR OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

60,000 square feet of storage space, can divide; also manufacturing space, factory sites; railroad siding and waterfront. Baffe & Dixon, 228 Broadway, Brooklyn. Williamsburg 72.

Three light lofts, 15,000 sq. ft., modern fireproof building, Bronx; electric light, steam heat, freight elevator. C. Rieger's Sons, owners, 450 East 149th St. Melrose 70.

Magnificent, light, sunflooded offices, including continuous services; rent $40; superb office building, elegant location. 110 West 40th.

LOFT TO LET.

Size 50x100; light, airy; elevator service; steam, electric light, and power. Greenwald Brothers, 3d Av. and 87th.

Phone Rector 5864-5865 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway.

Parlor floor, with extension, in private house, suitable for physician or dentist; convenient subway, El. 154 West 94th.

Choice suite offices to sublet two years; Harriman Bank Building; 1,000 feet; immediate possession. Apply Room 1009.

MAHOGANY furnished private office, Wall Street section, stenographic service. Private, 216 Times Downtown.

For Rent.—Very light, desirable offices. Apply seventh floor, 70 5th Av., southwest corner 13th St., New York City.

Light, modern store, 20x80, with basement; West Canal St., 2 blocks from Broadway. Hatch & Clute, 100 Broadway.

Desirable desk room, with stenographic, clerical facilities; $20. Woolworth Building. V 326 Times Downtown.

Office to sublet, 25 Church St. Inquire Room 301.

Brooklyn.

May 1.—301-308 Adams St., near Borough Hall; third loft; very desirable; 48 by 90 feet; good light and air; steam heat; elevator; electric light and power in building; rent $1,200 a year. KINGS AND WESTCHESTER LAND CO., 350 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED.—To lease or buy about one acre of ground, with or without buildings, suitable for bulk and barrel storage of lubricating oils; rail and water shipping facilities essential. Address, giving full information, V 337 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT of station and clientele wants to share office or rent desk room with a certified accountant to mutual advantage; particulars to Reciprocity, P 53 Times.

Wanted for light manufacturing, with immediate possession, 25,000 to 30,000 square feet in or near New York City; entire building preferred. F. T. U., Room 1, 640 Broadway. Telephone 9070 Spring.

Neatly furnished office for immediate occupancy, below City Hall, for broker's use as tenant or subtenant; price $25 to $45. R 336 Times Downtown.

Building or floor space, 25,000 to 50,000 square feet, for manufacturing; east side, north of 23d St. V 354 Times Downtown.

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APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

4TH AV., 429, (at 29th St.)—One room with bath, $40; two rooms with bath, $65; elevator, telephone. Tel. 2976 Madison Square.

19TH, 119 EAST.—Studio apartment, National Arts Club Building, Gramercy Park neighborhood; 3 very large rooms, bath, and kitchenette; April 1 to October; $150 per month; restaurant privileges; references. E. L. Ipsen.

30TH, 4 EAST.—Two bright rooms, bath, kitchenette. 4244 Madison Square. Holmes.

34TH, 64 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath, $90 up; maid and meal service if desired. Murray Hill 9281.

53D, 5 EAST.—Attractive two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Plaza 3809, 11-3. Hagrard.

55TH, 37 EAST.—Two, three rooms, bath; seen from 11 until 5. Plaza 6968.

80TH, 111 EAST.—Handsome kitchenette suite for bachelor; hot water, electricity. Lenox 10241.

81ST ST., 75 EAST, (corner Park Av.)—Elegantly furnished 7, 8-room apartment.

82D ST., 145 EA

Advertisements and subscriptions are received for The New York Times and all other publications of The New York Times Company, at the new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large rooms, private baths; meals; also singles. Columbus 1747.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Country Board Wanted.

Broker and wife, Protestants, desire accommodation, Westchester; paying guests; references. V 331 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young lady; general office routine, filing; knowledge typing; neat, willing worker; references. L. F., 1,418 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; controlling accounts; trial balances; references; salary $18. V 356 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, highly competent and thoroughly experienced. E. S. F., V 328 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Trial balances; typist; 12 years' experience; knowledge French; $25. K 266 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; knowledge typewriting; three years' experience. W 159 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS WOMAN, exceptional ability, accustomed to fill executive position; qualified by education and experience to assume responsibility; accountant, good correspondent, and knowledge of commercial law; notary public. W 90 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—French, first class; new, alterations; $3 day. Godard, 259 West 112th St.

GOVERNESS.—Visiting, Parisian, college graduate, French, German, English. Write Pianist, 2,730 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Entire charge; Scotch; $50. Telephone 4168 Morningside. 162 West 122d.

MASSEUSE, licensed, wishes a few more patients; by appointment only. Miss Wahlberg, 232 East 61st. Phone Plaza 8061.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, Typist.—Assist bookkeeping; experienced. K 246 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, now employed, seeks bigger opportunity with high-grade concern; can relieve overburdened executive of mass of detail and act as confidential assistant; Christian; six years' experience; well educated, refined; thoroughly capable; familiar with filing systems and general office detail; best of credentials; $25 per week. W 172 Times.

SECRETARY SEEKS OPPORTUNITY.

Alert, conscientious young woman, trained in executive minutiæ and accustomed to responsibility; expert stenographer; knowledge accounting. J 390 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young woman, 24, college graduate, business, filing experience, knowledge stenography, wants secretarial position permanent; preferably law office, advertising, or banking firm; salary $15. W 124 Times.

SECRETARY, (22,) college education, experienced stenographer, desires position where ability and faithfulness will win advancement; $20. W 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND CORRESPONDENT.—Several years' office experience, capable, initiative; can give highest references; salary $20. J 140 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined young woman, capable, wishes position where interest obtains advancement rather than routine work; $20. O 574 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSIST.—Two years' office experience; knowledge bookkeeping; high school education. A., 517 East 156th St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—American, Christian; thoroughly experienced; $22; no agencies. V 346 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper. — Six years' experience; capable taking charge; references; $18-$20. F 113 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; high school graduate; knowledge bookkeeping; $18. Lehrer, 1,501 Southern Boulevard.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; 2 years' experience; best references; $12. K 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' experience, desires position; references; American; $15. V 340 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITING done at home; addressing envelopes, manuscript work; prompt; reasonable. W 149 Times.

TYPIST. — EXPERIENCED; VERY RAPID; ACCURATE; INTELLIGENT. J 315 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPIST, switchboard operator, experienced in general office work; moderate salary. Advertiser, 319 East 2d St., Brooklyn. Flatbush 5598.

YOUNG LADY.—Exceptionally bright; stenographer, typist, and assistant bookkeeper; salary $15. Miss Weissman, tel. Spring 4781.

Instruction.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches. Coaching, 263 West 125th.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY. — Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Cost accountant, office manager; 17 years' broad manufacturing experience, factory costs, modern system; age 35 years; married; salary $2,500, with opportunity. Y 212 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, trial balance; bookkeeping done for firms not employing bookkeeper; terms reasonable. Louis Failig, 21 West 20th St.

ACCOUNTANT. — Income tax reports, trial balances, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, Tribune Building. Beekman 908.

ACCOUNTANT—PUBLIC.

Books opened, closed, audited; financial statements, &c.; reasonable rates. F. O. Martin, Room 1430, 46 West 24th St.

ACCOUNTANT-CASHIER.—Full charge office; purchasing ability; analytical statements' expert; nine years' excellent record; draft exempt. V 335 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, (21,) New York University student, wishes to connect with accounting firm; bookkeeping experience. V 363 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangement firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104, Cortlandt 6868.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, systematizer, part time, Sunday and evening engagements; reasonable. T 306 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager; 10 years' experience cost accountant, auditor; age 33. Thorp, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, (25,) university graduate, desires position with C. P. A. V 329 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Competent supervise office force; capable filling corporate position of trust. W 167 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN, experienced in other business departments, including sales and office; executive for ten years; can organize, systematize, and apply efficiency methods. W 134 Times.

ADVERTISING.—A practical mechanical man with extensive experience, will save your firm money by his knowledge of layouts and printing. V 341 Times Downtown.

AN elderly man, well-educated, active, and reliable, with some business experience, desires position where he would be useful. W 187 Times.

ART STUDENT, (19,) loves to draw, wishes position to start. F 120 Times.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE of corporation available; graduate in engineering and law, broad experience in corporation finance; age 34, married; connection desired where character, integrity, ability and intelligent, consistent work count. Box 239, Times, 2 Rector St.

AUDITOR and expert accountant, aged 40, desires change; with present corporation eight years; references A1; start $2,000. V 313 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, draft exempt, executive ability, thoroughly experienced, recently employed motion picture industry, desires responsible position. W 160 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, exempt, thoroughly experienced modern methods, trial balances, statements, controlling accounts; conscientious, efficient worker; $30. K 261 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced, draft exempt, age 28, acctg. student, assistant creditman; references; salary $25. W 107 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, young man, (26,) class 5G in draft, wishes position; salary, $16 start; best references. S. Cohen, 214 East 84th St.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) well versed, experienced; trial balances, statements, controlling accounts. V 344 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, (25,) exempt, able, experienced systematizer, correspondent, ($30.) F 126 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 19, experienced, accountant student, $12, desires position. C. Z., 281 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 29; nine years' experience; capable, controlling accounts; exempt. O 869 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (25,) seeks permanency; thoroughly competent. Herbst, 1,418 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 30, competent, wants position; $30. Fisher, Box 61, Jamaica, L. I.

BOOKKEEPER, capable, with several years' thorough business experience; excellent references. W 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 3 years' experience; good penman; best references; salary $25. W 161 Times.

BUSINESS MAN, age 32, Christian, account of the war is open for position with reliable firm; thorough executive and selling experience; traveled the entire South for nine years selling the wholesale dry goods houses; this is an opportunity for a good house to get a good man as salesman or assistant to busy business man whom the war has forced to sell his services. W 171 Times.

BUSINESS MAN, 33, capable of taking charge of responsible position, immediately available; college educated; large practical and theoretical business experience; competent bookkeeper; knowledge English, Russian, German, French. P 121 Times.

CARETAKER.—Couple take care of city dwelling; highest credentials. Reilly, 328 East 55th St.

CHAUFFEURS. — Professional Chauffeurs' Club of America is in position to furnish on short notice thoroughly competent, reliable chauffeurs with long experience whose references are guaranteed. Address 240 West 55th St. Tel. 2495-4362 Circle.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; careful driver; good mechanic; best personal references; married. H., 143 East 63d St. Telephone 5255 Plaza.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored, (light,) mechanic, desires position; long years' experience Pierce-Arrow; best references. O 577 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 32; safe driver, expert mechanic; competent in every respect; city, country. Chauffeur, care of Fisher, 508 West 145th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman discontinuing automobiles recommends exceptional, temperate chauffeur; long experience. W 130 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 18 years' experience, desires private position; A1 references. O. V. Spelman, 501 West 135th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 31, expert, wishes private position; sober, good references. W. E., 283 West 125th St.

CHAUFFEUR, long experience, desires position, private family. A. S., Box 649, Mayfield, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, exempt, seven years' experience, wish private; best references. W 165 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 14 years' experience, wishes private position. Komornik, 428 East 72d.

COLUMBIA graduate, 8 years' teaching experience, seeks business opening, secretarial, or with export or publishing house; understands French, German, typewriting; married, (28,) draft exempt; Government work preferred; excellent references. O 584 Times Harlem.

DRAFTSMAN, (Mechanical.) — Technical graduate; 11 years' experience machine designing. A. G., 23 Times.

EDUCATED MAN, (38;) willing worker; capable of taking full charge or assist able executive; references. J 121 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—I am an American, Christian, 34 years of age, married, well educated, and can give highest references as to character, ability, &c.; I am at present employed in executive capacity at good salary, but opportunity now limited; 15 years' experience in manufacturing and executive work, including the adoption of 'efficiency methods' within reasonable lines; I am in position to invest in good proposition. Would interview be of mutual benefit? Box W 44 Times.

EXECUTIVE, &c.—Young man seeks position; 30 years, Class 3B in draft; college education; pleasing personality; possesses energy, ambition, initiative, and tact; thorough correspondent and executive; 9 years' training in study and production of cranes, hoists, and metal-working machinery; highest credentials; interviews solicited. Y 233 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE. — University graduate, ten years' experience in public institution, desires to change; with business corporation. V 338 Times Downtown.

GARDENER-FARMER, married, thoroughly competent, experienced, take entire charge country estate; industrious, landscape renovation, first-class reference. W 66 Times.

HEAD WAITER, colored, experienced, desires position in high-class country hotel; now employed in Government service; best reference. Allen S. Patterson, 158 West 131st St., New York.

INVESTIGATOR, credit and operations; experienced in handling large propositions; engineer with banking experience. Box 238, Times, 2 Rector St.

MANAGER, Steward, 20 years' first-class club, hotel experience, competent executive, able economist, will undertake factory catering during war. Manager, P. O. Box 703, Wilson, N. C.

MANAGER.—12 years' experience men's neckwear line; can take charge of shipping, mfg., packing, charging, and selling. V 353 Times Downtown.

MANAGER-STEWARD.—Hotel, club, restaurant; first-class references. W 151 Times.

MASTER MECHANIC.—One who has a thorough knowledge of the repairs and maintenance of steam plants and factory machinery is open for position; have worked in this capacity for the past 4 years with the American Sugar Refining Co. of Brooklyn; as to ability, character, &c., apply to above firm; wages expected, $50; no objection to going out of town. Chas. Ruder, 26 Jennings St., Elmhurst, L. I.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, ten years' experience in industrial engineering, power plants, and construction work, is open for engagement; technically trained; best of references. V 328 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER and draftsman, with 20 years' experience drawing, office and construction mining plants specialty, is open for engagement; good salary demanded; best references furnished. W 121 Times.

POSITION for evenings, at present and for past eight years employed real estate, leasing, collecting, repairs, valuations, new work; age 30. Write K 257 Times Downtown.

PRINTING.—Employ a practical man with wide experience in lay-outs and estimating work as office man. V 340 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—American, Presbyterian, aged 32, married, college education; traveled extensively; expert photographer; six years' stenographic and general office training, three years' experience on correspondence desk; full details and photograph on application. F 119 Times.

SALES ENGINEER, with technical training and mechanical experience, seeks position with well-established firm; best references. K 237 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN OR ASST. TO SALES-MANAGER.

Energetic, tireless young man with successful sales record and ability to produce; inside experience assisting salesmanager and traveling on road; experienced in establishing agencies, direct selling, sales correspondence and missionary work; opportunity with manufacturer or jobber desired; draft exempt. W 109 Times.

SALESMAN.—Having a 25 years' acquaintanceship with department stores of New England, I am in a position to handle or introduce some article of merit suitable for this trade; would consider good holiday line if not too large. Howard W. McKay, Malden, Mass.

SALESMAN, with strong personality and a good producer, who has a big acquaintance among merchandise managers and buyers in department stores, ready for immediate engagement; experience several lines. W 142 Times.

SALESMAN,
WITH
AUTO,
covering L. I. and Queens wants live line, (main or side,) salary consideration only. Y 242 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, 32, college graduate, ten years' successful sales and executive experience, wishes salaried or profit sharing account position, April 1; war conditions necessitate change. W 140 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced toy salesman and designer, with large acquaintance among buyers, wishes new connection at once. W 141 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes position at anything good chance for advancement, good future. Box 38, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, following wholesale millinery, hat manufacturers, dry goods, garment trades, experienced in trimmings, narrow fabrics, seeks connection. W 154 Times.

SALESMAN, good appearance, versatile and experienced, result producer, references, desires connection reputable concern, any line no peddling. W 151 Times.

SALESMAN, 6 years' experience, selling grocories to wholesale, retail trade; what have you got to offer? K 263 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (23,) draft exempt, child en's dresses, road experience, seeks position. K 250 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (30,) married, exempt, hustler, seeks position with good house. K 251 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (23,) draft exempt, cotton goods and woolens, seeks position. K 249 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 27, experienced, desires position with good prospects. L. P., 17 Times Bronx.

SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER.

Enthusiastic hard worker, wishes position where future is dependent only upon results shown; competent correspondent; eight years' commercial experience. W 175 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

STEWARD country club desires change; six years' reference present position; last year's business $30,000. X 370 Times Annex.

STEWARD.—Hotel, club, restaurant; thoroughly experienced; very best of references. W 152 Times.

WOMAN'S READY-TO-WEAR BUYER.

THE ADVERTISER IS AT PRESENT ASSOCIATED WITH ONE OF THE LEADING MAIL ORDER HOUSES IN THE COUNTRY AS BUYER AND MANAGER OF A WOMAN'S WEARING APPAREL DEPARTMENT, DOING BUSINESS OF OVER A MILLION DOLLARS; HE IS DESIROUS OF MAKING A CHANGE WITH ANY PROGRESSIVE MAIL ORDER OR RETAIL CONCERN WHERE BIG THINGS COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED; WOULD GO OUT OF TOWN IF NECESSARY; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. BOX P 7 TIMES.

YOUNG COUPLE take care of private house Summer; best city references. W 155 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) stenographer, good letter writer, assistant bookkeeper, five years' practical business experience, executive ability, neat appearance, thoroughly reliable; salary $18. W 177 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, exempt military duty, wishes connect permanent, mercantile or mfg. house; good correspondent and selling ability; A1 credentials. K 265 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, college education, sales and executive ability, neat appearance, seeks position with progressive concern. K 267 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, possessing initiative and experience in bookkeeping, office detail, &c., desires connection with progressive concern. W 162 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school education, 3 years' clerical experience, knowledge bookkeeping, desires clerical position. F 112 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires connection with some reliable concern offering good prospects for an industrious worker. W 150 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) good penman, formerly Government checker, desires position. O 582 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 22; capable around office; good penman and figurer; references. V 339 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires interview with reliable firm regarding a position. V 334 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school education, desires position offering advancement. W 136 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, desires position; clerical or selling preferred. Address W 143 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes position at anything; reference. O 587 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 19, well educated, desires position; $15. V 342 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

A CAPABLE WOMAN,
EXPERT ON TYPEWRITER,
RAPID ON DICTATION,
TIRELESS WORKER,
PLEASING PERSONALITY,
FOR
SECRETARIAL WORK.
SALARY AND OPPORTUNITY EXCEPTIONAL.
APPLY TODAY, ROOM 6,
126 LIBERTY ST.,
BETWEEN 12-5 P. M.

A NEW OCCUPATION
FOR
YOUNG WOMEN
Between 16 and 25 Years.

Enter as a Student
in
AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPHY.

$8.00 PER WEEK WHILE LEARNING.
9.50 PER WEEK IN THREE MONTHS.
15.00 PER WEEK IN ONE YEAR.

Apply in Person
Between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
ROOM 1,702, 24 WALKER ST.,
(One block west of Broadway,
two blocks south of Canal.)
THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

BILLING MACHINE OPERATORS.

LORD & TAYLOR

REQUIRE SEVERAL EXPERIENCED BILLING MACHINE OPERATORS.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, SEVENTH FLOOR.

BILL CLERK.—Capable, good handwriting, rapid and accurate at figures; good opportunity; state salary, experience. P 44 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, double entry for piano factory in the Bronx; state experience, age, and salary. Address Piano Factory, J 324 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—State experience and salary; real estate office. B. P., 219 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST.—Experienced young woman for office in Long Island City; good opportunity. W 173 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; must be experienced in double entry. New York Fruit Products Co., 440 West 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; good wages. Hudwill Corporation, 7 West 45th St., 8th floor.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; double entry; state full particulars and salary wanted. R 327 Times Downtown.

BOOK PUBLISHER.

Permanent and profitable work for four women in office correspondence and exploitation; no replies considered which do not give details of age, education, nationality, salary expected, and experience, if any. Address F 99 Times.

CASHIER, who speaks French, wanted in pastry restaurant; must have selling abilities. French Restaurant, 19 East 59th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE for evening settlement work, for girls' and women's clubs; give age, qualifications, and references. Y 242 Times Annex.

COLORISTS FOR COLORING LANTERN SLIDES; ART TRAINING PREFERRED, BUT NOT NECESSARY; OPPORTUNITY FOR LEARNING COLOR THEORY; PERMANENT WORK IF QUALIFIED. P 30 TIMES.

COOK.—Experienced cook, also assist with light housework; no washing; wages $45. 8th floor north, 260 West 72d St., between 9 and 11 A. M. Phone Columbus 3245.

COOK, experienced and competent, willing to economize and study the food situation; wages $50. Call between 5 and 6, Mrs. Hannah, 471 Park Av.

COUSETIERES wanted to connect with a strictly custom made corset house, for either city or out of town; good pay, for wide-awake ladies who desire to make money; salary and commission. Corsets, 221 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, TYPISTS,
by large concern; wonderful chance for advancement; good pay; lunch furnished. J. A. D., Box 229, New York City.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $15-$20 weekly, immediately. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway, Room 200.

ELLIOTT-FISHER billing machine operator, (young lady;) state age, experience in first letter; salary to start $12 weekly. R 364 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK; state age, education, experience; bright beginner considered. V 326 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
Require the services of
SALESWOMEN
for the following departments:
WEDDING,
TOILET ARTICLES,
WHITE GOODS,
NOTIONS,
NECKWEAR,
SHOES.
Also,
SEVERAL SHEET WRITERS.
Apply at Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED SHOE SALESWOMEN.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIRL TYPIST.—Wanted, experienced girl typist to list a succession of names, addresses, and numbers; just list typing; permanent position; pleasant office; hours, 9 to 5, and half day Saturday; office accessible to 14th St., Manhattan, elevated and subway; salary, $10; answer by typewritten letter only, giving name of previous or present employer, and stating briefly the nature of typing work with which familiar and whether any experience in listing as above described. W 158 Times.

GIRLS WANTED TO LEARN AND DO LIGHT AND CLEAN WORK IN ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT LABORATORY; ADVANCEMENT FOR NEAT AND CAREFUL WORKERS. WILSON-MAEULEN COMPANY, 781 EAST 142D ST., BRONX.

GIRLS for ASSEMBLY WORK on small electrical and wireless apparatus for U. S. Government; permanent work. Apply or write The Mount Vernon Co., 320 Washington St., Mount Vernon, N. Y., opposite Columbus Av. station.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS
AND
WOMEN.

We are in the market for girls and women of intelligence to fill the following vacancies in our various departments:

ASSEMBLERS,
Factory Work,
GLASS WORKERS,
LABORATORY ASSISTANTS,
College Graduates,
TYPISTS,
APPLY AT ONCE.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
NEAR WEST STREET,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

GIRLS,
18 to 25 years,
Pleasant employment under sunshine conditions.

Average wages $9 to $10 and $12 per week; lowest wages $7; hours, 8 to 5:45.

Excellent ventilation; good light, first aid, rest and reading rooms; meals at less than cost.

NINE MINUTES RIDE FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION TO 11TH ST., LONG ISLAND CITY.

Sunshine Biscuit Works.
LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.,
Long Island City.

GIRLS (40)

FOR WORK IN AMMUNITION PLANT OUTSIDE OF CITY; GOOD WAGES; AGES 16-30.

APPLY 244 WEST 23D ST.

GIRL TO ACT AS SECRETARY TO CHIEF ENGINEER AND PURCHASING AGENT OF ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURING PLANT LOCATED IN THE BRONX; REQUIRED TO TAKE ONLY A FEW LETTERS A DAY FROM DICTAPHONE, BUT MUST BE CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF ENGINEERING AND PURCHASING RECORDS AND MAKING HERSELF COMPETENT TO HANDLE DETAILS PECULIAR TO THE BUSINESS; SALARY $18 TO START. P 40 TIMES.

GIRL wanted to make herself useful in hosiery department. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

GOVERNESS wanted; a French governess to look after three children, aged 15, 14, and 8 years, respectively, and live in family in city of Philadelphia; must be competent to teach and speak Parisian French and furnish best of references. Address Philadelphia General Post Office, Post Office Box No. 1621, Philadelphia, Penn.

HEAD NURSE wanted for day nursery; must be capable of taking entire charge; give age, experience, and qualifications. Y 233 Times Annex.

HOUSEHOLD ASSISTANT.—Six hours a day, six days weekly, hourly pay. P 46 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Woman for light housework two hours a day, from 1 to 3. Call 8th floor north, 260 West 72d St., 9 to 11 Friday.

MAID.—College woman, with three children in small apartment, desires a maid. Mrs. K. B. Gould, 134 East 40th St.

NURSE, attendant or ward maid for an institution out of the city; pay $22 a month. Call at 146 East 93th St. today at 3 P. M. for an interview with the matron.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright, high school education, good at figures, good handwriting; have a good opportunity open; state salary, experience. P 45 Times.

OFFICE SYSTEMATIZER, especially conversant with filing and indexing, to reorganize general office system in downtown real estate mortgage office; only one with extensive practical office experience considered. Apply by letter only, giving age, experience, and salary, A. W. McLaughlin & Co., 128 Broadway.

SALESLADY, refined girl or woman, high-class personality; exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week salary, commission; excellent future. Suite 2338, 15 Park Row.

SALESWOMEN.

We require experienced and inexperienced saleswomen for various departments throughout the store; permanent positions; congenial surroundings; no Saturday night work. Apply Superintendent,
Bonwit Bros., 34th St. and Columbus Av.

SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, cloaks and suits; permanent position; $15 and 1 per cent; hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Apply Woman's Shop, 76 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

SALESWOMEN wanted, experienced on gowns and suits, retail; permanent position. Bernard, 301 6th Av.

SECRETARY and BOOKKEEPER, one thoroughly familiar with accounting and stenography, to take charge of office; must be well recommended and tactful and have executive ability; good position for right person. Call A. K., 1428 Murray Hill.

SHOE SALESWOMEN wanted, with experience and references. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

STEINBACH COMPANY.
Asbury Park, N. J.
Shoes saleslades; good salaries; and P. M's. Apply today between 10 and 1:30 at office of C. K. Fox, Marbridge Bldg., Broadway and 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER

CAPABLE STENOGRAPHER OF NEAT APPEARANCE; STEADY POSITION. APPLY BEFORE 10 A. M.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC,
540 FIFTH AVENUE.

STENOGRAPHER, BY UP-TO-DATE INSURANCE OFFICE IN YONKERS, 18 minutes from Broadway subway; experienced stenographer, capable of learning to manage office; neat appearance and ability to speak correct English essential; $18-$20. Address in own handwriting, Box Y 228 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER for next six weeks, with probability of position being permanent; must be quick and accurate, of good education and appearance. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected, Woodcraft League of America, 13 West 29th.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, experienced, wanted by a large chemical manufacturing company in New York office, for steady position, 30 to 35, years of age; knowledge of dictaphone desirable; state age, experience, and salary expected. J 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate, and rapid; pleasant, interesting work; Protestant; salary $15 to $18;—liberal vacation. Apply, Mr. Ummer, 302 West 57th St., between 2 and 10 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent young lady, possessing initiative, capable of doing some bookkeeping, opportunity of becoming private secretary. Write, stating full particulars of past experience, and salary expected, H. B., 130 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Import-export firm desires bright, competent girl, knowledge office routine and Monitor switchboard essential; write, full particulars, references. C. B., 90 Wall St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.

Quick and accurate; long experience unnecessary; chance for advancement.
KROWER-TYNBERG CO.
46 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—One preferred who has dictaphone experience; chance to become secretary to manager of large trade paper; good chance. Y 243 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—Bright, ambitious, take charge of small office. Call Friday and Saturday afternoons, Superior Film Developing Corp., 216 Weehawken St., West Hoboken, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, LEAST 3 TO 4 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. RAPID; PERMANENT POSITION. CALL 305 4TH AV., 7TH FLOOR.

STENOGRAPHER.—Efficient business stenographer, practical and capable woman; substantial salary paid. P. S., 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, — Experienced, with knowledge of bookkeeping; opportunity for advancement; state references and salary expected. R 358 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST who can cut stencils and operate mimeograph. Call Republic Metalware Co., 254 36th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, Age 20; accurate, neat, experienced; familiar with office details; salary, $12-$15. P 52 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; salary $12; excellent opportunity for advancement. M. H. C., 204 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Law and trust company experience; state salary. Box 170, 852 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, moderate salary start; opportunity advancement. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.

IN THE OFFICE OF A BROOKLYN MANUFACTURING FIRM REFINED YOUNG LADY AS STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, ONE WHO HAS HAD SOME OFFICE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. PERMANENT POSITION WITH GOOD SALARY AND IDEAL WORKING CONDITIONS. ADDRESS IN OWN HANDWRITING, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS, MAIN OFFICE, 416 ARBUCKLE BUILDING, BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Several capable and rapid stenographers at once in office of a manufacturing plant in New Brunswick, N. J.; good salary; excellent chance advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. Competent, care Brown Advertising Agency, Inc., 110 West 34th St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER; downtown advertising agency offers permanent position to one who is experienced, conscientious, and quick to learn. Address, stating qualifications and salary wanted, T. R., 47 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Upper grades; normal trained; girls' school, September. W 170 Times.

TEACHER.—Piano; foreign training; girls' school, September. W 169 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, record clerk, accurate figures; regular hours; proper pay for right party. Babcock, 116 West 14th St.

TELEPHONIST.—Young lady, with knowledge typewriting, to operate switchboard; state salary, experience, &c. W 157 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.
EXPERIENCED OPERATOR, STEADY POSITION. HECHT BROS., 53 WEST 14TH.

TRACERS.
EXPERIENCED TRACERS ON DRAFTING ROOM WORK; PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY OR WRITE, CURTISS ENGINEERING CORPORATION, GARDEN CITY, L. I.

TYPEWRITING and other work in fine, light office, pleasant surroundings; only refined American girls who want permanent work with opportunity to advance need apply; state age, salary, experience, &c. R 311 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.

Young woman to act as typist in large downtown bank; touch operator; good opportunity for advancement. In replying, mention age, education, religion, experience.

V 352 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Neat; must be rapid and good at figures; good position for proper party; salary to start $10; bright beginner considered. ALLAND, 65 BLEECKER ST.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted, a good position with a small family in New Rochelle; no laundry work or heavy cleaning. Telephone New Rochelle 548 or call, No. 654 Webster Av., New Rochelle.

YOUNG LADY, good education, to assist mail-order correspondent. Shoecraft Shop, 27 West 38th St.

YOUNG LADY.—Experienced in jewelry department, for stock, wholesale. P. B., 230 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted, household assistant; 8 hours a day, 6 days a week. Apply Working Women's Protection Union, 9 East 8th St., New York.

Instruction.

YOUNG LADIES wanted, 16 to 23, (high school graduates preferred,) to take course in operating our calculating machine; tuition reasonable; course short; graduates need never look for profitable and pleasant employment. Address, (do not call until asked,) in own handwriting, stating education, Burroughs Adding Machine Co., 217 Broadway.

CLERKS FOR FILING can earn $12 to $30 weekly, according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; join the day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

GOOD-PAYING position to competent bookkeepers. Through our scientific methods we teach you in record time. Morning and evening term, beginning March 25. Telephone Cortlandt 1706, or call Hoffman Bookkeeping School, Suite 613, Singer Building, New York City.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, Secretarial, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c., for private and Government positions; don't waste time in large classes; save time and money. A. Fanceil, Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

TYPISTS, $12-$15-$18-$20-$25; we quickly prepare you; positions guaranteed. Call, write, phone Worth 3964. Metropolitan Secretarial School, 303 Broadway, corner Duane.

I teach French to be understood and spoken in two months; try my method; best references from city schools and families. Write Mme. Henriette, 10 West 48th St.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., New York City.
Call between 9 and 1, Room 725.

We can place immediately a number of stenographers and bookkeepers in good positions in all lines, salaries ranging from $10 to $22 per week.

We also have a number of positions for beginners and those with little experience, clerks, typists, stenographers, assistant bookkeepers; $8 to $12 per week.

THE STANDARD COMMERCIAL BUREAU. An agency for worthwhile business girls seeking positions with worthwhile uptown and downtown firms. 135 Madison Av., at 34th St. Miss Shelley, Prop.
"No registration fee—just a standard."

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Steno.-Secy., asst. to editor in chief; must be well educated; salary $20-$25; many other high-class stenographic and office positions; clerks, typists; register free.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 NASSAU ST. MISS GRIFFIN.
Stenographer, secretarial, $18-$20; others, $15; dictaphone operators, $18; typist, insurance, $15.

STENOGRAPHER, over 20 years of age; commercial experience; salary $15; ready to work. Office Service Employment Exchange, 149 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, comptometers, dictaphone, clerical, typists; excellent salaries. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

JUPP AGENCY, 87 Nassau.—Stenographer, Washington, $1,300; commercial, $20, $18, $15, $12, $10; bookkeeper, $18; law, $15; typists.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, $12; typists, $12; Monitor Board, $10. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

EFFICIENCY BUREAU, INC., Agency, 30 E. 42d.—Immediate openings high-grade positions.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.—SENIOR ACCOUNTANTS WITH SUFFICIENT EXPERIENCE TO CONDUCT AUDITS OR INVESTIGATIONS AND RENDER COMPLETE DETAIL REPORTS THEREON; ONLY TRAINED MEN NEED APPLY; GIVE PARTICULARS TO AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY. K 229 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly capable senior wanted by a prominent firm as public accountant, must be able to work without supervision, excellent prospects; state age, experience, and salary expected. R 367 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—An experienced accountant wanted to supervise the staff of a small C. P. A. firm; excellent opportunity; give age, salary and experience. K 228 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, double entry bookkeeper, experienced in advertising accounts; $20 to start; give particulars and references. Efficient. V 358 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN, draft exempt, active, energetic, and ambitious, well educated, under 30, for house organ and general work;

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times
Count six words to a line.
Telephone Bryant 1000. Per Agate Line.
Agents Wanted.....50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted.....45c
Automobile Exchange.....15c
Boarders and Board Wanted.....30c
Business Opportunities.....50c
Country Board.....40c
Employment Agencies.....50c
For Sale.....50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted.40c
Help Wanted.....25c
Lost and Found.....50c
Mortgage Loans.....50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let.....42c
Situations Wanted.....25c
OFFICES:
Times Building.....Times Square
Times Annex, 43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....2,100 Seventh Avenue
Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....4,558 Broadway
Brooklyn....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street

HELP WANTED—Male.

PORTER.—Office and factory; good hours, permanent positi n. Babcock, 116 W. 14th.

PRESSMAN.—Job, one who will feed, cut stock, and be useful; steady and willing worker, or don't answer; apply ready for work. Binger Co., 53 West 21d St.

RECEIVING AND SHIPPING CLERK, assistant, with a large manufacturing concern; state fully past experience, ability, and salary expected. Y 219 Times Annex.

REPORTER wanted for Sunday suburban paper. Address Y 223 Times Annex.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Middle-aged men, to call on wealthy business men; commission basis. Room 1005, 116 Nassau St.

SALESMAN.—Fancy goods salesman required by wholesale house, to take charge of the selling of their new department of fancy goods and notions; good salary and bonus to first-class man, with successful sales record. B. D., 155 Times.

SALESMAN.—NEW YORK COMPANY REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A HIGH GRADE SALESMAN TO INTRODUCE A LINE OF ELECTRIC SPECIALTIES IN CONNECTICUT; COMMISSION BASIS; ANSWER BY LETTER, STATING NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, AND QUALIFICATIONS. G. A. R., P. O. BOX 1347, NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMAN.—A manufacturing concern just establishing itself in New York is desirous of having affiliated with it a 100-point salesman, whose vision and thought is big enough to earn not less than $5,000 per year on a commission basis; this is a first-class, high-grade proposition and demands in return that calibre of man. Apply Stickney & Montague, 54 Franklin St., New York.

SALESMAN.—Young man, (18-23,) draft exempt, to fill position of junior salesman in large organization; no previous selling experience necessary, but must be of good family, pleasing personality, intelligent, and capable of advancement; to senior sales position within reasonable period; necessitates living away from home; salary to start, $12 weekly and liberal allowance for expenses. R 363 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—An old company working along new lines requires immediately six high-grade men of proved ability for work in New York City and Eastern territory; only men of good health, appearance, and character will be considered; drawing account against commission, with transportation, &c., paid. J. J. Moonan, 288 4th Av., 15th floor.

SALESMAN.—Exceptional chance for a high-class representative to handle a new line of children's tailored dresses and nurses' uniforms, for New York City, New York State, and New England States, with a drawing account and commission. Y 230 Times Annex.

SALESMEN,
We are in need of high-grade men who have had keen selling experience; insurance, automobile, cash register, or successful book salesmen preferred; commission basis. If you have made $2,000 a year or over, phone Murray Hill 3112 for appointment.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for three men of vision and integrity to enter new but successful field of endeavor offering large returns; commissions, drawing account; proposition of permanency and proved merit; no books, stocks, or merchandise. D 404 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—We require the services of clean-cut American salesmen, preferably one who has had some executive experience; opportunity for advancement depends solely upon ability; drawing account against commission. W. E., 88 Times.

SALESMEN.—Top notch, forceful talkers who have sold specialties successfully; direct leads, virgin territory; liberal commission and salary advances; high class men only. 1,007-19 West 44th St. C. H. Jacobs.

SALESMAN with brains and ambition, who desires to better his condition in life, can find such an opening with us; must qualify as to ability and character and work at least 7 hours a day; commission. Room 1707, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMAN.
Thoroughly experienced sweater salesman for city and route; first-class man only; salary and commission. Address Box 70, Oleck Advertising, 1,133 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—3 young men, over 21, draft exempt; energetic, neat appearance; good position; references; salary and commission. Novelty Sales Co., 18 East 41st St., Room 1202.

SALESMAN.—Young man to qualify as salesman, New York office of Eastern textile mill; state full experience and salary expected. R 357 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for iron pipe and fittings line; give full particulars and salary. V 319 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for high-class dolls and toys; experienced only; commission. Toys, 223 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN for strong side line of men's neckwear on commission; out of town. O 588 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN.—For export trade; steam supplies; salary and full particulars. V 318 Times Downtown.

SAMPLE CLERK.—Young man, experienced, to take charge of sample swatch department in large clothing concern; must be accurate in labelling, numbering, assembling, and distributing of samples; steady position with good pay for right party. Call Employment Department, 754 Pacific St., near Atlantic Av. Subway Station, Brooklyn.

SECRETARY AND BOOKKEEPER; one thoroughly familiar with accounting and stenography; must be well recommended and tactful and have executive ability; good position for right person. Call A. K., 1,426 Murray Hill.

SHIPPING CLERK.
Only one who is thoroughly experienced in the routing both freight and express shipments preferable; one with knowledge wholesale dry goods business; please state full particulars. W. K., 201 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMAN wanted with experience and references; salary. Frank Bros., 588 8th Av.

SHOE SALESMAN on women's fine shoes, (retail;) must furnish reference. H. W. Baldwin Co., 508 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SOLICITOR.—Young man, teacher preferred, to obtain students for merchant marine training camp; liberal commission basis. T. S., O 199 Times.

SOLICITOR wanted; young man to solicit subscriptions for a prominent financial weekly; commission. Y 236 Times Annex.

SOLICITOR wanted, familiar with financial district, to obtain advertising for a financial weekly; salary. Y 239 Times Annex.

STATISTICAL CLERK
wanted by large manufacturing industry; applicants must have had several years' practical experience; must be thoroughly familiar with New Jersey Compensation Law; apply by letter, giving previous experience, age, salary expected. Box 2, Statistician, Bayonne Post Office, Bayonne, N. J.

STEINBACH COMPANY,
Asbury Park, N. J.
require the services of experienced salesmen in the following departments:
LINENS,
WASH GOODS,
CARPETS,
SHOES.
Year round positions in this healthful city and a special opportunity for recreation owing to new daylight saving hours; open Saturday evenings only. Apply today between 10 and 1:30 at office of K. Fox, Marbridge Bldg., Broadway and 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.
A good opportunity for young man to develop in the credit department of a Wall St. bank. R 359 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—About 20; excellent opportunity offered bright young man; salary to start $15-$17. Willard Storage Battery Co., 228 West 58th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted on construction work within eighty miles of New York City; state age, experience, and salary. Contractor, P 128 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Under 20; also general office work; salary $15; advancement rapid. V 320 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, and reliable; well recommended; salary expected. V 351 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER.
Young man, draft exempt; must be rapid and accurate stenographer and typist; write neat, legible hand, possess the equivalent of a high school education, refined and of a good family; splendid opportunity for the one who qualifies. A. C. White, 142 East 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Remington machine; good typist for out-of-town position; good prospects; state age, nationality, references, salary expected. V 360 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERKS. — Experienced; wholesale woolen house; write, stating experience, references, and salary expected. R. W., 149 Times.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man; wholesale fancy goods; good chance for advancement; age and salary expected. S. B., 230 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, elementary Latin and English; classroom experience; morning hours; state lowest salary. Address F 122 Times.

TEACHERS. — Mathematics and science; high school; good salary; begin now. Room 904, 137 Broadway.

TIRE ADJUSTER wanted by large Eastern tire company; state experience and salary expected. W 115 Times.

TOOL AND GAUGE MAKERS.
Services of several expert tool and gauge makers required; must be A1 mechanics; Government work. Telephone Kingsbridge 271 after 6:30 P. M. for interview.

TRAFFIC MAN.—Young man capable of taking charge of statistical and accounting work, working out at delivery cost, and traffic problems in large chain store concern; excellent chance for right party; man of experience required. Apply, A. G. H., P. O. Box 290, New York City.

TOY SALESMAN wanted, who has a thorough knowledge of department and jobbing trade throughout the South and the Coast; state full particulars in first letter, otherwise same will be disregarded; salary and commission. Y 216 Times Anne

TRACER.
Young man experienced in tracing; must understand blueprints, etc.; good salary; advancement.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.,
203 BROADWAY.

TYPISTS.
SEVERAL RAPID AND ACCURATE TYPISTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY; GOOD SALARY; CALL IN PERSON. MR. LUDWIG, WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP., NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

TUTOR-COMPANION WANTED.
For boy of seventeen years to prepare for college 1919; must be college man, or high education; must be athletic and able to keep up exercises and sports; to live steadily with the boy, either at home, camp or travel.
Liberal compensation for qualified gentleman.
Address, giving sufficient details to assist early personal interview, Tutor, Y 240 Times Annex.

WATCHMAKER.—Wanted, at once, first-class watchmaker; $32 per week; watchmaker and optician preferred; steady work. J. Clinton Tribby, 3,115 M St., Washington, D. C.

YOUNG MEN,
19 TO 35 YEARS,
WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION,
TO LEARN
telephone switchboard installation work; good opportunity for rapid advancement; steady work; $12 weekly to start; paid while learning.
APPLY 8 TO 11 A. M.,
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INSTALLERS,
121 WEST 17TH ST., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN.—Assist china department head in large mercantile establishment; exceptional opportunity for bright young man, 22 to 25, draft exempt; must have high school education and knowledge of stenography and typewriting, though not essential; position leads to that of buyer; state age, education, experience, and salary. L. P., 247 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, over 16, to act as mailing clerk and office messenger for factory office of high-grade manufacturing concern; hours 8:30-5, Saturday half day; unlimited opportunity for bright youth with initiative and intelligence. Write or call Pyrene Manufacturing Co., 410 East 32d.

YOUNG MAN for work in cost accounting department of large manufacturing concern; splendid opportunity for young man with initiative; answer by letter only; replies must state in full previous experience, age, salary expected. Pyrene Manufacturing, 410 E. 32d.

YOUNG MAN who has knowledge of house furnishings, toys, and kindred lines wanted in resident buyer's office; state where last employed and salary desired, or else no attention will be paid to applicants. P 49 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—$15; age, 19-20; good at mathematics and penmanship; refined personality and neatness essential. Call Herbert L. Furman, Private Agency, 31 East 27th.

YOUNG MAN, 18-21, for office and stock department in large hardware establishment; excellent opportunity for one with snap and ambition. Sterling, 219 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in office of wholesale leather firm; work partly outside and partly inside. Address in own hand writing, giving references. V 343 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, neat and energetic, for wholesale woolen house, to be generally useful; state experience; good chance for advancement. P. O. Box 15, Station D.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, for receiving and shipping office of a large corporation; state age, education, and salary expected. Y 218 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted to learn manufacturing business; state schooling and experience; salary to start, $15. Address K 218 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in wholesale book business; one with previous experience preferred. Syndicate Trading Co., 2 Walker St.

YOUNG MAN for all-around work in cloak and suit house; exceptional opportunity for right party. 12 Thrift.

YOUNG MEN wanted for beginners' position in large National bank. V 350 Times Downtown.

YOUTH Wanted, with typewriting experience, for certified public accountant's office; salary $10. K 254 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for Booklet T and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

GOOD-PAYING position to competent bookkeepers. Through our scientific methods we teach you in a few weeks by mail or evening term, beginning March 25. Telephone Cortlandt 1790, or call Hoffman Bookkeeping School, Suite 613, Singer Building, New York City.

ARE YOU INTERESTED in a well-paying profession? Many of our graduates earn $5,000 to $10,000 yearly. Our method of instruction develops experts. Write for Booklet G, NATUROPATHIC INSTITUTE, 254 West 54th St., New York City.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling; write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. National Salesmen's Training Assn. Suite 1803D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city;
write or call today for booklet.
Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN
EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.
Cost Accountant and General Accounts, (2,) $2,500; Bank Bookkeeper, knowledge of accountancy, $2,500; Bookkeepers, (25,) in different mercantile lines, $1,200 to $1,800; Traveling Accountants, $2,000 and expenses; Bookkeepers, (2,) contracting, $1,500-$1,800; Bookkeeper, hotel, $1,800; Bookkeepers, (3,) South America, $1,500-$1,800.
Salesman, acquainted with retail grocery trade, $1,800; Salesman, acquainted with hardware and oil jobbing trade, $1,500 and commission; Salesman, with knowledge of office systems, $1,300; Traveling Salesmen, (3,) salary $1,800-$1,800.
CLERKS.
Several hundred good positions for Bill, Order, Shipping, and General Clerks at salaries from $10 to $20 weekly.
TECHNICAL DEPT.
Mechanical Engineers for Sales work, $2,160; Draftsmen—Mechanical, $1,800; Tool Design, $1,500; Turbine, $2,000; Centrifugal Pump work, $2,000; heavy Machinery, $2,000.
WAREHOUSE SUPERINTENDENTS; shipping clerk, (groceries,) $1,800; assistant manager, (mechanical;) assistant office manager, (bookkeeper;) traffic clerks; bookkeepers, $1,000-$2,000; clerks, $15-$22. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

GOOD OPENINGS for accountants, bookkeepers, good clerks, correspondents, stenographers, and boys; good salaries. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
80 Church Street, New York City.
Call between 9 and 1.

BOOKKEEPERS. — Manufacturing business (35 different concerns); exporters (4), importers (3), wholesale commission (3), jobbers (2), banks (6); all these are permanent city positions, paying $26 per week to start; good future assured if men are competent, clean-cut Americans only.
COST CLERK.—8 or 10 openings in various lines of business, mostly mechanical, salaries ranging from $18 to $25 per week.
OUT OF TOWN OPENINGS.—2 bookkeepers for South America, $25-$30 and expenses; 4 for West Virginia, $25 and expenses and board; 6 clerks for Alabama, $25 and expenses.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Cost accts., $3,000; accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, insurance clerks; register free.

BOOKKEEPER, assist salesman, tailoring establishment; $20 $25 weekly. Chelsea Agency, 423 6th Av.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BODY, touring, 1917, for Pierce-Arrow; "3-38" or "4-48;" almost new; complete, with cowl and slip covers. Burr, 1,778 Broadway, care Rigveth. 351 Columbus.

BUICK.—C35, 7-passenger touring, perfect condition; any demonstration; very cheap or will trade. Wheeler, Riverside 7282.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS, roadsters, Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC 1917 Touring.
CADILLAC Suburban Sedan, 1917.
PIERCE "38" coupe; latest model.
LOCOMOBILE 1917 "38" 4-pass. Sport.
STUTZ Bulldog Special, 1917.
STUTZ 1917 16-valve Speedster.
LANCIA Sport Roadster, 1916.
HUDSON 1917 4-pass. Sport.
Burrelle, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 9008.

CADILLAC OPEN TOURING BODIES, LIKE NEW.
Can be seen day, evening, or Sunday; will fit eight-cylinder chassis. 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin, Brooklyn.

CADILLAC, a jewel, limousine with touring body; lady will sacrifice, immediate cash; exceptional. 448 Riverside Drive, Apt. 102. Telephone 6570 Morningside.

CADILLAC (1917) Limousine; also Touring. Pierce-Arrow (1915) Landaulet, 48 H. P., Pierce-Arrow (1915) Collapsible Tour., "38." F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

CADILLAC "8" Landaulet, Westinghouse shock absorbers; like new; $1,300. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1917 touring, also landaulet, limousine, roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 Landaulet; Westinghouse shock absorbers; practically new. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC.—Need cash; sell 1916 touring, looks, runs brand-new. 1,030 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916, SEVEN PASSENGER. WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

CASE 1917 six-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

CHANDLER Model 17, 7-passenger limousine and Model 16 landaulet; rebuilt; repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER Model 17, 6-passenger sport runabout; wire wheels; rebuilt; repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER Model 16, 7-passenger touring; rebuilt; repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER Model 17, 7-passenger touring; rebuilt; repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER Model 17, 4-passenger chummy roadster; rebuilt; repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER Model 17, 4-passenger coupe; rebuilt; repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

CHEVROLET ROADSTER, $235; 1916, model 490; excellent, economical car; self-starter and electric lights.
JOHN MOORE & CO.,
2,004 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

CHEVROLET TOURING 1917.
Baby Grand; used three months; not hurt in any way; sell cheap.
JOHN MOORE & CO.,
2,004 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

COLE 1917 six-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

DETROIT ELECTRIC brougham, 1914 model; thoroughly overhauled and rebuilt, new paint; price $1,250; will demonstrate. J. D. Stilwell, 20 Central Park West, New York. Phone Columbus 8725.

DETROIT ELECTRIC brougham, 1917, same as our 1918 $3,075 car; practically new; a bargain at $1,750. S. W. Menefee, 20 Central Park West. Phone Columbus 8725.

DODGE 1917 Roadster for sale; run 2,000 miles; like new; many extras. 7759 Riverside, 676 West End Ave.

DODGE runabout, almost new; Winter and Summer top; at bargain. 1,930 Broadway.

FRANKLINS — 1917 Sedan, Touring, and Four-Passenger; 1916 Limousine, (Special Body.) Seden and Touring. Gage, 51 East 42d St. Phone 1081 Murray Hill.

FRANKLIN touring, 1916, Series 8; perfect condition, like new; in storage year. 261 Union St., Jersey City.

HUDSON 1918 Raceabout Special, 2-passenger.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
065 5th Av. Plaza 4337.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX SPEEDSTER, 4-passenger; perfect condition; paint, upholstery, and tires excellent; no dealers. Army Officer 372 Times Annex.

HUDSON 1917, 4-passenger speedster; like new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON.—Beautiful super six touring, like new; must sell. Meyers, 1,930 Broadway.

KNOX limousine, latest four-cylinder model, seven-passenger; perfect condition, fully equipped; very economical; cost $5,000; will sacrifice account war duties. Address W 105 Times.

KNOX high-power five-passenger touring car, 1914; good condition; sacrifice for $250. Address Box F 114 Times.

LANCIA.—Smart speedster; must sacrifice. Telephone Lieutenant Blake, Col. 2223.

LEXINGTON, latest model, seven-passenger, equipped slip covers, wire wheels; practically brand new; cost $2,800; will sacrifice. Anelli, F 18, Produce Exchange. Broad 4980.

MARMON late 1916 five-passenger touring, almost new, $1,750; no dealers. S. W. Menefee, 20 Central Park West, New York.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1917 touring, just overhauled, first-class condition; private owner. X 302 Times Annex.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

MARMON, 1917 touring car, also Marmon roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MAXWELL ROADSTER, $235; 1916 model; practically new; Sterling non-skid tires, electric starter; dependable condition.
JOHN MOORE & CO.,
2,004 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

MERCEDES special speedster; 120 H. P.; latest model. Harris, 1,700 Broadway, main entrance.

MERCER.—Colonial coupe, special build, most beautiful in Manhattan, $1,250; needs no recommendation; ideal for doctor. Mr. Widner, 5822 John.

NATIONAL TOURING, 1916, seven passenger; mechanically perfect; original paint, like new; guaranteed; bargain. Garage, 154 West 124th St.

OAKLAND 1917 touring; cannot be told from new. 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE.—Will take $550 for my 1916 8-cylinder touring car; perfect condition. Dr. Carey, 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 touring; excellent throughout. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

OLDSMOBILE.—Must sell my beautiful 1917 touring car. Dr. Nash, 1,930 Broadway.

OVERLAND Model 81 1915 5-passenger touring; fine condition; extra shoe and tube; used very little. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

OVERLAND 1916 2-passenger runabout; two extra shoes in good shape; bargain. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

OVERLAND 1916 5-passenger touring. Brady-Murray Motors Corp., 62d St. and Broadway.

OVERLAND 1917 6-cylinder Touring, cost $1,080; must sacrifice $575. Morningside 9615.

PACKARD 1917 "3-35" Touring.
PACKARD 1916 "1-35," like new.
Wallace, 236 West 59th.

PACKARD 1918, 3-35, seven-passenger touring. Clark & Kendricks, 145 West 51st St.

PAIGE ROADSTER.—4-passenger, disappearing seats; good condition; can be seen. Knickerbocker Motor Service Co., 318 West 48th. Bryant 5997.

PAIGE touring, 1917; painted Rolls-Royce blue; make offer. Bikert, 1,930 Broadway.

PEERLESS.—I desire to dispose of my 6-cyl, 48-horse power Peerless limousine at once on account of leaving town; both the interior and exterior have been thoroughly done over by Brewster & Co. at an expense of $1,400; will sell quickly for same. Lenox 8785, Apartment 6, 903 Park Av.

PEERLESS, 1917 limousine; practically new. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

JACOB N. SABELLA, PREVIOUSLY RESIDING at 232 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Information requested of whereabouts by Zacarias Barna, Castilla 582, Antofagasta, Chile, S. A.

THOSE WHO WITNESSED ACCIDENT, two women thrown from street car on 30th St. and 4th Av. crossing, Tuesday, March 19, at 5:45 P. M., please call Hotel Martha Washington, Room 421.

TAKE NOTICE THAT I SHALL NOT BE responsible for any debts incurred by my wife, Sadie Ratner.
GEORGE P. RATNER.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PEERLESS late 1917 seven-passenger "8" cylinder touring car; has been used three months; run 3,700 miles; is practically a new car, both in looks and mechanical condition; price $1,600; will demonstrate; no dealers. R. J. Howison, 20 Central Park West. Phone Columbus 8725.

PIERCE-ARROW 6-38 touring car, in excellent condition, fully equipped; dealers need not apply. Phone Astoria 402, after 6 P. M.

REO 1917 Touring; wonderful shape. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH.—Will accept any reasonable cash offer for runabout. 1,930 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 runabout; must sell; need cash. Meyers, 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 1915, special built "75," shaft drive, four-passenger Holbrook; run 6,000 miles. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX, 38, shaft drive; Holbrook touring body; a bargain. Bikert, 1,930 Broadway.

STEARNS KNIGHTS.
An ideal combination of the most efficient motor and handsome car construction. We offer for immediate delivery three newly painted, overhauled cars, very desirable at this season. 1917 coupe, 1917 Cloverleaf, 1916 runabout. "Light 4." Guaranteed.
Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Columbus 7600. (Driscoll, Used Car Manager.)

STEARNS-KNIGHT "BIG 4" RUNABOUT, VERY ATTRACTIVE, NEWLY PAINTED, NEW BODY, JUST OVERHAULED; NEW CAR GUARANTEED, SILENT KNIGHT MOTOR REPAIR SHOP, 549 WEST 53D. COLUMBUS 1002.

STEARNS 1917 five-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

STUDEBAKER, Series "18" Coupe; like new. Harris, 1,700 Broadway. Main entrance.

STUTZ ROADSTERS,
1917—LIKE NEW—1916.
These cars look brand new. They have every equipment, including wire wheels. Paint without a scratch and mechanically O. K. Open to mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday. Brighton Auto Exchange, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER 1916 3 passenger chummy roadster, also Chandler 6 roadster; choice $350. 216 Pacific St., Brooklyn. 422 Main.

STUTZ Bulldog 4-passenger 1916, perfect mechanical condition; original paint; owner drafted. Weisberg, 30 East 23d St.

STUTZ 1916 roadster; wire wheels; fine condition. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
"White" Town Car.
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WHITE.—Must dispose of beautiful 1915 baby touring car, newly painted blue, looks, runs like new. 1,930 Broadway.

WILLYS-KNIGHTS.—Rare bargains in overhauled and guaranteed cars, all models; act quick. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

WINTON SIX 1914, 7-passenger, electric lights, self-starter; very fine condition throughout. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS, 1, 2, 3½, and 5 tons, to hire by day, week, month, or contract, at reasonable rates; long distance a specialty. Vanderput & Co., phone Bushwick 2998.

TRUCKS.
Pierces, Macks, Packards, Whites, &c., at bargain prices. Pacific, 221 West 53d.

AUTO TRUCK, 2 tons, to hire day or week. Gramercy 2963.

HUDFORD.—For hire, one-ton Hudford, $10 per day. Flad. Bushwick 828W.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
MERCER SPEEDSTER; condition like a brand-new car.
1917 CHALMERS Town Car, Little "6"; almost new.
1917 CHALMERS Little "6" Touring.
CHALMERS Speedster, special C. T. Sliver body; brand-new; big discount.
1916 MERCER Touring; elegant condition.
1917 STUDEBAKER Roadster; like new.
1917 PULLMAN.
STUTZ 4-passenger, $950.
STUTZ Roadster, fine condition, $850.
1917 OLDSMOBILE Touring.
1917 JORDAN Touring.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
RENAULT TOWN CAR LANDAULET, suitable for taxi; price $450.
PEERLESS light "6," late model. Touring.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

RIGHT PRICES.

1917 STUTZ Roadster; wire wheels.
1917 MAXWELL touring car.
1917 BUICK "4" roadster; little used.
1917 MAXWELL Sedan; special prices.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6," seven-passenger.
1917 CHALMERS small "6" Runabout.
1917 REO, three-passenger roadster.
1916 REO "4," seven passenger.
1916 CHANDLER touring car.
1916 STUTZ roadster; exceptional.
1916 BUICK, little six runabout.
1916 HUDSON, 6-40, roadster.
1916 STUTZ Bulldog 6-pass. roadster.
1916 LEXINGTON, seven-passenger.
1915 BUICK "C" 25 touring.
1915 COLE "8" touring; like new.
1914 PACKARD 3-48, touring; exceptional.
CHOICE OF FIFTY OTHERS.
OPEN DAY, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade.
1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

AUTOMOBILE MOVING. — Long-distance hauls our specialty; trips to Albany, New Haven, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, and Richmond; estimates given carefully; reasonable rates. Vanderput & Co., phone Bushwick 2998.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD, Twin-six touring, for hire; monthly preferred. Andrews, Columbus 7261.

PACKARDS, Twin Sixes, Pierce-Arrows; hour, day, week; moderate. Muldoon, Columbus 7261.

PACKARD twin sixes, hour, week, or month. Wilmarth, 8080 Columbus.

PIERCE-ARROWS.—New 5-ton Pierce-Arrows for hire; short or long haul; special New York-Philadelphia-Baltimore rate. Ireland, 1,931 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.

Automobiles Wanted.

PIERCE-ARROW wanted, 1916 38, limousine or landaulet; must be in perfect condition; will pay $2,500. Telephone 1283 Gramercy, Bachman. W 126 Times.

STUTZ OR MERCER RUNABOUT or touring 17 or 16, wanted; spot cash; no dealers. Address Mr. Michael, Room 601, 235 5th Av., City.

WANTED, first-class automobile, in excellent condition; original sport type; write lowest price; no dealers; cash waiting. W 132 Times.

100 AUTOMOBILES wanted immediately; all good makes, for export order. Bring autos or telephone. 1,763 Broadway. Circle 2476.

TRUCK WANTED.—Truck, for piece goods, preferably second-handed, by a cloak and suit house. Telephone Farragut 6264.

HUDSON speedster, private buyer; give full particulars; lowest cash price. V 305 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Mercer Raceabout or Stutz Bearcat; private party; quick purchase. W 69 Times.

WILL pay cash, all kinds cars, in good condition. Meyers, 1,930 Broadway.

WILL PAY Highest Prices any make car. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

BUICK Coupe, Cabriolet, 1916, 1917; good condition. F 131 Times.

Automobile Supplies.

ATTENTION.
Truck Manufacturers, Dealers and Parts Dealers.
I have the following goods to be sold at a bargain: 18 2-ton truck frames, 18 sets 2-ton truck Smith steel truck wheels, 18 Rees truck steering gears, 5 Covert truck transmissions, spring clips, hangers, shackles, bolts, bushings, &c., for 18 trucks. D. A. Baldwin, 129 Church St., Middletown, Conn. Tel. 1056-2.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 226 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty since 1906. Prosperous on Merit."

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 225 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PEERLESS late 1917 seven-passenger "8" cylinder touring car; has been used three months; run 3,700 miles; is practically a new car, both in looks and mechanical condition; price $1,600; will demonstrate; no dealers. R. J. Howison, 20 Central Park West. Phone Columbus 8725.

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5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WHITE.—Must dispose of beautiful 1915 baby touring car, newly painted blue, looks, runs like new. 1,930 Broadway.

WILLYS-KNIGHTS.—Rare bargains in

COUNTY REPUBLICANS WELCOME WOMEN

New Suffragist District Leaders See Real Fight Over Primaries.

MISS BOSWELL IN CHAIR

Shares Honors with Mr. Koenig and Favors Putting Curb on Men's Speech.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Chairman of the Woman's Division of the Republican County Committee, attended a meeting of the committee last night at Bryant Hall, introduced nineteen of the new women district leaders to as many of the old Republican war horses as she knew, and then went on the platform and evenly divided the honors of presiding with Chairman Samuel S. Koenig. It was the first time that women ever participated in a regular Republican meeting, and they learned much about rules of procedure during a vocal fight that was staged largely for their benefit.

The fight followed a report of the Committee on Election Law Amendments, and all of the amendments suggested by the majority report were for smoothing the political paths for the women. They provided in part for the enrollment of women in May, for giving them complete suffrage powers in the Fall, and for changes in election district boundaries so as to accommodate the greatly enlarged vote.

Then Erwin Kurtz of the Nineteenth District moved that the minority report, indorsing the return to the old system of State conventions and the repeal of the direct primary law, be added to the report. It appeared to be certain that practically all of the men at the meeting favored such a change, but they were not prepared to vote for it because they feared the effect of it upon the voters, and especially upon the women, in the coming Fall election, when a Governor is to be chosen.

Call Law a "Ghastly Failure."

The primary law election was described as a "ghastly failure," and only a help to the demagogues. W. J. Campbell of the Twenty-first District said the Republican organization would be harking back to the eternal verities if the convention system was restored.

Collin Woodward of the Twenty-third District said that some time in the future there would be a return to the old-fashioned convention, but that the time had not yet arrived.

"Some people," he said, "still believe the direct primary law to be a good thing, but it is not politically expedient to recommend at this time that it be abolished."

Chairman Koenig was of the same opinion. "We are not ready to condemn the primary," he said. "The average organization man represents a very small percentage of the voters, and they would, of course, rather select their candidates in the various clubhouses. We have just admitted hundreds of thousands of new voters; the ladies, and they should have a voice in selecting candidates without having to confer with male associates in clubs. I think it would be a blunder to condemn the direct primary system at this time."

The minority report was lost by a vote of 103 to 13.

There was a good deal of delay in starting the meeting, and Miss Boswell told the reporters that if she had her way the meetings would always start on time and no man would be allowed to talk after he had got through, and that many men didn't know when they were through. She expressed pleasure at a resolution calling on the United States Senators from this State to support woman suffrage, and was sure that women would be a help to the men in forming new political organizations and in strengthening old ones.

Looks for Larger Attendance.

"When women attend the meetings," she said, "more men will also attend them because of the added attraction."

There was a new sign on the wall with the legend, "No Smoking," but many of the men smoked just the same, and the women did not seem to mind.

In addressing the meeting, Miss Boswell called attention to the need of united action, and referred to the efforts of Tammany "of big promises and small performances" to set the women to work in the Democratic cause. She congratulated the men for the way in which they had so far treated the women, eleven of them having been employed as poll clerks and watchers in the Twenty-third District on election day and paid a wage.

"And not one of those women," she said, "developed a thirst during the entire day. They stuck to their jobs."

Among the new women leaders, with their districts, are: Mrs. Louis Schwartz, Sixth; Mrs. M. K. Jackson, Seventh; Mrs. Olive Stott Gaberiel, Tenth; Mrs. M. Wilkinson, Eleventh; Mrs. Josephine Hennan, Twelfth; Miss Adele Erb, Thirteenth; Mrs. Marie Semerad, Fourteenth; Miss Lillian Hecht, Sixteenth; Mrs. Laura B. Prisk, Twentieth; Mrs. J. G. Phell, Twenty-first; Mrs. M. L. Ogan, Twenty-second; Mrs. Henry, Twenty-fifth, and Mrs. Sidney C. Crane, Twenty-third.

"Most of the new leaders are here this evening," said Miss Boswell. "They are gifted, they are earnest, they are full of the spirit of Republicanism which helped build this country, and they are going to make their light so shine in each district as to attract hundreds of women to the Republican organization."

Miss Mary Wood, Secretary of the Woman's Republican National Committee, also spoke.

JEWISH SOLDIERS DEPART.

Detachment of 200 Who Are to Serve in Palestine Leave New York.

Cheered by a crowd of several thousand relatives and friends, the Jewish unit of 200 men who enlisted in the British Army from New York, Philadelphia, and Cleveland left this city today. They will go eventually to Palestine, where they are to augment the forces under General Allenby.

The recruits, a hardy looking, well set-up outfit, assembled in front of the British recruiting station, at 220 West Forty-second Street. Under the quick commands, snapped out by British noncommissioned officers, the detachment moved off, marching through Forty-second Street to Fifth Avenue and thence to Thirty-fourth Street and the Hudson tubes.

ARRESTED IN STOCK DEAL.

Shareholders in International Textbook Co. Accuse Four Men.

Lester Hyman, Arthur A. Tucker, W. J. Markell, and W. G. Titus were arrested yesterday by Post Office Inspectors, charged with having used the mails to defraud stockholders of the International Textbook Company of Scranton, Penn. The indictment was found by the Federal Grand Jury several months ago, when Carroll Felton and E. L. Martin, two other defendants, were arrested and released on $5,000 bail each.

The defendants are charged with having induced stockholders of the International concern to exchange their stock for stock of the International Educational Publishing Company on promises of assured dividends and an increase in value, and then of disposing of the stock so obtained for their own benefit.

FRANK A. VANDERLIP BACK.

National City President Called Here by James Stillman's Death.

Frank A. Vanderlip, burned to a healthy color by exposure to the suns in Southern California, and looking otherwise fully restored in health, reached New York yesterday, and at once went into conference with John W. Sterling, a Director and attorney for the National City Bank, over questions raised by the death last week of James Stillman. He had little time for callers, among whom was Henry Ford of Detroit. He said it was too early to talk of possible changes in the bank management resulting from the death of the Chairman.

Mr. Vanderlip expects to return to Washington in the interests of the War Savings campaign as soon as he can take care of a number of important matters which have been awaiting his attention at the bank. It is not believed, however, that he will be able to resume his residence at the Capital in view of his duties at the bank.

TEACHER PROTESTS PROMOTION DENIAL

Miss Haywood Appeals to State Commissioner from Decision of Examiners.

SAYS SHE PASSED TESTS

Substitute Instructor Asserts Threats Were Made She Would Lose Licenses She Now Holds.

Myrtle Corbett Haywood, a substitute teacher in the high schools of New York City, appealed to State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley on March 16 from the action of the Board of Examiners in refusing to issue to her a license as assistant teacher of accounting and business practice in day high schools, and closing her application by threatening to annul her substitute teachers' license and revoking and canceling her evening high school teacher's license after, she says, it had become permanent. A copy of the appeal has been served upon the Board of Examiners. An answer is expected next Monday.

Miss Haywood came to this city in 1905 and began teaching in 1911. She declares that a denial of her rights as a citizen and a disregard of her record, after long service in the public schools, are evidenced by the letter of the Board of Examiners, addressed to her, under date of Feb. 20, 1918, in which it says: "The Board of Examiners regards your record as unsatisfactory as a candidate for any grade of license for service in the public schools of New York City." Under date Dec. 15, 1917, she asserts the board wrote: "The Board of Examiners has directed that you be advised that it regards your record as unsatisfactory for license to teach in the high schools of the City of New York, and, therefore, you should not be encouraged to apply for any license for service in the school system. It should also be stated that the Board of Examiners does not favor the further renewal of your license as substitute teacher."

In regard to revoking her license as evening high school teacher, after it had become permanent, Miss Haywood says in her appeal that the law as interpreted by the Corporation Counsel, which became effective June 8, 1917, provides that the license of an evening school teacher becomes permanent when the holder has rendered three years' satisfactory service. She has been a teacher of bookkeeping in the evening high schools of this city continuously for the last seven years, and declares that she has rendered satisfactory service with a rating of 99.

Shows Copies of Letters.

In proof of this she presents a copy of a letter by Henry E. Jenkins, District Superintendent in charge of evening schools, certifying that she has served as a regular teacher in bookkeeping in the evening high schools from October, 1911, to Sept. 8, 1915, and that her work has been satisfactory. A copy of another letter presented is from H. Newman, Principal of the Morris Evening High School, to Walter L. Hervey of the Board of Examiners, dated Jan. 16, 1913, saying that she was an instructor in commercial branches in the school from Dec. 2, 1912, and had done satisfactory work. A copy of another letter from Margaret Murray, Principal of Evening School 96, to Jerome O'Connell of the Board of Examiners, dated April 19, 1912, says Miss Haywood taught bookkeeping in the school from October, 1911, to March 29, 1912, that she did excellent work, which was approved by District Superintendent Hunt, and that her class through the personality and experience of the teacher was a credit to the school.

Miss Haywood says that she has been taking this same examination for the same license for seven years, and has passed all of the required examinations more than once. Her qualifications are given as follows: Graduate of the Burlington, Iowa, High School and Burlington Institute Normal College; teachers' second-class certificate, Iowa, dated March, 1898; teachers' first-class certificate, Iowa, dated July, 1899, teachers' grammar grade certificate, State of Nebraska; Iowa State teachers' license in commercial branches and stenography; seven years' experience as instructor of commercial subjects in the evening high schools of this city with a rating of 99; five years' experience as instructor of accounting, law and commercial subjects in the day high schools of this city with a rating of "excellent" diploma from the Modern School of Business, Denver; graduate of the New York University, with degree of Bachelor of Commercial Science; certificates from Columbia University; extension courses in the City College; law courses by Harold D. Medina of Columbia University for admission to the bar; accounting courses at Pace & Pace and Brenker School of Accounting; nine years' practical accounting experience in cost accounting, finance, fuel business, brokerage, manufacturing, corporation, general business, and general auditing; certified public accountant, and member of the American Institute of Accountants.

She asks that the Board of Examiners be ordered to issue to her a license as regular assistant teacher of accounting and business practice in day high schools, that the City Superintendent be ordered to make the license permanent, because she has served longer than the required probationary period, that the Board of Education be ordered to pay her the loss in salary she has suffered because of the "illegal" revocation of her evening high school teacher's license, and that the Board of Examiners be ordered to return to her her evening high school teacher's license.

Writes to Clerk of Board.

On Dec. 18, 1917, Miss Haywood wrote to Frank W. Daley, clerk to the Board of Examiners, as follows:

"I am in receipt of a communication from you, dated Dec. 15, 1917, in which you state that the Board of Examiners has directed that I be advised that it regards my record as unsatisfactory for a candidate for license to teach in the high schools of the City of New York. I have rendered five years' satisfactory service in the day high schools. I demand that you show specific proof on any unsatisfactory element in my record. The Board of Examiners has no right to state that it does not favor the further renewal of my license as substitute teacher. The City Superintendent has renewed my license from year to year because of my satisfactory service. He still has the power of renewal of licenses. According to the new State education law, the City Superintendent is no longer a member of the Board of Examiners."

Francis H. J. Paul, Principal of the De Witt Clinton High School, wrote on Jan. 8, 1918, that Miss Haywood substituted in the commercial department of that school from September, 1914, to October, 1917; that she showed a grasp of the subject matter and interest in its presentation. He also asserted she was an energetic and industrious teacher and earned the rating of "Excellent" on her renewal for the substitute's license.

Miss Haywood presents other commendatory notices from school Principals and others. The appeal is taken through Charles F. Kingsley, a lawyer of 13 Park Row.

RAILROAD HEAD SHIFTS.

James M. Kurn Goes to the St. Louis & San Francisco.

James M. Kurn resigned as President of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad yesterday in order to become First Vice President of the St. Louis & San Francisco. This is the first retirement of a railroad head since the Government control of the carriers was undertaken, and the Directors decided to leave the selection of a successor to Director General McAdoo.

During the period the chief executive office is unoccupied, William Church Osborn, a Director, will act as President, having been chosen Vice President. It is expected that the man selected by Mr. McAdoo will not be designated as President, but will act as operating manager.

START NEW RUSSIAN PAPER.

Social-Democrats to Wage Fight against Bolshevism.

The Russian Social-Democratic group in this city, it was announced yesterday, had begun to issue a weekly with the purpose of uniting all the Russian Socialist elements in this country against Bolshevism on a definite political program. The first issue of this weekly, called Narodnaya Gazeta, (The People's Journal,) has just appeared. An appeal to Russian immigrants, which the interests that established the paper recently issued, says that at this time it is the duty of every Russian citizen "to join the ranks of those who are demanding that the civil war cease and the Constituent Assembly be convoked."

MAY JOIN BRONXVILLE.

Citizens of Yonkers' Residential Districts Ask Plan's Approval.

Property owners in Lawrence Park West, Cedar Knolls and Armour Villa Park, exclusive residential districts in the eastern part of Yonkers, have prepared a petition to the Board of Aldermen in Yonkers urging the approval of a bill which would make the three districts a part of the village of Bronxville. The proposed annexation plan has been growing steadily in the outlying sections of Yonkers. The petition has been signed by practically all the residents. Political leaders of both parties are said to favor the measure. The arguments in favor of the bill are based upon the proximity of the sections affected to the village of Bronxville.

Although really a part of Yonkers the sections are now virtually part of Bronxville. Mail and express shipments are received through Bronxville and practically all of the business of the citizens there is transacted in the village. Under the proposed bill special elections would be held simultaneously in Bronxville and in Yonkers to make the bill effective.

GRAND JURY STOPS LEAKS.

Takes Measures to Keep Fusion Inquiry Secrets.

The Grand Jury yesterday at the beginning of its investigation of the Fusion campaign funds and other political matters concerning the municipal election in November, requested that secrecy be maintained regarding all proceedings in the Grand Jury room. All persons having access to the inquiry are prohibited from giving a hint of any part of the testimony or the identity of witnesses.

Assistant District Attorney Kilroe said the Grand Jury would probably be occupied a month and that a large number of the 150 witnesses examined by the District Attorney would be summoned by the Grand Jury. The question of indictments will not come up until May, it was said. Every witness admitted to the Grand Jury room hereafter will be required to waive immunity.

Cleveland H. Dodge, President of the Fusion Committee of 1917, was the first witness heard yesterday. William Hamlin Childs, chief Fusion leader in the campaign, was present, but did not testify. His attorney, Isidor Kresel, who is also counsel for Sam A. Lewisohn, Treasurer of the Fusion Committee of 1917, informed the District Attorney that Mr. Lewisohn insisted on being heard by the Grand Jury.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Black handbag, left on top of 5th Av. bus at corner of 114th St. and Riverside Drive Wednesday evening about 6 o'clock; finder please telephone Captain Huff, United States Army, Cortlandt 8261.

LOST—Gray suede handbag in vicinity of 42d St. or Booth Theatre, Thursday afternoon. Finder return to Miss Frank, 229 West 43d St., and receive suitable reward.

LOST—Round, black onyx pin, diamond in centre; engraved on back, William A. Freeman, died June 26, 1868. Reward given if returned to Mrs. Charles Myers, 969 Park Av.

LOST—Gold Tiffany vanity case Tuesday night, Beaux Arts Cafe to 72d, Hargrave Hotel; $35 reward; no questions asked. F. Bell, Apt. 518, Hargrave Hotel.

LOST—March 20, vicinity Broadway, 42d-43d Sts., platinum bar pin set with emeralds and diamonds; $75 reward. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

LOST—10 A. M., March 18, jewelry wrapped in tissue, between 619 West 170th and 168th and Broadway; suitable reward. Goodheart, 623 West 170th St.

LOST—Wednesday A. M., sable scarf piece, Canal St. bridge, 4th Av. to East 34th St., Penn. Station, and Broadway and 46th St.; liberal reward. J 133 Times.

LOST—March 19, gold chain with baroque pearls, between 44th and 59th Sts. to Madison Av.; liberal reward. Telephone 3407 Morningside, Apt. 7.

LOST—Signet and wedding ring, in gentlemen's room of Park Av. Hotel, keepsake, small value, large reward. Return to Hotel.

LOST—Tiffany opera glasses, Metropolitan Opera House, Monday night, seats P2 and 4. $10 reward if returned to 850 Park Av., Apartment 8C.

LOST—Near Broadway and 111th St., Thursday morning, brown fur scarf. Reward if returned to 532 West 111th St., Apartment 33.

LOST—Tuesday, vicinity of West 42d St., lady's gold pin, two pearl wreaths entwined; reward. Mrs. Rosenthal, 240 West 102d.

LOST—Ermine stole, on Wednesday afternoon, between 72d St. and West End Av. and 88th, Riverside; liberal reward. Telephone 6607 Schuyler.

LOST—Diamond and ruby ring, on Broadway, between 160th and 165th Sts. Reward if returned to 261 West 72d.

LOST—Lorgnette and gold chain, Broadway, between 110th-116th Sts., March 13; return 2,451 Broadway, Room 307; reward.

LOST—Ivy leaf pin in small crystals; reward. Return to Nicolson, 464 Riverside Drive. Telephone Morningside 7661.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, in vicinity of Vanderbilt Hotel; liberal reward. Leo S. Well, 36 East 31st St., City.

LOST—Gold bar pin, sapphires, pearls, Broadway, 127th and 140th Sts., Tuesday; reward. Morris, 611 West 127th St.

LOST—Gold twisted enamel brooch, diamond centre, on stage or near Franklin Simon's; reward. Osborne, 855 West End Av.

LOST—Diamond bowknot breast pin, in taxi or Maxim's; liberal reward. Return to Room 811, 50 Broad St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 261,254, The New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder return to bank.

LOST—Saturday, pearl and greenish stoned bracelet; reward. Please telephone A. M., Academy 2864.

LOST—Kolinsky fur scarf; reward. Phone Stuyvesant 841.

LOST—Midvale Steel coupon M11,498. Shippee & Rawson, 111 Broadway.

REWARD.—Platinum and diamond lavalliere, lost around 93d-Columbus Av. H. Kelly, Broad 7330.

$200 REWARD.

Violins (two) in brown alligator skin case left in front of 22 East 33d St. between 6 and 10 P. M. Saturday; highly valued for sentimental reasons; $200 reward for immediate return or information leading to their recovery; absolutely no questions asked. L. Siegel, 22 East 33d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 4133.

$500 REWARD.

Return platinum ring, 1 large diamond, 34 small diamonds in shank, lost March 16; no questions asked. Dreier & Co., 560 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Wire-haired black-and-white fox terrier, strayed since Friday, March 15; had collar with New York City license, also New York State tab; reward. W. D. Leeds, Summit Av., Larchmont, N. Y.

LOST.—Dark brindle Boston bull; white breast and white collar; no harness; most liberal reward. Telephone Plaza, 9480, 36 West 59th.

LOST—Boston toy bull terrier, dark brindle, white between eyes, very deaf; liberal reward, no questions asked. M. Rogers, 123 West 108th. 753 Academy.

LOST—Wednesday, gray Angora cap. Reward if returned to Vickers, 127 West 58th.

Tea Rooms.

THE SAMOVAR 6 EAST 36TH STREET. HOME COOKING. Luncheon and Afternoon Tea a la carte. Dinner $1.00, 6 to 8 P. M. Closed Sundays

RESIDENTS in the districts along Riverside Drive and east of Central Park who since the extension of our service to Washington Heights have at times been unable to find seats on the 'buses will be glad to learn that special provision for their accommodation is now possible through increase in equipment. Both east and west of Central Park there should now be seats enough for all on the

Fifth Avenue Bus

MOTORISTS

Our new salesrooms are now open. Come in—and let us explain our purpose

UNITED STATES TIRES
ARE GOOD TIRES

BROADWAY AT 66TH STREET
Phone—Columbus 9309

New York Tire Service
INC.

HARWOOD

Plenty of room for the tie, plenty of comfort in fastening, and plenty of style in appearance. 20 cents each.

E&W
EARL & WILSON

Special—
Satin Stripe
Kerchiefs
79c
Box of ½ Doz.

Friday and Saturday Only

They are white handkerchiefs of excellent quality in distinctive corded effects.

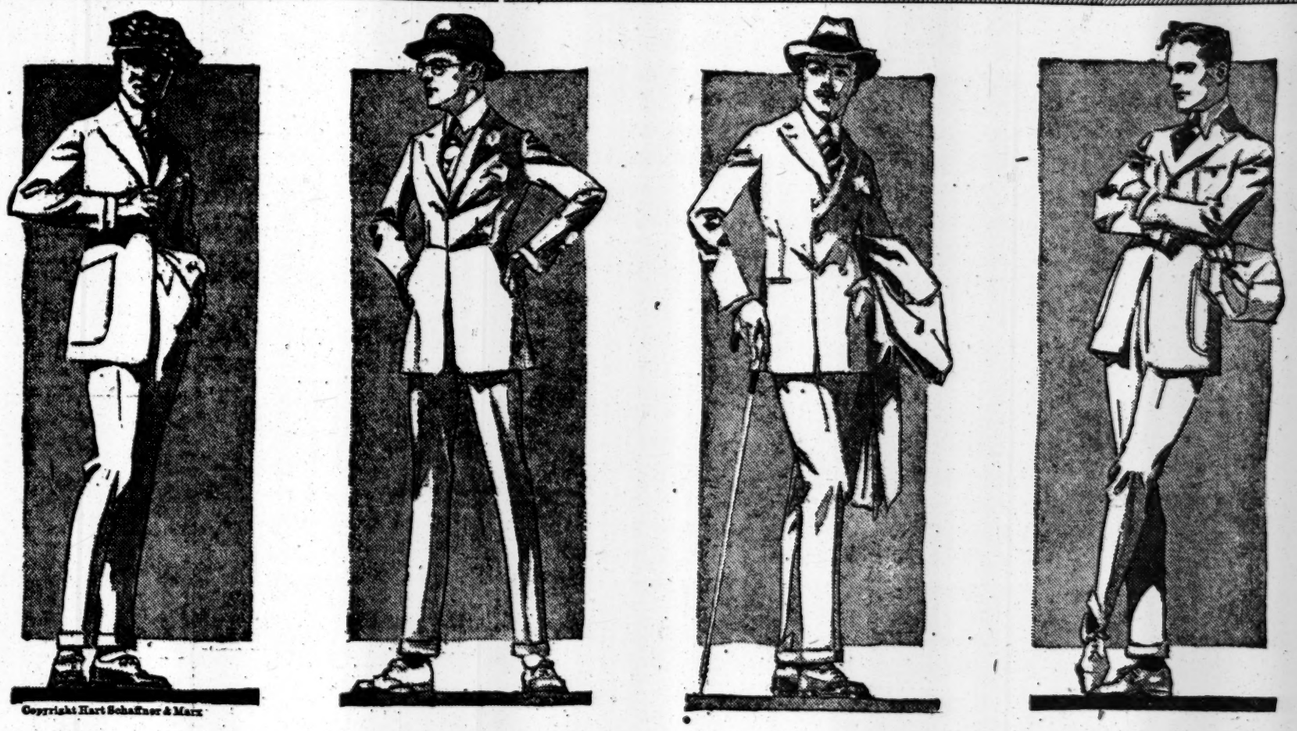
Some time ago a similar offering was so popular that we are repeating it.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d
Open Evenings

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

EASTER
NOVELTIES
CARDS • BOOKS
BRENTANO'S
5th Avenue & 27th St., New York



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Easter and Accessories to the Fact.

How we do love to blossom forth at Easter in the season's full finery!

There's nothing like it. We think so—don't you?

And next to realization we enjoy the preparation—the glorious getting ready to greet the glorious day.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring Clothes

Before you buy your new clothes to go "on parade" this Easter, there's a lot of things about our new Spring Suits and Topcoats you really ought to know.

There are many smart, figure-tracing models, quite military—with a bit of waistiness and flare to the coat; new 5-seam back models—very stylish; and, for men who like them, many good styles that are not quite so pronounced.

They are finely made of all-wool fabrics; which means they keep their fit and shape. And economy demands that you buy clothes of this sort, now-a-times. They cost a little more per suit, perhaps—but much less per year.

You will find much to surprise you at $25. No end of remarkable values at $30, $32.50 and $35. The Suits range to $65 for the season's choicest fabrics—the Topcoats to $40.

Spring Hats

Easter, and the days that come after, will not seem the same without a fine new Hat to top off and complete your new style ensemble. There's a Stetson or Wallach Hat to meet your taste—at a price you'll like. Stetson Hats $4.50 to $15. Wallach Hats $2 and $3.

Cutaway Frocks

The style changes of successive seasons merely emphasize the unchanging perfection of certain items of men's wear—particularly the Cutaway, or "daylight full dress." For Easter and other Sundays, it is excellent. Cutaway Coats and Vests, $30, $32.50 and $40. Striped worsted trousers to go with them.

Haberdashery

It's time, also, to think of such things as Shirts, Gloves, Hosiery and Neckwear—particularly Neckwear. Thousands and thousands of the season's most exclusive and beautiful Neckties have been assembled to satisfy your Easter needs—at 65c, $1, $1.50 and up.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d
Open Evenings